Ask Gladys
HA-4-5-212

December 7, 1960

Mrs. Lyla Hoffman
6 Shore Drive
Great Neck Estates, New York

Dear Mrs. Hoffman:

I have transmitted the information about the rental housing in Great Neck to Mrs. Gladys Harrington, chairman of New York CORE. She indicated to me that she would be contacting you.

Enclosed you will find a copy of This Is CORE, the most recent CORElator and two memos dealing with CORE housing action. I trust that you will find this information interesting and helpful.

If there is anything else that we can do please call upon us.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Field Director

GRC:jl
Encl:2

HU-1-2626
morning etc.

Mrs. Layla Hoffman —

Great Neck

Comm. for Human Right

We have some places which are
believe will rent to Negroes.

from: $140.00 2 bedroom.

6 Shore Drive
Great Neck Estate, L.I.
send info. on CORE

The Housing Committee of NY CORE held its first meeting April 18, 1960 in the office of Tom Roberts, 270 Madison Avenue. Present were: Gerry Blackstone, Susan Brownmiller, Gladys Harrington and Tom Roberts.

The committee decided that the "straw" project proposed by Gerry Blackstone is an operable plan and thereby proceeded to discuss the various aspects.

FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT: It was recognised that the project would be inoperable if mortages could not be secured by prospective buyers. Tom Roberts agreed to make an approach to a lending institution (s) with the idea and report to the committee.

GOVERNING BODY: The committee decided that the "straw" project should be governed by NY CORE and an advisory group to be appointed by NY CORE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS: Prospective buyers are to be secured through existing committees (housing), neighborhood committees, (after careful investigation), notices in CORElator, and like publications of committees such as the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, SCOREBOARD, NAACP Housing bulletin, etc.

MECHANICS OF PROJECT: Timing, transfer of deeds and such like activities were regarded as mechanics and since this is not a completely new idea, it was generally felt that these things could be worked out with little difficulty.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: It was decided that we would not engage in whole-scale publicity. If and when the project is put into operation, and it has proved successful, the committee would at that time approach the general body as to the advisability of publicising the project.

FINANCE: The Committee felt that NY CORE would not be interested in persons

interested in the project for monetary gain.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: It was decided that an extensive educational program should be conducted after occupancy.

RENTAL HOUSING:

Tom Roberts elaborated on an idea that had been presented to the City Fathers some time ago. The idea being to build small public housing units, preferably one building units in various parts of the City rather than one huge project in one area and thus creating in the long run another slum and/or ghetto . The individual units would be occupied on an integrated basis.

Another plan to help minority group members find housing was hit upon. That being to use a team system. The team will consist of a CORE member and a minority group member working in a particular target area. The white team member being the "control". Susan Brownmiller and G. Harrington are to work out plans for this.

Susan Brownmiller suggested we do some work in the area of educating tenants about the existance of committee. This was tabled to be taken up at the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for April 25, 5:30 p.m. at 270 Madison Ave.

The meeting adjourned at 8:35 p.m.

The Housing Committee of New York CORE makes the following recommendations:

SALE HOUSING

1. That the "straw" project be initiated. That the project be governed by NY CORE and an advisory council to be appointed by NY CORE. That we investigate the possibility of securing a favorable bank or banks, mortage company, etc. to provide financial coverage for the prospective buyers.

2. That prospective buyers be discreetly solicited through the various housing bulletins and the CORElator.

3. That the project not be publicized in anyway until it has proved successful and then, only with the approval of NY CORE.

4. That NY CORE not solicit the aid of persons interested in the project for monetary gains.

5. That an intensive educational program be initiated immediately upon the success of the project in a given community.

RENTAL HOUSING

1. That the proposal presented to _____ some time ago by NY CORE to 'spot' build single public housing units in various parts of the City rather than enormous public housing projects in one area, thus creating slums and/or ghettos, be presented to the _____ again.

2. That CORE assign someone to attend public Board of Estimate Hearings.

3. That a ~~liaison~~ system be worked out for apartment seekers in target areas selected by the committee.

December 30, 1960

Gladys Harrington
112-19 24th Avenue
Corona, New York

Dear Gladys:

Mr. Ely Gladstein of Clearview Gardens, a cooperative, called at the office today to say that Clearview Gardens has recently passed a resolution forbidding discrimination. He would like to encourage the application of Negroes for apartments. The down payment is $30.00 per room and the total moving in expenses including painting and purchase of a refrigerator would come to approximately $500.00. However, at the time of application the person must pay only a fee of $37.50. There is a six month delay from the time of application to the actual securing of the apartment. At this moment they have only three and one half room apartments and they have a three person maximum for these apartments. The management office is located at 160-70 Willits Point Boulevard.

Mr. Gladstein's phone number is BA 5-2310. Do you have any red hot applicants?

Cordially,

Marv

MR:jl

228/63

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Robert Gore

Housing Sit-Ins Bring New York CORE Arrests

New York, N.Y., Feb. 21: A total of nine New York City CORE members have been arrested on trespassing charges as a result of sit-ins involving a case of housing discrimination here. Joseph A. Lawson, a Negro, was told by the owner of an apartment building that the apartment he wanted was "vacant but not for rent." Later, a white CORE member applied for the apartment and was told that it was available.

On two separate occasions, CORE members sat-in at the landlord's office and at the apartment building in question. Each time they were arrested. Until the outcome of the trials is determined, sit-ins are suspended but all-night picket lines around the building are planned. The New York Commission on Human Rights has subpoenaed the landlord for questioning and according to a local CORE official, "We are waiting for the outcome of our own trials and to find out what the Commission will do before resuming sit-ins, but we don't plan to drop this until something positive is done about housing discrimination in New York City."

####

New York Hearing

6 New York CORE Members Sentenced
for Sit-In Protest
April 30, 1963

In reaction to the sentence of by today, New York CORE stated that it would continue to protest against all forms of discrimination regardless of the consequences. In speakin for the six defendants, Mrs. Velma Hill made the following statement: "The defendants in this case are members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a national multiracial organization which uses nonviolent action to combat racial discrimination and which sponsored the Freedom Rides, Sin-Ins, and presently the Freedom Walks. The actions for which the defendants are being sentenced were a peaceful protest against racial discrimination in rental of housing to Joseph Lawson, a Negro.

Mr. Lawson, inquiring at 78 Manhattan Avenue, was told that apartment 1-B was for rent and available. He was referred to the owner, Mr. Nieman. Mr. Nieman denied that the apartment was available. However, when Mr. Clarke, a white CORE member, inquired a week later, Mr. Nieman told him that the apartment was available and that he could have it. The defendants were therefore convinced that racial discrimination took place.

CORE attempted, but failed, to negotiate with Mr. Nieman. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Clarke filed a complaint with the City Commission on Human Rights. Why did they and others then continue to protest Mr. Nieman's actions?

The defendants were not taking the law into their own hands. The reasons for their actions were, firstly, that they wished to publicly expose racial discrimination, and secondly, that they wished to demonstrate the inadequacy of the present laws against racial discrimination in housing. Thirdly, the defendants wished to persuade Mr. Nieman of his error and to induce him to adopt a policy of renting all housing without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality of the applicant.

- continued -

In conclusion, CORE will continue to struggle nonviolently yet militantly until racial discrimination is eliminated from America, North as well as South."

The group stated after being sentenced, that if the road to freedom for all mankind and democracy leads through jails -- or even to death as exemplified by the case of William Moore, we must continue to follow it. Although we recognize the differences between the brutalities perpetuated in such places as Alabama and Mississippi, and the subtle forms of discrimination in the North, in the final analysis, the enormous crime of racism must be eliminated from the North and South, New York City and Greenwood, Mississippi.

* * * * *

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Win Housing Sit-Ins On Both Coasts

New York, N.Y., June 22: Within the same week, CORE groups won two housing sit-ins at opposite ends of the country: One on the east coast, the other on the west coast.

The east coast sit-in took place in Brooklyn, New York. It lasted five days and two hours and involved 200 Negro and white CORE members who were either sitting-in, picketing the building or picketing the landlord's residence. The sit-in ended when the landlord rented an apartment to Rudolph and William White, who had previously been turned away because they are Negroes.

The west coast sit-in was conducted in San Jose, California, lasted only one day and involved some 20 CORE members. The victim of discrimination in this case was not a U.S. Negro but a native of British Guiana working as a psychologist at Agnew State Hospital; Dr. Winston Rankin. The sit-in ended when he and his family obtained the house of their choice in the Willow Vale housing development.

###

MEMORANDUM

To: Gordon Carey, Clora Coleman, Val Coleman, Bob Gore
Norm Hill, Jim McCain, Marv Rich, John Schaeffer

From: Jim Farmer

July 18, 1963

Glenda is trying very hard to keep my appointment schedule in order and my calendar up to date. In order to help her in this task, may I ask that you refer to her all people who may call you wanting to set up meetings and speaking engagements for me.

Housing NY

September 9, 1963

THE COOPER SQUARE CASE AGAINST THE DESIGNATION STATEMENT

This is a report on the failure of citizen participation and the attendant inadequacies of the Planning Commission's proposals for the area. Criticisms and suggestions for changes, inclusions, etc., should be made in writing and as soon as possible to Walter Thabit, Consultant, 76 Reade Street, New York 7

PART I - THE ALTERNATE PLAN FOR COOPER SQUARE

The City's original plan for Cooper Square, to demolish most of the area and put up 2,900 units of middle income housing, was defeated by the almost universal opposition of the Cooper Square community. Site tenants, businessmen and other groups objected strenuously to the plan. The Cooper Square Committee was instrumental in achieving the deferral of that project, and was responsible for efforts to replace that plan with a more sensible alternative. That alternative was embodied in AN ALTERNATE PLAN FOR COOPER SQUARE, which set forth specific principles of renewal, and detailed the way in which these principles should be applied in the Cooper Square area. The principles follow:

1. Housing on the site at rents people can afford must be made available to site tenants.

2. Clearance and reconstruction should be staged so that relocation is kept to a bare minimum.

3. Where relocation is necessary, special assistance should be given to locate people where they desire to be.

4. No massive projects for one kind of occupancy.

5. Blocks which have more housing units than could be built under the new ordinance should not be torn down.

6. Strengthen and support local business, instead of decimating it.

7. Full compensation for all businesses taken, or priority for all business establishments to return to the site; and in either case, financial help to reestablish themselves.

8. Community facilities should be retained or rehoused on the site.

9. The renewed area to be visually and socially satisfying, with businesses and residences designed in an integrated fashion.

The report went on to detail what should be taken into account in preparing a plan for this area, and suggested the following definitive proposals:

1. That only six of the 12 blocks - from Stanton Street to 5th Street, be cleared and redeveloped; that this clearance be carried out in two stages, requiring the relocation of only 104 families in the first stage; that both public housing and middle income housing be built in the first stage; that three blocks between 5th Street and St. Marks Place be reconditioned, and that treatment of the remaining blocks be deferred. Reconditioning meant somewhat less than rehabilitation does now, although it did include construction of new bathroom where there were hall toilets.

2. In order to take care of all types of households found on the site, the plan proposed the construction of 430 federally-aided public housing units at $14. per room and 190 State-aided public housing units at $18 per room; 300 Mitchell-Lama apartments renting for $25 per room, a single persons' residence with 170 rooms, new low-cost artists' housing for 50 families, and a middle income cooperative with 520 units at $25 per room, with a $650 per room buy-in. These were to be dispersed throughout the site, the public housing particularly being placed in three separate locations.

3. These apartments were expected to provide rehousing for some 75% of those displaced by the project right back on the same site. About 70% of those displaced would live in the public housing, while the rest would live in the middle income units. A 4-point immediate program, and a long-range program for resettlement of the homeless men on the Bowery was detailed, and a major 7-point program for business relocation was also included.

4. Reconditioning, which is now rehabilitation, was proposed as a pilot project, in which one block frontage would be a pilot for the rest of the area. It included a program of mortgage financing to permit the essential repairs and improvements, to be made at no or a small increase in rent. While it did not involve heavy subsidies, it did propose a use of municipal loan funds at low cost, tax abatement, and a heavy complement of housing inspectors. Some relocation was thought to be necessary, and an allocation of 50 units from the pilot block were included among those given priority for new apartments. */

Public Reaction to the Alternate Plan

The Alternate Plan for Cooper Square is one of the most substantial and detailed critiques of the City's urban renewal program ever prepared. It was adequately and competently presented in a 70-page booklet, and answered every basic question about practicality and feasibility that had been raised about the approach. It was conservative in concept and specifics, and some of its features have already been proved not to be far-

*/ The Committee subsequently agreed to a number of modifications which are referred to in this statement.

reaching enough. For example, it did not seek to combine middle-income and low-income tenants in one building, but just this past year the LIFE program of the state proposed just that.

Nevertheless, the Alternate Plan was sufficiently bold and imaginative, particularly in its insistence that communities should be aided rather than destroyed; should be built upon, rather than built over, that the proposal received a great deal of popular attention and interest. Though City agencies never adopted it, they began to use its words in describing their own programs and objectives. Though they have yet to accept it, they are beginning to put some of its ideas into operation. Though the City agencies did not adopt it, civic agencies and individual technicians and many politicians and public-spirited citizens have given the Alternate Plan their fullest support.

One of the most searching critiques of the Alternate Plan for Cooper Square was given by the Citizens Housing and Planning Council. For almost a month one of its staff went around visiting every community group and official agency affected by the proposal. A very detailed and excellent summary of the plan was prepared (which has since been used generally by the Cooper Square Committee), and widely distributed. A technically competent Committee of CHPC was assembled to go over the plan, and a report was issued. Finally, the plan was discussed by the CHPC's Board of Directors and unanimously adopted by that body. This was a remarkable achievement for a document so supposedly controversial.

Many respected technicians, including some who rarely take public positions on such matters, have come to the support of the Plan, have written letters to the Mayor and the official agencies, and continue to support us. In addition, building and renewal project sponsors have been called together by the Committee and have exhibited great interest and favorable reaction to the Plan and its principles. At least four of these have indicated a willingness to build all or any part of the plan as it stood. Since these are the men who build renewal projects, this is a particularly telling area of support. Many of these sponsors also wrote letters to City officials, and some have done so more than once.

Official reaction to the Alternate Plan took some time to develop. Initially, these reactions were mostly negative. A special task force of the Planning Commission and the Housing and Redevelopment Board produced a negative finding on the Alternate Plan, which was never made public. For two months after the Plan was submitted, no official reactions were forthcoming, but the favorable comment from civic groups and individuals outside the City government ultimately forced the City's hand. James Felt, then Chairman of the Planning Commission, gave the first qualified approval of the Plan, at a press conference held by the Committee in October, 1961.

Mayor Wagner has always been sympathetic to the Plan. His office has helped many times to push it forward. Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel, then the Mayor's Housing Representative, initiated the idea of preparing a professional Plan, and has been one of its supporters.

As support in official and civic quarters built up, the acceptance of

the Plan grew. Under Mr. Felt's guidance, the Cooper Square area was included in the 1962-63 Study Program of the Planning Commission, without enthusiasm, in response to the pressures that had built up in favor of the Plan. Later in 1962 the Committee had a meeting with Mr. Felt, in the course of which he told members of the Committee that he saw no reason why the Alternate Plan could not be implemented. Unfortunately, Mr. Felt is no longer Chairman of the Planning Commission.

PART II - CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Though the Cooper Square Committee's work, the Alternate Plan and its aftermath are all part of the citizen participation process, this section deals with the period between June, 1962 and the present: the period during which the Community Renewal staff and the City agencies were supposedly working with the Cooper Square Committee to arrive at a workable plan for the area. In including the Cooper Square area in its 1962-63 Urban Renewal Study Program, the Commission stated that it desired to provide:

> "Continued encouragement of local community participation to insure the fullest possible understanding by residents, and private and public agencies, of the renewal problems involved, and to marshal the total energies of the community toward achieving sound and lasting results."

The staff immediately made it clear that they had no intention of doing this. They were preparing their own plan, they reminded us, not evaluating the Alternate Plan. This is a basic fact to keep in mind, and represents the negative attitude of the City toward citizen participation. This was certainly not marshalling the "total energies of the community", and nothing the Cooper Square Committee could do during the entire period was able to change this orientation.

It should also be noted that the City and the Planning Commission has withheld, and continues to withhold, recognition of the Cooper Square Committee as the responsible organization in the Cooper Square area. Although the Commission's staff has met with the Committee more than 40 times during the last 14-month period (probably more than they have met with all other organizations on this project), and although the Committee produced the Alternate Plan, raised funds to establish an office on the site, and has now employed its planning consultant to prepare a pilot rehabilitation program for the area, the Commission still refuses to give the Committee the recognition it deserves—though it has done so for other community groups.

The Committee's experience with public agencies during this period has been anything but encouraging. First, during the Broome Street Expressway study, a proposal was made to use our Houston Street site for public housing to rehouse the expressway relocatees. With strange foresight the Planning Commission did inform us of this plan before making the idea public, and the Committee was able to convince Mr. Felt and his staff that the proposal did not make sense.

For the first nine months of our meetings the staff discussed gener-

alities only, pleading on the one hand that they had not arrived at the point where they could analyze the Alternate Plan, and on the other that they had this rehabilitation study to do. They also made it impossible to discuss anything real by their insistence on clearing every communication through a community organizer who was assigned a role which interrupted communication between the technical planning staff and the community. During that period also, the Community Renewal staff issued an initial report on the Lower East Side and Cooper Square which contained much hearsay and inaccuracy on individual members of the Cooper Square Committee, combined with the facts. Following the Committee's objection, Mr. Morton Isler, head of the Community Renewal staff, took over negotiations directly, and things went better. But just when they were getting interesting, when the talks were getting down to specifics, the announced that they were going to retire to their offices to write their report - without showing it to the Committee, or negotiating with it on the pre-designation statement.

Cutting off negotiations at this point was apparently the Planning Commission's idea. We wrote the Commission asking why and who had made this decision. We have as yet received no reply to that inquiry. It still refuses to negotiate. The latest word on the Commission's attitude was given the Committee on August 13, 1963, after a meeting of the Commission. Acting Chairman Bloustein said that they had discussed the matter, and once again had concluded that they should not negotiate directly with community groups or let them see their statements until after publication; that the proper time for all this was at the public hearing, and if changes in the pre-designation statement were not made after the hearing, then we could talk about lack of citizen participation.

The Committee has not fared much better with other City agencies. The Committee was of the opinion that it had received a commitment from Mr. Milton Mollen, Chairman of the Housing and Redevelopment Board, Mr. William Reid, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, and Mr. Bloustein, at a meeting held with the Committee on May 27, 1963, for approval of a public housing project on the Houston Street site before June 30, 1963, the cut-off date on the federal funds available to the Authority. Later they told us that no such commitment had been made. Mr. Mollen, later still, declared that he could not be sure that public housing should be built on that site until after the area was designated. On learning this, the Committee decided it was time to take the issue to the Mayor. The Committee wrote letters and embarked on its present campaign to get commitments from all the City agencies on the Alternate Plan before the Cooper Square area is designated. What happened? The City decided that it could, after all, process an application for public housing on the Houston Street site, but did not discuss the project with the Committee. The hearing before the Commission on the Authority's proposal for public housing on Houston Street is scheduled for September 23 = the same day that the designation of the site as a whole is to be heard.

The Committee's dealings with the Housing Authority have always been cordial, chiefly because the Alternate Plan offered them sites that were hard to find. They did not process a plan before June 30, 1963, however, and when finally they did file a Plan and Project application the Committee did not receive official word from the Authority.

Thus far the meetings with the Department of Welfare on the problem of the homeless men have proceeded well. Operation Bowery seems to be getting

under way, and Miss Thelma J. Burdick, Chairman of the Cooper Square Committee, has been asked to serve as a member of the advisory board being set up in connection with the project.

Despite this one positive experience, and time alone will tell how it works out, the general results of citizen participation have been completely inadequate and unsatisfactory. On the basis of its experience the Committee has come to believe that when direct action techniques are used, our demands are met. But when quiet, rational negotiations are pursued, the Committee and its demands are ignored. While it cannot be denied that the City agencies are often under multiple pressures, it appears reasonable to propose that most of these pressures could be resolved at the local level—especially where organizations such as the Cooper Square Committee are operating. The Committee therefore makes the following recommendations on citizen participation:

a. Full communication, discussion, and, to the extent possible, agreement, between all agencies and the Cooper Square Committee on every action or contemplated action or proposal affecting the local community.

b. Real negotiation between City agencies and the Committee. To come to agreement with the local community should be the objective of both agency staffs and the agencies themselves. When staffs and communities disagree, agency heads should continue negotiations.

c. Commitments in writing. Negotiation is not enough; nor is an oral agreement sufficient. Heads of agencies may leave for other jobs; may not mean what they say; may not be able to commit their own agencies; may not be able to control other agencies. It is therefore important to get agreements in writing with the official bodies concerned. Ultimately, contractual commitments may prove to be the only answer.

It may appear that the Committee is asking for a great deal, but the fact is that without the Committee, the City cannot possibly do a really worthwhile job in this area. If the present proposals of the City are put into action, three-quarters of the people in the Alternate Plan area would not be here when the project was completed. Under the Alternate Plan 75% at least would have the opportunity to remain.

PART III - CRITIQUE OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS

The Report of the Planning Commission, issued on August 14, 1963, must be discussed in two parts. First there is the general presentation of its rehabilitation program; and second is the specific designation proposal for Cooper Square. The essential facts are presented, as well as the Committee's interpretation of those facts, and some general approaches, also. Not yet fully explored is the strategic significance of these documents, as well as some of the details.

A. THE REHABILITATION REPORT

This report should not be confused with a viable program. It is a technical document which has yet to go through the political process, has yet to be adopted by any responsible agency, has yet to be put into a form which will be

generally acceptable. This shortcoming may in part be due to the limited role of the Commission in guiding the City's future. It has resulted in a report which is far too vague and unspecific to serve as a guide to the City agencies charged with the realization of desirable objectives.

More specifically, however, the report is notably deficient in proposals for housing people of low income in the rehabilitated dwellings; equally important, the report understates the need for apartment re-arrangement or severe rehabilitation which would require the displacement and relocation of large numbers of people. As enunciated by the Commission, the program attempts to persuade the landlord to upgrade his property with the help of the government, at the expense of the tenant. It seems anxious to pardon the negligent landlord for bad maintenance on the one hand, and ready to charge the tenant an excessive rental for the improvements. These 'real estate' oriented objectives are baldly stated in the report:

> "An area rehabilitation program also can provide an excellent opportunity for the responsible owner, who finds himself in the position of being an involuntary code violator, to bring his property to sound standards and still realize a reasonable profit."
>
> "With a minimum of governmental aid, about half of the households in the five study areas would still be paying less than one-fourth of their income for gross rent after rehabilitation (gross rent includes contract rent plus utilities)."

If the program had been developed in line with the City's stated objectives, it would find no basis for stating that there are "responsible" owners who are "involuntary code violators", or that people, especially low-income people, should consider that "one-fourth of their income" for rent was a reasonable program objective. Instead, it would have demanded that landlords be made responsible for those portions of building improvements required by law, and that no rent increases be accepted for making such improvements. It would have gone further to outline the <u>necessity</u> for establishing rent levels people could afford in rehabilitated buildings—levels which could not reasonably be greater than the 16% average in the City.

In order to have a better understanding of the situation, and the impact of the proposals being made, some of the basic household data are given on the next page. It should be kept in mind that the data for the Alternate Plan area are based only on 14 buildings, and are not necessarily accurate.

HOUSEHOLD DATA - REHABILITATION REPORT, C. P. C.

Item	All persons	Puerto Rican	Aged 1 and 2 persons	Non-aged 1 and 2 persons	3 or more persons
Percent Households *	100	16.8	24.7	27.0	31.5
Median Income*	$3,900	$3,500.	$1,220.	$5,250 - 5,830.	$5,500.
Gross Monthly Rent *	$55	$47	$46	$65 - $68	$62
Number of Rooms	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3 - 3.6	4.2
1.01 or more per room	13.9	46.8	0.5	2.7	25.3
% living in:					
Small Masonry	7.3	1.1	6.9	9 - 10	7.3
Old Law - NLT	77.8	92.5	73.1	69 - 76	81.5
New Law - T	14.9	6.4	20.0	20.7-21.0	11.2
Persons/ Household	2.5	4.1	1.4	1 - 2	4.0

The report does not include the detailed standards and criteria by which the proposed level of rehabilitation can be properly evaluated. In general, the report proposes refurbishing of the building's decorative and safety features, the replacement of worn-out facilities, such as kitchen or bathroom equipment, windows and doors, new plastering, wiring, plumbing, stairways, etc., as needed, and new bathrooms and kitchens if these do not exist. We are attempting to secure additional information on the details of standards and criteria used, after which the rehabilitation level can be further evaluated. In addition, the Committee's consult is developing one block for a pilot rehabilitation program, the results of which will have further bearing on an assessment of the City's proposals. For these reasons, and because (despite the report's assertion that bathtubs with legs should be replaced), the rehabilitation level is nowhere near an expensive level, opposition on these grounds should be cautiously approached, if not avoided at this time.

Accepting for the moment the report's standards of improvements, and taking into account the financing it sees for such improvements, the rent levels are considerably increased, as is shown on the next page:

* is data for Alternate Plan area only. The other data represents the Alternate Plan and St. Marks areas combined.

	All	Puerto Rican	Aged 1 and 2 persons	Non-Aged 1 and 2 persons	3 or more persons
Present Rent-Income Ratio	.18	.19	.46	.15 - .18	.14
Post rehabilitation rent-income ratio	.24	.27	.65	.22 - .23	.18

The above gives a graphic picture. Note that the information on the Rent-Income ratio is for the Alternate Plan area. Note that the Aged and the Puerto Rican categories suffer the greatest increases. They live in the poorest housing, have the highest degree of overcrowding. The aged pay an extraordinarily high percentage of income for rent. The rents given are gross contract rents, and include gas and electricity.

Some 57% of the buildings in the Cooper Square area would require rent increases of $23 or more per month. The breakdown is as follows:

Percent of buildings	Monthly increase
10	Under $10.
34	$10 - $20
36	$23
15	$25
6	$29

In nearly all cases the post-rehabilitation rent-income ratio rises above 20. The average in the City is about 16% . Why should the poorest people pay more than the average in the first place, and why should they pay more for housing which will still be worse than that enjoyed by nearly everyone else? About 70% would have to pay more than 17%-19% of their income for rent, and 45% would have to pay 25% or more. With great subsidies being given to middle income groups, why should the poor have to pay for their own improvements? They should not. The City must subsidize the rent increases - if they are to be granted at all. The report mentions no program of subsidies for those who cannot afford to pay the increases; people should not be compelled to pay more than 16% of their income for rent. A specific program for the aged and others must be outlined before programs are initiated, and must be tested in pilot projects before a mass program is initiated.

The Report states that rents could be reduced by 30% if various devices and mortgage programs and tax abatements are used, but they do not propose a program containing those specific features. It will also require the City, state and federal governments to enact specific legislation to expand aids to rehabilitation, and to subsidize, through rent-subsidies, the aged and others who will need help to pay the rent, no matter what the cost of the rehabilitation.

Note: Where there are mortgages outstanding at high interest rates,

buildings can be refinanced, and the resulting carrying charges would be much lower. The financial proposals do not compensate for such refinancing, although it would be possible here, and substantial reductions in rent obtained. The study does not deal with the possibility of writing down the cost of a building under Title I, as a device to keep rents down. But this should be done, if we are materially to increase the quality of housing.

Relocation Problems

If we are to have decent housing, then let us have it. The room counts of the surveys done by the City Planning Commission are spurious in many cases, because the rooms are so small that they do not mean anything. If a new bathroom and kitchen is required, there is even less living space left.

There may be twice as many overcrowded families as the 13.9% indicated by the survey (taken at 1.01 or more persons per room because the rooms are so small), and it would not be surprising if 20% of the families were not required to move out because of the poor arrangements and the inadequate living space remaining to them before the rehabilitation was completed. This is aside from those who might have to move because of extensive repairs, or because it was decided that some of the buildings must be razed. This might mean that between 25% and 30% of the tenants will have to be rehoused. What does the Report indicate as a solution to this problem? Nothing. What is the solution? Vest pocket low rent housing; subsidies, plans to make bigger and more adequate apartments designed to take care of all types of family living - from the aged to families with many children.

We are studying this point in the block between 5th and 6th Streets; if the housing preference forms for that block are completed soon, the analysis can be prepared in time for the hearing.

B. THE CITY'S PRE-DESIGNATION STATEMENT

It is only by keeping the proposals of the Alternate Plan well in mind that the Planning Commission's pre-designation statement can be properly assessed. And it is also necessary to keep in mind that the Alternate Plan was presented to the Mayor and to the other City agencies as a project to be implemented. The product of the Planning Commission's efforts (as reflected in the pre-designation statement) must therefore be compared with the Alternate Plan.

We have already discussed the findings of the rehabilitation study, but in the pre-designation statement the Report discusses implementation, and this aspect should be briefly discussed here. It is proposed to create site offices immediately to inform and communicate with the site tenants, to undertake code enforcement and pilot projects in rehabilitation, organization of social services, etc. The Report then discusses the need to revise FHA standards to make it possible to obtain FHA insurance, streamlining rehabilitation procedures, and intensification of the City's loan and tax abatement programs. Finally it states that only detailed planning will result in the

actual plans which will show what must be rehabilitated and what torn down in any rehabilitation area. It also calls for continued experimentation with various programs for rehabilitation now being undertaken by the City and other agencies.

In general, this introduction to the pre-designation statement (which must be considered part of it), demonstrates rather clearly that the City's rehabilitation report is only a proposal for a program, not a viable program to be put into operation as it stands. It is possible to attack this proposal, since the means with which to undertake the renewal and keep rents low are not now in existence.

The Committee proposes that a workable program be adopted before any large projects are designated under it. Cooper Square stands ready to be the guinea pig in such a program—so long as the principles and objectives are clearly stated: Essentially, that relocation is minimized and controlled, that rents are no more than the tenants can afford, and that subsidies are committed for use as needed. Such a program, however, should not be undertaken, nor should a site office be established, until the division of responsibilities and activities and procedures have been discussed with and agreed to by the local community.

The failure of the Planning Commission to understand the principles of the Alternate Plan is nowhere more clearly shown than in its references to the boundary "issue". The report states:

> "***the Commission has not lost sight of the very human desire of the members of the Cooper Square Committee to retain every possible element of the alternate plan, including its boundaries. Indeed, the Commission's recommendations are in general harmony with those of the Alternate Plan. It would not make sense, however, to restrict the boundaries of an urban renewal designation intended to encompass the breadth of the programs being pioneered today for the improvement of entire neighborhoods, to those originally selected when urban renewal meant slum clearance."

The boundary issue has nothing whatsoever to do with "human desire" to "retain every possible element of the alternate plan". Our "attachment" has a social and technical, not a sentimental basis, which anyone familiar with the Alternate Plan should have little difficulty in understanding—especially a professional planning staff charged with its evaluation. Our "attachment" is not to plan "elements" but to planning principles.

Our concern with holding constant the boundary is basic to the very essence of the Plan itself. The means for realizing the principles of the Plan have been worked out at considerable cost and time within that geographic area —an area imposed upon us in the first place by the City. Were we to accept a change in those boundaries, we would also have to accept, among other factors, an addition to the housing supply available to the 9,500 families added by expanding the boundaries of the plan area. What is being offered instead, is an added demand for housing, with no addition to the supply.

The Alternate Plan gives 75% of those dislocated the right to return to the area. The Commission's proposal could reduce this to less than 25%. The

very fact that the Report either does not understand this rather simple fact, or refuses to accept the basis of its program--adherence to the realization of the principles of the Plan--causes us concern as to whether in fact the Planning Commission, or the forces influencing its decisions, really does accept the principles which it sets forth at the beginning of its Report. Either the Report must be labeled incompetent technically, or deceitful politically. In either case, it strongly suggests that we are far from being in "general harmony" at this point.

Specific recommendations for treatment of the Cooper Square Alternate Plan area are also subject to much criticism. Their recommendations and the Committee's comments (indented) follow:

1. General clearance from 4th Street south to Stanton Street, excluding the Church of All Nations. The better frontage on Second Avenue should be saved south of 4th Street.

> Unfortunately, this recommendation does not start with the principles of rehousing or staging, which is dealt with at length elsewhere in this report. Within that framework, the Committee is in general agreement with these recommendations, except that it questions the necessity for taking the Salvation Army and the small rooming house next to it on 3d Street. Saving buildings below 2d Street might well interfere with the best placement of new buildings on those blocks. Discussions on the future of the Church of All Nations (whether it is to be rehabilitated, rebuilt or left along) must still be held.

2. From Houston north to Third Street, between 2d Avenue and the Bowery, the Report proposes middle-income housing, both cooperative and rental. Also proposed for such housing is First Street between First and Second Avenues in the St. Marks Area. The block between Houston and 100 feet south of Stanton Street, between the Bowery and Chrystie Street, is recommended for public housing. Public Housing should be advanced on this site in order to provide a relocation source for families displaced by subsequent renewal activity in the area. The Housing Authority has already submitted a Plan and Project for this site to be discussed at a public hearing before the Planning Commission on September 23, 1963. Bowery frontage between 4th and 5th Streets is also suggested for a public housing vest pocket project.

> In this proposal, such items as rent levels, artists' new low-rent housing, single persons' residence, and the proposal, excluding these most necessary plans, is therefore unacceptable to the Committee. A further basic inadequacy of the proposals is the elimination of staging as an intrinsic element. While it states that public housing is to be advanced first, the Alternate Plan recommends the building of both public housing and middle income housing in the first stage, and the rehousing of tenants in that housing when it is completed. In general, the public housing proposals are acceptable, but more detailed considera-

tion must be given to design, rents, rehousing policy, cooperation with Title I, community facilities, etc., in later planning stages.

3. Depending on the nature of the solution proposed for homeless men in Operation Bowery, the area south of Stanton Street should be developed for housing and/or commercial use. Relocate families in this area at early stage - if feasible.

> There can be no "if" feasible about it. These families MUST be relocated at the earliest possible time into new housing. Also, while in general agreement, the Operation Bowery should come out with a more definitive plan of action before housing and/or commercial use is recommended for those blocks. The Committee is fearful that the homeless men might once more be made to "disappear", as the original Moses slum clearance plan suggested.

4. The Block between 3d and 4th Streets to be used for a school. Board of Education should explore possibilities for K-2 classes south of Houston Street, either in existing schools or in the public housing.

> We <u>must</u> have a K-2 school south of Houston Street, if an elementary school is needed on the site. It should be no larger than 600 seats. This requires further study and discussion.

5. Cooper Union to be given the frontages along 3d Avenue between 5th and 9th Streets, and if these sites are unsuitable, they should be put into housing.

> The Committee is not opposed, indeed it supports, the desire for expansion on the part of Cooper Union, but it cannot agree at this time to the need for a program of expansion into the Alternate Plan area. A competent study for expansion to the West should proceed any such consideration.

6. Consideration to conversion of some lofts for artists' studios-apartments.

> This is not enough. The Artists Committee of the Cooper Square Committee has long fought for new low-rent artists' housing on our proposed 2d Street site, and has a commitment from the Museum of Modern Art to run a competition for a new building for housing artists, if the site is made available.

* * * * * * * * * *

When the Alternate Plan and the City proposals are compared, the superficial differences seem minor: how much land Cooper Union is given, how high the rents in middle income housing are going to be, whether there will be a large or a small school in the plan, and so on. But the violation of principles involved transforms these seemingly small differences into the difference between success and failure. For example, how do you get community support for a plan

which will see 75% of them forced out of the area? This is what the City's plan will do. How do you inspire people to improve their community, or take an interest in the City, if they are going to be displaced by its programs? This is what the City has omitted from its Report. By refusing to commit itself to the rehousing of the people they will displace, on the same site, it has rejected the individual social need for the dubious good of improving the building stock in the larger community. The City does not understand that unless renewal is perfectly done, unless the pieces fit together in a meaningful way for the community, even having all the right pieces will mean nothing.

The Alternate Plan must prevail. Enough new housing at rents people can afford must be built in staged parts, so that the rehousing of 75% of the households to be dislocated can be effected. These principles must be kept intact.

This is why the linkage of the St. Marks and Alternate Plan areas must be broken, or why the Cooper Square principles must be extended throughout the entire area); why the relocation burdens imposed by Cooper Union's expansion must be kept within the power of the plan to be accommodated; why the City and its agencies must commit themselves to these principles in all their details. If these principles are not followed, then no renewal project will come alive, for the people will not follow it or believe in it. They will not breathe life into it. They will not be a part of it.

This, the life of the community, is at stake. If the community wins, if the City is forced to negotiate, if the City is forced to admit the primacy of the community; is forced to give the neighborhood its due; is forced to see the neighborhood as an entity, as an operating mechanism of great potential and energy, of great force and power, an entity that is capable of transforming buildings and programs into human realities, then we will see the people in this area transformed. We will see them utilize those energies. We will see the City agencies acting rationally and sensitively. We will see programs that were sterile turn into productive programs doing things that need doing. We will see the rebirth, not only of Cooper Square and its people, but the rebirth of every area in the City where Cooper Square's Alternate Plan principles are implemented.

It is for these reasons that we are determined to have the City accept the help of the community, that it adopt the principles of the Alternate Plan, and implement them.

+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+

2c

NEW YORK
CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, 239 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslaw
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

1963

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th. FRIDAY A.M. MORNING PAPERS

The New York Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) is calling for a demonstration at the Abbasynian Baptist Church, at 132 W. 138th Street, this Friday, November 15th, at 8:00 P.M. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has been scheduled to appear at the church to receive an award from church officials. The demonstrators will protest the compromise that has been effected on the Civil Rights Bill, a compromise for which Civil Rights groups hold the Attorney General and the Administration in part responsible.

This compromise resulted in the watering down of two substantial parts of the House Judiciary Committee's original bill: Part III, which would have given the Justice Department injunctive powers in situations' where the constitutional rights of citizens were being denied, and the power to sue in cases where citizens rights had been denied; and the FEPC section, which would have provided for Federal regulation and endorcement of Fair Employment Practices.

New York CORE wishes to make it clear that there is no objection to the Attorney General's speaking: that is his constitutional right. The protest is aimed at the role he took in engineering the compromise of the Civil Rights Bill, and at those supposed representatives of the Negro Community who felt he deserved an award.

There appears to be some likelihood that those who planned the meeting with Kennedy may attempt to cancel it, having learned that civil rights groups planned to demonstrate. Should such a cancellation occur the CORE protest will never-the-less be held, as a protest of the refusal on the part of the Attorney General and those who arranged his appearance at the church to face up to the opposition they have earned in the Negro community.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL:

BLYDEN JACKSON
GEORGE JOHNSON
BUDDY FRANKLIN

FI 8-1900

2:00 P.M. 601 W. 113 Apt. 36 - 10:00 A.M. -S.

MEMORANDUM FROM SCHIFFER & COHEN

40 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • PLaza 2-8060

TO: CORE DISTRIBUTION LIST "Slum Housing" DATE: December 17, 1963

RE: Housing - Shipulsky

A meeting was held at one o'clock today at the offices of CORE. Present were: Shipulsky, Gordon Carey, Bob Gore, Sandy Baron, John Kaufman, and George Schiffer. The meeting had been requested by Shipulsky. Shipulsky has become owner of 209-11 Eldridge in lieu of foreclosure.

We explained to him the outlines of CORE policy: that it was our desire to have the buildings fixed to a decent standard in compliance with law; that we desired to cooperate with the landlord to that end; that if the landlord did not cooperate, we would do everything we could to secure vigorous law enforcement; that we understood the landlord's problem and would cooperate with him in putting buildings voluntarily into city receivership if they were such that the cost of repairs made them totally uneconomic; that we desired to fix a schedule for a joint inspection by him and our people of the buildings, to be followed by a repair program. We further stated that the repair program would be closely timed.

The landlord appeared amenable to fixing the buildings. He made statements such as "We are on the same side of the fence" and "These things are required by law and you can avoid complying with the law only so long."

Consequently, the following arrangements were made:

1. As quickly as possible, John Kaufman or Sandy Boyer or both are to determine when a tenants' meeting can be held for each building. The landlord is then to be notified of these two meetings.

2. The landlord will attend each meeting, at which complaints may be stated.

3. After the meetings, an effort should be made to take the landlord through each building, apartment by apartment, to list all repairs which are to be made. This list will include all existing violations as well as those not yet on record. Our people understand that they must act reasonably. The landlord understands that all significant plumbing, plaster, paint and fire violations must be removed and that vermin must be exterminated.

4. The landlord has represented that he now has a painter, a plasterer, a carpenter and a plumber working in the two buildings. We have indicated that we expect all listed repairs to be completed by about the middle of January. The landlord seemed to believe this a reasonable position.

5. If the listed repairs have not been substantially completed by the middle of January, in the absence of a major disaster such as a blizzard which ties up the town for a week, immediate steps to convert the unfixed

violations to court action will be taken by us. In other words, if the landlord does not show good faith immediately, there will be no further effort to negotiate.

6. If the landlord shows good faith with respect to these buildings, we will proceed to discuss with him all other buildings which he and his family owns. NYU CORE has already begun compiling a list of these buildings. If there is no show of good faith, the complaint technique will be applied to a group of his buildings promptly.

7. If the landlord shows good faith, the two buildings should be in substantial repair by the middle of January. If he does not show good faith, he should be at the conviction stage by the middle of March, with respect at least to the two buildings and possibly more.

8. The rent strike will continue in the two buildings until repairs are made. Presumably, rent strikes will be extended if good faith is not shown.

9. The problem of tenant re-education is of primary importance. All of us are aware that, if the landlord does fix the buildings, tenant carelessness can reduce them to the condition in which they are now within six months. Either CORE or a social service agency in the area will have to persuade the tenants to take care of the buildings once repairs are made. This applies equally to the Kaplowitz situation.

10. We broached the idea of the landlord's hiring tenants to do some of the repair work without eliciting any particular response. I think that Shipulsky might be a good landlord with whom to explore such a program, in other buildings.

I believe that the consensus of impressions was, that Shipulsky will be easier to work with than Kaplowitz and that there is some hope that he means what he says. All of us are naturally skeptical and ready to proceed to other techniques as soon as necessary. Shipulsky was clearly impressed by the trouble we had caused for Kaplowitz. Since Shipulsky controls a substantial number of buildings, gaining his cooperation may prove significant. The contrast would unquestionably carry weight with other slumlords. Of primary importance, with respect to other landlords, is to show them in the Shipulsky case that we have learned to move much faster than in the Kaplowitz situation.

I should like to add the following comment. Psychologically, it will be important to attack other Kaplowitz buildings while the Shipulsky

MEMORANDUM FROM SCHIFFER & COHEN

40 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • PLaza 2-8060

TO:_____ DATE:_____

RE:_____

matter continues and while Kaplowitz is still under threat of sentence with respect to the Eldridge Street buildings. This will demonstrate to other landlords that we do not mean to pick on just one or two of their buildings, letting them do as they please with the rest.

An attack on other Kaplowitz buildings is not really within the capability of NYU CORE at this time. That group simply does not have enough people. It would, however, prove an excellent target for another CORE group. The prospect is that Kaplowitz, having been through the mill once, will give up much more easily the second time around. This would give another CORE group a good start in the housing area. Since Kaplowitz owns buildings all over the lower east side it would seem appropriate to hand him over to downtown CORE or to another CORE group operating in the area. In this connection, assistance may be secured from the mobilization people whom, Mike Schwerner has stated, he thinks he can recruit.

Practically, the most important specific request which Shipulsky made of us, and which indicates a note of great tactical strength for us is that he claims to have had difficulty in securing access to apartments to make repairs. NYU CORE will therefore undertake to arrange access in accordance with a schedule determined by the landlord, his workmen and CORE. On the one hand, this places a responsibility for detail work on NYU CORE. On the other hand, it creates a situation in which CORE will have day to day knowledge of progress and an opportunity to keep its inspection current..More generally, if the landlord in fact requires help to secure access, he needs CORE to keep from being convicted of violations since CORE will always arrange access for City inspections.

MEMORANDUM FROM SCHIFFER & COHEN

40 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • PLaza 2-8060

file
Housing
NYC

TO: Mr. Val Coleman DATE: 9/19/63

RE: Housing

Some time ago, as you know, I met rather unexpectedly with Commissioner Birns, Deputy Commissioner Gribitz Chief Inspector Raleigh, Mollen and Mollen's vice chairman. In the course of that meeting I was given a birdseye view of the usual city department excuses for the failure to cure housing problems.

After the NYU Core demonstration, I spoke several times on the telephone with Birns and I believe Joel did also. Birns was cooperative in two respects, in offering himself and Gribitz as witnesses, together with the department records, without sub poena and then causing at least some steps to be taken towards the begining in cleaning up Eldridge Street.

Quite aside from any consideration affecting direct action in Eldridge Street in the near future, there is a real possibility of ameliorating the conditions of the tenants of that area through the following program.

The department says it does not have enough inspectors. This is generally true. The department does, however, have jurisdiction over laws which, at least in part the Police Department also has the power to enforce. The Police Department definitely has power to issue summonses for certain kinds of building violations, health, sanitary and other violations. This means that if two or three city departments can be forced to coordinate their efforts and to put pressure on the Police Department, some 20,000 policemen can become inspectors, at least part time. It is my opinion that, through Messrs. Birns and Mollen, this cooperative arrangement can be secured provided that certain feasible objectives are fixed.

It is well known that 20 to 25 landlords control about 80% of the slums on the lower Eastside. A similar pattern obtains in other slums sections. Bearing in mind the

limitations on both Core and departmental manpower, it is obvious that the attack should center on the key landlords.

It is further well known that if the landlord comes in to Court as the recipient of 10 or 15 summonses, the likelihood is that he will be convicted on two or three violations, fined and have sentence suspended on the balance. It is also clear that, if the landlord is given one or two summonses every day and consequently required to be in Court, with an attorney, virtually every day, he is much more likely to feel the pressure and to find it uneconomical to continue his unlawful conduct. This technique has been used widely in the New York City area, particularly by tenants groups in the Bronx.

Putting these considerations together, the various departments and the Police Department should be induced to cause a summons to be filed against given landlords every single day. This means that no individual inspector's or policeman's time is taken up to the extent of preventing him from performing other duties. At the same time, the most effective possible action is being taken against the landlord.

Either Core groups or other groups can greatly assist such a program in certain respects. First, members of the groups cnn point out specific violations. Second, members of the groups can remain in daily touch with each department to be sure that summonses are being served every day. Third, periodically, members of the groups can appear in Court or see to it that the landlords' appearances in Court are covered by the newspapers so that the judges understand that this program has public support or at least public attention. Fourth, the departments can have assistance by assuring tenants' cooperation and by having the various corporate relationships by which slumlords hide their ownership clarified. This is mainly tedious research work, which students can easily

40 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • PLaza 2-8060

TO: Mr. Val Coleman DATE: 9/19/63

RE:

undertake. While such activities would be most helpful in assuring that a program against the slumlords does not whither away, such cooperation is not essential. Periodic inquiry is essential.

Core groups and others can definitely accomplish certain other objectives. First, if a landlord threatens tenants with physical force, immediate contact with Birns will assure police protection. Second, where the tenants are in large parts Spanish speaking, Core members can explain both the problem and the fact that there is hope if the tenants cooperate. Sociologists are particularly happy with Core action in the housing field because they consider tenant apathy as a major aspect of the problem of improving the living and social conditions of slum people. Further, many of the tenants live in fear and do not know their rights. Tenants can help themselves greatly by doing something beyond the scope of Core action, namely joining and becoming active in their local political clubs. Encouraging political action by the tenants, whatever form that political action takes, is of great importance in the ultimate improvement of dwelling conditions.

In my opinion, a program against a given landlord must be counted on lasting for two to three months, It is consequently necessary that city action be taken against several landlords simultaneously. I would suggest starting with one and adding a second, a third and a fourth at one week interval. Since these landlords are known to cooperate, success against one or two is likely to have a wide spread effect among the rest of the group.

*

It is further important to understand why the landlords find these slums profitable. In the first place, the land is genrally more valuable than the buildings and is the true investment. There is also the expectation in New York City that the land on which a slum stands will be redeveloped

and will consequently have a much greater value within the forceable future. Second, the buildings can be amortized for tax purposes with the result that very little in the way of income tax is actually payable on the frequently substantial revenue derived from a group of slum dwellings. The periodic sales of buildings by one slumlord to another, which are in fact merely exchanges, create a series of artificial levels for tax amortization purposes. This, and the fact that many rents are paid in cash, suggest, as Joel has said, encouraging tax investigations of the slumlords.

Action towards the reduction of rents requires an initial decision concerning the desirability of having the city institute receivership proceedings. Under the receivership law, the city can use only rents collected to improve the buildings. If, therefore, the rents are radically reduced, receivership becomes impratical since the city will have no funds which to assist the tenants. Rent reduction should therefore be undertaken only where receivership is ruled out.

In Spanish speaking neighborhoods, it is urgently suggested that Spanish speaking students and at least one Spanish speaking attorney be recruited.

The foregoing program is feasible from the city's standpoint as well as being likely to produce the result of improving living conditions. It meets at all points any reasonable objections of the city based on lack of funds and lack of personnel. It consequently provides a good basis for further direct action should the city refuse refuse its cooperation.

There is another aspect to the housing problem which should definitely be explored. The building department is now committed to a series of cyclical inspections, such as the one recently completed in the Eldridge area. The

MEMORANDUM FROM SCHIFFER & COHEN

40 EAST 49th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • PLaza 2-8060

TO: Mr. Val Coleman DATE: 9/19/63

RE:

Building Department is entirely willing to furnish a schedule of these inspections on unofficial basis. Local Core groups can make these inspections even more effective by securing tenants cooperation and by double checking inspectors for the obvious reasons. Further, after thousands of summonses are served and violation notices sent in a given area, the local Core group can render invaluable service by continuously checking on follow up procedures.

The foregoing proceeds from the recognition of certain circumstances, particularly that the housing problem in New York City at this time is immensely complex. Without direct action, there is in my opinion, no likelihood of any succes.. On the other hand, direct action alone will not accomplish the actual objective of having slum conditions improved in lieu of having slums torn down and the occupants relocated in worse slums. Further, the undesirability of the ghettos that now exist and the recognition of the ultimate objective of breaking up the ghettos does not meet the instant need of improving the slum conditions. Consequently, any program in housing must involve a certain degree of involvement with city government and with social service agencies. It must also be considered that at some point it is necessary for any program to be effective, to undertake a certain amount of tenants' education in maintaining buildings once repaired.

To the extent that the necessary activities exceed the bounds of Core action, cooperation of other groups is an obvious requirement.

G.S.

field Reports 1963

On two dates: Nov. 6-7 (Wednesday night-Thursday morning), and Nov. 8, Friday night, New York City police officers viciously attacked peaceful, orderly CORE demonstrators, injuring several, some badly enough to require hospitalization.

On the first date indicated, CORE demontrators picketed Governor ~~George~~ G. Wallace of Alabama at the ABC studios on 66th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Ave., where he was being interviewed on the Les Crane Late Night Television show. After picketing for about four hours ~~in a~~ during a driving rain storm in a non-violent, orderly manner, the demonstrators formed a circle in the middle of the street, joined hands, sang, and then dispersed. However just as the demonstration was breaking up in a disciplined manner, police surrounded the demonstrators on three sides. The police, swinging and prodding with their night sticks at will, and employing horses for intimidating purposes, forced the already dispersing CORE demonstrators to flee out of 66th St. towards Columbus Ave. Joseph Sweeney, a CORE demonstrator, was savagely clubbed and kicked on the head and in the eyes by a policeman. There was danger for a time that, ~~Joseph Sweeney~~ Joseph Sweeney, due to the vicious punishment inflicted upon him by the police, might ~~lose~~ have lost total sight in his left eye. Auttamese Boutswain, a pregnant woman was clubbed in the abdomen and back by a policeman.

A similar instance of police brutality took place on Friday night Nov.8, in front of the Hilton Hotel at 6th Ave between 54th and 53rd St. CORE demonstrators were picketing President Kennedy's lack of strong pro civil rights stand against Dixiecrat Congressmen. The reason we picketed in front of the Hilton Hotel that night was because the President was to be given an award there. At about 9:00 P.M., the police ordered the CORE demonstrators to move a block down (between 52nd and 53rd St.) They gave as their reason for this order, that we presented a danger to the President's safety. Feeling that our well disciplined picket line presented no threat at all to anyone's safety, we chose to sit on the sidewalk to affirm our right to freely picket in a non-violent manner without police harrassment. This seemed all the provocation the police needed to begin a concerted attack upon the demonstrators. Pushing and punching with their hands, prodding and clubbing with night sticks, police forced the us to again flee the scene of the picketing. Police horses were also used to intimidate and to terrorize the peaceful demonstrators. Due to the above mentioned incident, six CORE demonstrators required hospitalization.

These two incidents of police brutality are in our opinion - not due to isolated cases of loss of temper on the part of the patrolmen or to incompetence on the part of their superior officers. CORE feels that these flagrant examples of police misconduct have a difinite political, rather than a purely emotional, ~~base~~ cause.

The recent Harris Polls supposedly showed a ~~growing~~ growing antipathy on the part of the white community concerning civil rights demonstrations. Many politicians see the results of the polls as a warning against taking any affirmative stand in support of strong civil rights legislation. It seems that to the New York City Police Dept. the above mentioned tendencies has become a signal for them to slow down or stop future civil right demonstrations in any manner necessary . (Insert) see next pg.

In order to affirm our rights and the rights of everyone to demonatrate peacefully without theharrassment and intimidation of the police, CORE is doing tow things. First CORE has filed formal complaints to the police Commissioner on behalf of those CORE members attacked and injured by policemen. The object of this is to find, expose and punish those law enforcement officers responsible for the planned brutal treatment meted out ot CORE demonstrators.

~~In addition on Tues. Nov. 19 from 11:30 A.M. until 1:30 P.M. N.Y. CORE demonstrators will pocket police haedquarters at 240 Centre St. We of N.Y. CORE urge all fair and truly democratically minded people to join us in our demand that the constitutional right o demonstrate for or against any idea platform or state of affairs be upheld for everyone.~~

In addition on Tues. Nov. 19, forom 11:30 until 1:30 P.M. N.Y. CORE demonstrators will picket police headquarters at 240 Centre Street. We of N.Y. CORE urge all fair and truly democratically minded people to join us in our demand that the constitutional right to demonstrate for or against any idea, platform, or state of affairs be upheld for everyone no matter what so called majority opinion dictates.

Wayne Kinsler

Insert: It is worth mentioning that at a picket line held by certain ultra-rightists in front of The American Bar Association a few weeks back, there were no police horses or barricades. And although chief justice of the U.S. Earl Warren was physically struck by a picket, no arrests were made.

Wilkins: NAACP Will Go Along on Boycott

Roy Wilkins said today the NAACP would go along with a school boycott scheduled for next month.

Wilkins' clarification of the national NAACP position appeared to patch a rift among civil rights adherents that grew out of his earlier criticism of some boycott tactics.

The NAACP executive secretary said yesterday that "there may be times and circumstances in a particular locality warranting this drastic action."

On Monday, however, Wilkins had been critical of the leadership of the proposed school boycott here.

The executive secretary of the national civil rights organization, in his statement yesterday, said that 11 NAACP branches in the metropolitan area had agreed to back a school boycott scheduled for Feb. 3, and "of course, we would support them."

Answers Demands

Wilkins elaborated his position on school boycotts after a number of civil rights leaders—including John Silverberg, secretary of the Astoria NAACP; Isaiah Robinson and Mrs. Thelma Johnson of the Harlem Parents Committee; and Oliver Leeds of Brooklyn CORE—demanded that he state the national office's position on New York City school integration.

The Rev. Milton A. Galamison, a leader in the school boycott movement, said, "The members of the Citywide Committee for School Integration are delighted to learn that Roy Wilkins has come around finally and expressed his support and indorsement of the proposed citywide boycott."

An Earlier Statement

On Monday, Wilkins had said: "We are not committing ourselves to a spread of boycotts... Our organization believes it is better for children to go to school than stay home."

Elaborating on this statement, he said yesterday: "I stated also that, generally speaking, we felt that children should go to school while adults argued the issues, but that where parents decide upon a boycott, we aid."

Statement by New York *CORE* Chapters on School Integration

January 16, 1964

CORE is devoted to the fight for an integrated society through nonviolent direct action, and for a basic social and economic change in the condition of minority groups—in housing, employment and education. The 1954 Supreme Court decision, *Brown* vs. *the Board of Education of Topeka*, pointed out the necessity for integration in education. The Supreme Court held that segregated schools are inherently inferior and that the education a student receives in the segregated school has a negative effect on his personality. There can be no doubt that the segregated school cannot, even under the best circumstances, overcome the destructive effects which the society outside the classrom inflicts on the individual. The white student in the artificial atmosphere of the segregated classroom is led to think that he is superior because he goes to a separate school; he does not learn how to live with the other people with whom he must share this world.

New York State Commissioner of Education Allen this summer called for local school boards across the state who have a racial imbalance in their schools to attempt to get a 50/50 racial balance. In order to accomplish this and to meet the needs of New York City students, the Board of Education must make integration top-priority, and come up with a positive program for integrating now.

On September 5, 1963 the Board of Education, the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Education and the City Commission for Human Rights, in the presence of Stanley Lowell (chairman of the Commission), signed a written agreement with the Board of Education that the Board would submit a tentative report and plan for integration by December 1, 1963, and that a final plan for integration of the New York City schools would be available by February 1964. The plans, with a timetable for integration, were to be worked out in consultation with the Civil Rights organizations and were to "include provisions for a substantial, realistic and working program of integration in every school district in September 1964." The Board has failed to live up to this agreement.

Even a quick look at the state of education in New York City will show why parents are so angry. It is a dreary picture of a system that handicaps our children and then discharges them into the city streets with little preparation for meeting the harsh reality that they quickly come up against when they try to get a job.

New York City schools are segregated and understaffed; they are overcrowded and under-equipped. Thousands of classrooms are greatly overcrowded. Many of the school buildings are ancient and deteriorated; many are unsafe. Many teachers are inadequately trained and methods are outdated; they are still underpaid and burdened with non-classroom chores. Many teachers are demoralized and fail to understand the problems that children have in the 1960's. Curricula, particularly in social studies and history, do not satisfy the needs of our multi-ethnic group city population.

CORE is deeply concerned that:

30% of all teachers and 50% of those in minority group schools are substitutes.

that in just the last six years the number of almost completely segregated elementary and junior high schools has more than doubled, from 77 in 1958 to 165 presently.

that 239 school buildings currently in use were built before 1910.

that over 70% of junior high school mathematics teaching positions are filled by substitutes and teachers trained in other fields.

that the class size in New York City is the largest in the country, the size of classes in elementary and high schools has continued to rise over the last ten years.

There is every reason for New Yorkers to be dissatisfied with this second-rate educational system.

With Negro and Puerto Rican children constituting 41% of public school enrollment, we might expect to find about that percentage in each school. But there are 320 of 581 elementary schools 90% or more segregated and 70 of 136 junior high schools which are 85% or more segregated. Even on the junior high level where children travel to school, 55% of minority children attend schools which are 75% or more segregated.

The effect of segregated schools on Negro and Puerto Rican children can no longer be disputed. The Public Education Association in their 1956 study found that the arithmetic and reading achievement levels of minority group sixth graders were two years behind their white contemporaries; eighth graders were three years behind. More recent studies by Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, the Brooklyn Parents Worshop for Equality in New York City Schools, and the Urban League of Greater New York found that the achievement gap has widened.

In the last six years there has been a 102% increase of almost completely Negro and Puerto Rican schools in relation to the total number of schools. This increase can be only partly attributed to the 34.4% increase in the ratio of Negro and Puerto Rican children to the entire school population. The City administration through the City Planning Commission's placement of public housing in segregated areas is also to blame. But foremost responsible is the Board of Education, for:

1) **Allowing the City Planning Commission to select the sites for construction which, since June, 1959, produced 38 segregated schools out of a total of 45. Twenty of the 26 schools presently under construction are in segregated neighborhoods. Thirty of the 51 schools included in the 1963-64 Capital Budget for Advanced Planning and/or Site Selection will be in segregated neighborhoods.**

2) **Allowing gerrymandered school district lines which prevent integration.**

3) **Failing to come up with a positive plan for integration.**

CORE insists that the education of children in this city be greatly improved, that the basic underlying problems be attacked, and that every child be provided with a decent classroom situation so that he can get the maximum benefits from his education. We believe that this can be accomplished for the children of New York City (black and white) only if the kind of classroom situation is created where all children are integrated without regard to ability-level (as established by artificial tests), and where Negro, White, Puerto Rican, and other minority children begin going to school together in the early grades. To do this the class size must be significantly reduced so that each child can get the personal attention that he or she needs in order to make the educational experience most profitable to him. These programs must be begun immediately on the lower grade levals and where they can be implemented on the higher grades they should also be started this year.

To achieve quality, integrated education in our public schools the Board must develop and implement a dynamic, comprehensive program. The following points should be included in the overall plan:

I. *Timetable:* In an agreement between the Board of Education and the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools in the presence of the City Commission on Human Rights, the Board of Education obligated itself to submit a plan for the integration of public schools in New York. This plan must provide substantial integration in every district beginning with the school year of September, 1964. Until the Board presents this timetable as evidence that it is immediately and specifically confronting the task of integration, the civil rights groups of this city must continue to prepare for a boycott on February 3, 1964.

We firmly believe the basic responsibility for implementation rests with the Board of Education, not with local school boards. As a basis for consultation and in order to make clear to the public our position we are submitting what we consider to be the basic ingredients of an effective timetable, the details of which should be developed and approved jointly by the Board and representatives of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools with periodic progress reports presented to the Committee.

II. *Class Size:* In the last seven years average class sizes have increased in elementary and high schools. Integrated, heterogeneous classes of no more than 15 children aid in the full development of each child. If 1 master teacher and 2 assistants are used, then the maximum class size should not be over 30.

The number of classroom teacher's aides and clerical workers must be increased so that trained teachers can be freed and provide personal instruction and guidance.

Full utilization of available classroom space is necessary. Bussing may be necessary to insure proper use of existing facilities, so that every child will have a seat to sit in and so that class size can be reduced in highly populated areas.

III. *School Zones:* The present school zones must be withdrawn to maximize integration. A substantial number of schools can be integrated immediately by redrawing zone lines. The Princeton Plan must be used whenever possible to begin integration among the young children. (A Princeton Plan pairs two neighboring elementary schools so that all the Kindergatren to third grade teachers and children are in one school and all the 4th to 6th grade teachers and children are in the other.)

Junior high schools and high schools can be better integrated by changing the feeder patterns that determine which elementary schools send their students to the high schools. Most high school students and many of our junior high students already travel long distances. These students should be immediately integrated.

New school sites should be selected by the Board of Education (not the City Planning Commission) to provide for the maximum possible integration. Also, a less bureaucratic and less time consuming method for getting approval for construction of new schools must be worked out by the mayor. Many new schools are needed now.

In working out the details of all these proposals the Board of Education should work in cooperation with the City-Wide Committee for Integration to insure that the plan for Integration truly reflects the needs of the minority community.

IV. *Staff:* There should be significant improvements in the training, selection and promotion processes for teachers and supervisors.

The Board of Education should work closely with the Board of Higher Education to guarantee that there will be thousands of additional licensed teachers to effectuate a significant reduction in class size. Many of them should be Negro and Puerto Rican.

The Board should insure that the Board of Examiners no longer uses southern drawls or Spanish accents to exclude otherwise capable teachers.

There should be a significant increase in salary in order to provide the incentive for many more people to become teachers.

The Board should actively recruit teachers from every walk of life and ethnic grouping. This is most important at the level of promotion and selection of supervisors.

The Board should offer courses for those willing to become supervisors.

There should be in-service credit courses in Negro history, sociology and in the effects of discrimination on children in order to give teachers a better understanding of the role of minority groups in American life.

Courses in Spanish should be required for teachers in training and should be provided for regular teachers for in-service credit.

V. *Special Services and Staff:* At the present time there must be a significant increase in the number of specialized personnel: remedial reading teachers, guidance counselors, psychologists, etc. They should be assigned in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the students of each school.

Some special services will also be required such as after-school study centers for those children who do not have the space at home to study in.

Guidance counselors should be required to acquaint minority students with the present needs and openings in the school system, and should encourage exploration of new openings and opportunities. They should also be required to take courses in Negro history, sociology and the effects of segregation on the personality. Specialist groups should be integrated with qualified personnel from minority groups.

VI. *Curriculum and Texts:* The Board of Education must keep its promise to revise curriculum and texts so as to accurately show the minority community in its current and historic role in American life.

VII. *Remedial Programs:* Generations of students have passed through the school system and were hindered in their full development by the bad quality of the education which they received. In order to correct these bad effects, there should be a full scale remedial program. This program should provide courses in all basic subjects and skills where needed. These classes should be conducted during the school day and should have special funds set aside for them. Teachers can be provided by training those who are available now. The students who are allowed to take the courses should be chosen on the basis of need and not on the basis of first come first serve.

VIII. *Scholarships:* Scholarships are badly needed and should be provided to children who are potential dropouts because of economic need. We must provide a real alternative for the student who wants to leave school to contribute to the family income.

IX. *School Board Representation:* The Board of Education is supposed to reflect the community it represents, therefore the need is felt for greater participation by Negro, Puerto Rican and other minority group leaders and for those who represent points of view other than the prevailing one. There should be membership on the Board of Education by those who believe in integration of the school system.

X. *Monetary Commitment:* We call upon the Mayor and Governor to cease avoiding their responsibilities to provide the Board of Education with funds ample to carry out the above programs.

make copy

To Ann
File
N.Y. Core
+ E. River CORE
(make folder

A meeting was held Sunday afternoon, January 19, 1964, at 4:00 p.m., at National CORE.

Those in attendance were Messrs. James Farmer, Richard Haley, Marshall England, Roy Innis, Joseph Jackson, Edward Mollette, Joseph O'Neal, James Springer, Charles Vaught, Lulling Williams, and Miss Doris Funnye.

Mr. Farmer apologized for the incorrect item in The New York Times regarding the election of Marshall England and said that it would not happen again.

Mr. Farmer stated that the election has taken place and that it is valid.

Mr. Farmer suggested that a second chapter be formed of those individuals who feel they cannot work in New York CORE.

It was agreed that a separate chapter be formed, with boundary lines drawn and an agreement between both groups as to what ground each group will cover. "Harlem" would not be used as part of the name of the new chapter.

Those wishing to leave New York CORE would be requested to submit a letter to the group, saying that they wish to separate from them. No one will be asked to leave.

It was agreed that all information given to the press must come through Mr. Farmer.

Mr. Farmer will recommend to the NAC that the trusteeship be removed as of the first of February and that Mr. Haley, as an individual, be assigned to work with New York CORE for one month as a consultant to help see that some machinery is set up regarding the constitution, financial records, accurate membership records, and orientation meetings.

The meeting ended at 5:00 p.m.

1102 Longfellow Avenue
Bronx, New York
January 23, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Attention: Mr. James Farmer, National Director

Dear Sir:

This is to advise the National Office of CORE that a group of members of New York CORE, offices at 239 W. 125th St., is resigning New York CORE to form a new body. This new group, including myself, is applying to the National Office for affiliation.

We expect to have all necessary forms, including a list of those members of New York CORE who wish to form a new chapter, in the National Office within the week.

We are doing this in the belief that this action will prove beneficial to the existing chapter and the proposed chapter. This is not requested in the spirit of competition, but rather with the idea that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done in the Harlem area - enough work to keep two groups busy and active.

We want to thank you and Mr. Richard Haley for the patience you have shown in attempting to settle the differences of opinion within New York CORE. We think that the formation of a new chapter will help everyone to get on with the job at hand ... the elimination of discrimination and segregation among human beings.

Sincerely,

Tina Lawrence
(for the committee)

cc: Marshall England, New York CORE, Chairman

DOMESTIC SERVICE		$
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram		S
TELEGRAM	X	
DAY LETTER		E
NIGHT LETTER		

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	X
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Congress of Racial Equality	1/29/64

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Arthur Lessing
420 Lexington Avenue
A & P
NewYork, N.Y.

fill school boycott

CORE URGENTLY REQUESTS YOUR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING BREAD, PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY FOR THE FREEDOM SCHOOLS SET UP FOR NYC SCHOOL BOYCOTT ON FEBRUARY 3rd, AS PER OUR TELEPHONE CALL TO YOU JANUARY 29. PLEASE LET US HEAR FROM YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE ANY FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

NORMAN HILL
PROGRAM DIRECTOR, CONGRESS OF
RACIAL EQUALITY

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	X
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Congress of Racial Equality	1/29/64

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEALTEST FOODS
W. R. CORNELL
808 7th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

CORE URGENTLY REQUESTS YOUR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING MILK FOR THE FREEDOM SCHOOLS SET UP FOR THE NYC SCHOOL BOYCOTT ON FEBRUARY 3rd, AS PER OUR TELEPHONE CALL TO YOU JANUARY 29 PLEASE LET US HEAR FROM YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE ANY FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

NORMAN HILL
PROGRAM DIRECTOR,
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Herb had asked-
W. R. Cornell
808 7th Ave.
Sealtest Foods
CO 5-8400
JE 9-8861
Rochelle

Arthur Lessing

420 Lexington Ave

MU-9-4000

Bread,
Peanut Butter
Jelly

Peter Filene
72 Dana Street
Cambrid

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

"WE WANT MORE FIZZLES LIKE THIS!"

New York, N.Y., Feb. 6--"If this is a fizzle, we want more fizzles like this!" So stated CORE National Director James Farmer in addressing thousands of Negro, Puerto Rican and white students who had converged on the Board of Education for a massive rally concluding the February 3 school boycott.

"Fizzle" is the characterization of the boycott made by the Board's president, James Donovan, despite the fact that according to the Board's own figure, 464,361 students, representing 44.8% of the total enrollment had stayed out of school.

When this figure was announced at the rally by Bayard Rustin, coordinator of the boycott, loud cheers rose from the crowd. Rev. Milton Galamison, chairman of the Citywide Committee for Integrated Education, and the boycott's leader, received enthusiastic applause. A festive atmosphere prevailed at the rally.

Some of the students carried the picket signs with which they had marched in front of their respective schools during the sub-freezing morning. Others released multi-colored balloons. Realization of the success of this boycott -- the first of a series planned this month in major northern cities -- permeated the entire crowd.

There was additional elation over the fact that for the first time, the Negro and Puerto Rican communities had gone into action jointly on a mass basis.

While high school students manned the picket lines, elementary school students attended Freedom Schools which were established in many areas by the Citywide Committee. According to the Board's figures, 3,537 teachers joined the boycott. Some of them picketed the schools.

CORE groups throughout the city temporarily shelved all other projects to devote thei their complete efforts ro the boycott. The CORE national office assigned fulltime to the boycott three staff members: Robert Gore, Velma Hill and Allan Hoffman.

####

0027

Join The War Against Poverty!

Demand An End To The Exploitation Of Our People

PUBLIC RALLY

FOR A $1.50 MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE in NEW YORK STATE—NOW!

SUNDAY, FEB. 9 (1964) — 3 P.M.

SALEM METHODIST CHURCH

129th Street and 7th Avenue, Manhattan

125th Street Station—(6th, 7th, 8th & Lexington Avenue Lines)

HEAR:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Director, March on Washington

ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New York

JAMES FARMER
National Director, CORE

REV. RICHARD A. HILDEBRAND
President, New York Branch, NAACP

DR. EUGENE T. REED
President, New York State
Conference of NAACP Branches

I. D. ROBBINS
President, City Club of New York

CLEVELAND ROBINSON
Secretary-Treasurer,
District 65, RWDSU

GILBERTO GERENA VALENTIN
President, Puerto Rican Parade

Rally Committee: **JESSE GRAY**, Director, Community Council on Housing; **REV. HUNSON GREEN**, Acting Pastor, Friendship Baptist Church; **REV. DAVID LICORISH**, Associate Minister, Abyssinian Baptist Church; **FATHER WILLIAM MCPEAK**, St. Aloysius RC Church; **REV. LEONARD E. TERRELL**, Pastor, Union Baptist Church; **REV. M. L. WILSON**, Pastor, Convent Avenue Baptist Church.

Sponsored by:

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR A $1.50 MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE IN NEW YORK STATE

A. Philip Randolph, Chairman — **Constantine Sedares, Coordinator**

For information, CALL: LE 2-2493, LE 2-2006 or LE 2-2634

F:11:111

2/20/64

FEB 21 1964

Dear Marshall, This is to inform you and the N. Y. Chapter of AIA that, we, the employment committee of said chapter have voted to suspend ourselves from further activity in New York Chapter as functioning members of the employment committee. This meeting took place on 2/17/64. We feel that ~~that~~ the chapter has acted and is acting in an inept and incapable manner in the handling of the Hotel Americana project.

Thanking you for your kind attention, we are —

Obligingly Yours

Joseph Frederick

Chairman of Employment committee

Dear Dick,

Norman asked us to send you a copy of this letter sent to N.Y. Chapter. Kindly advise him that you are in receipt of same.

Joseph Fredrick

Members present at meeting of 2/17/64:

Joe Fredericks, chairman; Rudy Moore, Warren Gaines, Fong Ta Poo, Alfred Bloomfield & Robt Bruce.

New Group Expects 35,000 At March 12 School Protest

Daily News Feb. 24, 1964

By JOHN MALLON and RICHARD HENRY

A protest demonstration by 35,000 to 50,000 opponents of the Board of Education's school integration program will be held at the board's headquarters in Brooklyn on March 12, a new organization of civic groups announced yesterday.

The Brooklyn Joint Council for Better Education, which claims it represents 750,000 people, said the demonstrators will picket to protest the proposed transfer of pupils to schools outside their neighborhoods and to oppose the planned pairing of schools.

Growing, Council Says

The council, formed Jan. 27, said it has 45 member groups now and that the number is being swollen daily as other organizations enlist.

Demonstrators will be bused to board headquarters from throughout Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, and others will march to board's building at 110 Livingston St., the council said. The council seeks citywide participation in the demonstration, scheduled for noon.

The Parents and Taxpayers Coordinating Council, which claims 400,000 supporters throughout the city, met last night in an emergency session to consider support of the demonstration. The PAT is fighting in the courts to block forced transfer of pupils.

Fight Pairing Plan

A spokesman for the new Brooklyn organization, asked to describe the group's principles, told THE NEWS yesterday: "There is an educational problem not just for minorities, but for all students. We are opposed to the Princeton plan (the program under which schools will be paired for integration) and to rezoning. Let the energies of the (school) board be directed to the building-up of every school.

"We support the open-enrollment and free-choice transfer plans."

Demonstrations Opposed

The council was formed by civic groups from East Flatbush, Mill Basin, Bergen Beach and Canarsie. The decision to hold the March 12 protest was reached Feb. 14

It invites citizens to write for information to Post Office Box 192, Rugby Station, Brooklyn 3.

Opposition to demonstrations such as the March 12 protest and to boycotts was voiced yesterday by the Catholic Teachers Association of the Brooklyn Diocese.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

1964 FEB 25 PM 4 12

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA045 NBC361 BD372
B HDA041 PD HD NEW YORK NY 25 334P EST
MARSHALL C ENGLAND, CHAIRMAN, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW NYK
YOUR TELEGRAM OF FEBRUARY 25 IS ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS
THE METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF RELIGION AND RACE APPRECIATES
CORE'S OFFICIAL LIFTING OF PICKET LINE AT AMERICANA HOTEL
IN DEFERENCE TO THE PARTICIPANTS AND TO NATURE OF ALL DAY
CONFERENCE AND DINNER CONFERENCE LEADERS ARE PLEASED TO HAVE
ARRANGED A MEETING TODAY OF CORE OFFICIALS HOTEL MANAGEMENT
AND RELIGION AND RACE CONFEREES TO NEGOTIATE ISSUES IN DISPUTE
MSGR GREGORY L MOONEY CONFERENCE COORDINATOR
(40).

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

CORE CONTINGENTS SWELL PUERTO RICAN MARCH

New York City, March 2--Contingents from CORE groups throughout the New York area, swelled the ranks of a Puerto Rican-initiated silent march on March 1 to protest school segregation. National CORE's contribution was the printing of 100,000 leaflets in English and Spanish.

The demonstration was the first nonviolent action of this type to be organized by the Puerto Rican community. Over 2,000 persons -- many of them youths participated. Placards were both in English and Spanish. Some of the placards called for more Puerto Rican teachers. Others urged appointment of a Puerto Rican to the Board of Education.

After circling City Hall Park several times, the marchers walked across Brooklyn Bridge and to the Board of Education. There, they listened to brief speeches by Gilberto Gerena-Valentin of the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights, and Robert Gore of CORE and other Puerto Rican and Negro civil rights leaders.

####

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Jim Peck

CHAIN-IN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS
SITDOWN ON BRIDGE

New York City, March 12--This metropolitan center on the afternoon of March 7 was the scene of two CORE demonstrations which attracted considerable attention because of their unusual character.

Early in the afternoon, three local CORE leaders--Isaiah Brunson of Brooklyn CORE and Herbert Callender and Howard Quander of Bronx CORE, took handcuffs from their pockets and chained themselves to a grill just outside the office of Police Commissioner Michael Murphy. They were accompanied by Raphael Martinez of New York CORE and Rev. Laurie Walker and had just attended a meeting with Deputy Inspector Arthur Savitt at which they had protested police brutality against minority group members in general and the case of Jesse Roberts in particular. During the chain-in the group was joined by two Puerto Rican representatives, Flora Santiago and Jose Sanchez. Within minutes, police with metal cutters clipped the handcuffs of the three who had chained-in and arrested them and the four others.

Later in the afternoon, seven members of East River CORE, sat down in the middle of the Triborough Bridge, halting traffic for twenty minutes at the start of the rush hour. Six of the sitdowners were arrested--Penn Kimble, Paul Feldman, Donald Arthur, Joe Louis, Elizabeth Adler and Tina Lawrence.

> "We regret to inconvenience people passing through our neighborhood on their way home to the better sections of the city, but we are both very sorry and very angry about the way Negro and Puerto Rican children are treated in Harlem," explained a statement issued by East River CORE. "We ask commuters to look more closely at the schools in our community because they are so unlike many of the schools in Queens and Long Island."

The Triborough Bridge is the main artery leading from Manhattan Harlem to Queens and Long Island. Specifically, the CORE group sought to draw attention to substandard conditions at schools located near the Manhattan approach to the bridge.

Observer

WASHINGTON, March 9—How do you turn an urbane, genteel white Northerner into a narrow-lapel facsimile of a Mississippi sheriff? You block him for twenty minutes from his Friday-night martini pitcher.

War Brewing in the City

Superficially, this seems to be the lesson of the racial incident in New York the other evening when demonstrators stopped rush-hour traffic out of Manhattan by sitting down in the Triborough Bridge roadway. The most guilt-ridden white Southerner must have succumbed to the smug twinges upon reading of his white Northern brother's reaction.

Many of the stalled motorists pelted the demonstrators with curses and garbage which the bridge-sitters had brought along to symbolize the state of life in East Harlem. It is very difficult to keep a broad mind when the traditional suburban way of life is threatened, and it may even be that there are no liberals behind steering wheels.

It is probably a mistake, however, to dismiss the Triborough Bridge affair as merely another race incident. There is another kind of class conflict brewing in this country—the struggle between city dweller and suburbanite. It is in this conflict, between urban man and subdivision man, that the bridge-sitters have struck a dramatic blow.

Betrayal at the Split-Level

The typical suburbanist sees the city as a succession of red lights, stop signs school zone slowdowns, traffic bottlenecks and 25-mile-speed-limits between work and his split-level. "Mind you," he will say, "some of my best friends are city dwellers but I don't want to have them living across my fastest right-of-way."

There is a case to be made for the suburbanist. He left the city five or ten or fifteen years ago with a real-estate salesman's assurance that he would be only 35 minutes from downtown. The salesman didn't tell him that by 1964 when half the population had moved their cars to the suburbs the resultant car glut would increase the distance to 65 minutes.

Now he feels cheated. He is determined to keep the distance down to 35 minutes. Being the top man politically in most places, he has had a good deal of success. In Washington, for example, many city dwellers are compelled to keep their cars away from curbs in front of their homes so that the suburbanists can roll.

Concrete is being poured through the parks. Homes, schools and churches in the politically impotent Negro districts have been leveled, so that the suburbanists can roll. Just last week the Congressmen who handle such things cut the city's school construction budget in half, but granted the full amount needed to keep a new city loop expressway a-building on schedule.

The Asphalt Guerrillas

This will prevent the city's suburbanist rulers from arriving at work too late to stop spendthrifts from repairing the dilapidated school system.

The city dweller normally has very few weapons for this fight, and the open resistance so far has been confined, in Washington at least, to a few instances where fat-cat whites in the Northwest have caught the suburbanists with blueprints for building expressways through certain Senators' gardens.

There are a few guerrilla tactics available, of course. It is effective, for example, when sighting a Maryland or Virginia license plate closing rapidly in the rear-view mirror, to slow back to the posted speed limit.

This often produces anguished horn-squawking and, after dark, an infuriated blinking of headlights, which signify to the city dweller that the suburbanist's digestion will make him pay for that martini when he gets home.

Decelerating to the fifteen-mile-per-hour limit in school zones is particularly effective, as the suburbanist will often zoom past in a burst of blue anger and exhaust, right into the ken of the friendly school-corner policeman.

For the Manhattan bridge sitters, however, who have struck so daringly at the suburbanist's most cherished right, every city dweller, white or Negro, should rejoice. They have challenged the tyranny of suburban supremacy. RUSSELL BAKER.

We are not really against suburbanites
but we do feel that a sense of priority
in metropolitan needs is required.

CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

File
A. Williams

MAR 12 1964

DRAFT - 3/10/64

Manhattan

Officials of three CORE chapters in ~~New York~~ city today strongly criticized the Mayor and the city department and agency having jurisdiction in the housing field for refusing to take effective action against slum conditions. The CORE officials made it clear that they consider new federal and state legislation and money necessary. But they emphasized that the city has failed and refused to carry on programs for which it has now authority and money, If the city would act against slums instead of talking about them, a great deal could be accomplished right now. The chapters, all of which are active in the rent strike movement are New York CORE, East River CORE and Downtown CORE.

The following points remain:

For more than one year, CORE chapters have been in constant contact with city officials in an effort to secure their cooperation against slums. In one case when CORE people were told that receivership was a long and complicated process, they prevailed upon the landlord to offer his buildings to the city free of charge and voluntarily. The city refused to take them. This is one example of a frus©-trating series of developments which have led the CORE officials to conclude that the city is not interested in taking effective large scale action against slums.

The CORE officials pointed out that there have been repeated conferences with Milton Mollen, chairman of the Housing and Redevelopment Board; Harold Birns, commissioner of the Department of Housing and Building and his deputy, Judah Gribetz; representatives of the Department of Health, the Department of Real Estate and ~~ek~~ other departments. In these meetings numerous aspects of the problem of slum housing have been explored. Many conferences have been held/related to the problem of law enforcement, that is, getting the departments having jurisdiction to send inspectors to the rat infested buildings involved. The impression received by the CORE officials has been that, as a result of numerous requests and meetings, there is now a greater possibility of having a building which is in emergency condition inspected within a reasonable degree of promptness. The fact remains that the city officials have been unable or unwilling to do anything which would cause the building to be repaired or ~~x~~ rehabilitated.

In particular, CORE considers that far too few buildings have been taken into receivership. Further, the city is ~~xxx~~ not apparently ~~xxx~~ committed to any large scale use of the receivership program. ~~Xxxxx~~ Neither is the city committed to utilizing available loan funds or other devices which could result in the immediate repair or rehabilitation of slum dwellings.

On the contrary, the CORE officials have received the impression tht the city does not intend to expand the existing programs significantly. Further, the city does not have any practical alternative program. Fundamentally, the city is willing to allow the slums to remain as they are. The fact that there are nemerous long range plans put forward periodically, and the fact that there are all kinds of reports made whenever there is public protests does not get the rats out of the buildings, the plaster repaired, the heat operating.

CORE does not suggest that the slum problem is simple. CORE does believe that the various explanations of difficulties put forward by the city frequently come down to departmental red tape. CORE states unequivocally that the city officials now have it in their power to remedy the condition of thousand of buildings. The failure of the city to act is therefore deliberate policy coupled with weakness of the executives charged with the housing problem.

Looking towards the future, the situation is equally bleak. Federal funds for low income public housing have run out for the time being. This does not, however, excuse the city's failure to utilize its powers under the Mitchell-Lama Act. A small number of Mitchell-Lama units have been built during the past few years.

In the absence of other authority, this program must be implemented. The same group of public officials are responsible for this failure.

CORE believes that a practical housing program can be implemented immediately. First, theofficials in charge of housing programs should be directed by the Mayor to take emergency action now. If the present officials cannot or will not act, they should be replaced.

The city should take into receivership or should acquire by gift or purchase, not less than 1,000 of the worse slum buildings. The buildings should then be repaired promptly. Acquisitions should continue at approximately the same rate, until the worst 10%, or 4,000 buildings are in the city's hands. This is particularly important because there are numerous buildings which landlords cannot or will not repair. If the city does not take these buildings, the land lords will from desire or necessity continue to act lawlessly. If the debate continues, who is responsible for these buildings, it is the tenants who will suffer. This is not an admissible solution.

As part of this program, the city should encourage landlords who are unable to meet legal standards for building maintainance to give them to the city. In the long run, this will save the city money because, over a period of years, virtually all of these

buildings would be acquired by condemnation in any event for the construction of new housing.

The cost of this program, by the city's own figures, would be less than 3% of the current city budget. This dollar cost is not, however, the issue. Slums are illegal and immoral. The human cost cannot be weighed against the comparatively small sums of money involved. The total investment of the city in these 4,000 buildings would not be much more than the city speculated on Worlds Fair. The buildings themselves would return a substantial portion of the amount expanded, and might, as a matter of fact, return a profit to the city. If the total impact of fixing these buildings were to be counted, the community as a whole would undoubtedly benefit greatly.

In the remaining buildings, the city should press for code enforcement far more vigorously than has been the case in the past. There are judges who regard housing violations as being less significant than traffic violations. This erroneous attitude inevitably discourages inspectors and others charged with enforcement. It must be made clear to all coneerned that the community loses enormously by the existence of slums. The crime of maintaining slums for profit is a particularly dangerous one, which should be punished to the full extent of the law.

OUR PEOPLE DEMAND:

a confrontation between the Mayor and local civil rights groups on the following:

1. EMPLOYMENT close down all construction sites immediately until the work force in that industry is fully integrated

2. SLUM HOUSING begin an immediate "rent strike" throughout the ghetto areas

3. SCHOOLS produce immediately a plan with a timetable for total desegregation of all schools

4. POLICE BRUTALITY create a Public Review Board, selected by civil liberties, civil rights, and church groups to investigate complaints of police brutality

---

OR

STALL IN

AT THE WORLDS FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1964

Starting at 7:00 A.M. until . . . ?

On the following parkways: Grand Central, Brooklyn-Queens, Belt, Interbore and Van Wyck

HOW?

Put Your Car On Exhibit Anyway You See Fit . . .

- Run out of gas
- Stop and Check your engine
- Fix your flat tire
- SLOW DOWN and enjoy the scenery

FOR MORE INFORMATION — Call CORE

Brooklyn — UL 7-8200 Bronx — LU 8-8403 New York City — MO 6-0400

N.Y. Fair: Chaos,

A top trio plays an engagement in Singer Bowl—seated together during ceremonies marking the opening of the 1964 World's Fair today in New York were President Lyndon B. Johnson, World's Fair President Robert Moses, and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

—United Press International Photo.

NEW YORK — (AP)— Chaos, confusion and damp misery mingled with glistening glass and steel today at the opening of the New York World's Fair.

Most first-day visitors didn't know where to go and — shivering in a raw pneumonia-inviting rain— didn't much care.

They avoided the multi-million-dollar exhibits in clusters and rushed to the concession booths where they lined-up for coffee and sandwiches.

IN THE FIRST four hours, 56,626 people had entered the grounds — a far cry from the expected opening-day attendance of 500,000.

Rain and Pickets Came ---People Stayed Away

too many policemen ahead of me."

Uniformed policemen with guns dangling at their hips stood around, but they were of little help in giving directions.

"Where's the Japanese building?" one policeman was asked.

"Search me," he replied. "I never been here before."

PRIVATE Pinkerton police, distinguished by yellow raincoats proved of little more help.

It was 200 feet away, protruding into the air like the Empire State Building.

Austin Perry, a merchant from Zebulon, N. C., and his wife—along with hundreds of others—took cover in a sandwich concession near the Singer Bowl, where President Lyndon B. Johnson spoke.

"I'VE BEEN looking forward to this trip for six months," Perry said. "We haven't seen a thing. We're

A phone repairman came out, lost two dimes in the contraptions and left in a huff.

The racial demonstrations were a somber element amid the color and gaiety. They appeared to be particularly fascinating to non-Americans.

A Pakistanian woman, wearing a purple and gold sari, stood watching one group of pickets. She said something in her native language to a man.

He replied in English:

"I think we should move on. I do not like to look at this."

ANOTHER woman, with a Scandinavian accent

, Confusion, Misery

Moses,

l Photo.

man came
es in the
left in a

nstrations
lement
nd gaiety.
o be par-
ng to non-

woman,
and gold
hing one
She said
native
n.
English:
ould move
to look at

man, with
an accent

Not everyone who attended the Fair came to picket and demonstrate—a delegation of colorfully garbed Moroccans, for instance, came to enjoy the opening day ceremonies. They and other visitors, however, had not only the pickets, but rain and drizzle to contend with.

—United Press International Photo.

500,000.

"I've been waiting an hour to get a cup of coffee," one disgruntled patron said. "It looks like I've got another hour to go—there are

raincoats proved of little more help.

"I'm from Providence," one said when a rain-drenched visitor asked the way to the Unisphere.

not moving from here. As soon as the weather clears we're heading back to the hotel."

A secretary rushed to one of the phones at 10:30 a. m. and was overheard telling her boss:

"I've changed my mind—I'm coming into the office. This is miserable."

She was lucky to get the call through.

Most of the curvaceous phones—in pastel blue with pushbutton dials—were on the blink.

"I'VE LOST a couple of dollars," said one unhappy patron.

stood for a long time watching the demonstrations at the New [illegible] pavilion. She asked a policeman if it was all right to stand there and he replied, "Yes, ma'am."

After a few moments, the woman said to the policeman, "But there are more white people than Negroes here."

The policeman did not reply.

A RED-COATED BAND played martial music within a few feet of the pickets. Some of them began a half-dance step in rhythm with the music

Peace Nearer---LBJ

NEW YORK — (UPI)— President Lyndon B. Johnson said today, "I prophesy peace is not only possible, I predict it is coming nearer."

The President made the prediction in remarks at the opening of the New York World's Fair.

The theme of the fair is "Peace Through Understanding."

The President said that if his peace forecast is correct, people at the next world's fair will see an America as different from today as the nation is different from 1939, when New York last had a fair.

"They will see an America in which no man must be poor," he said.

Police Stall Fair Stall-I

Civil rights demonstrators who atte
traffic to the New York World's Fa
gentle treatment from police today.
from open train doors as at left, som
shown below. After the struggle po
of the demonstrators to jail.

In one of the many civil rights protest incidents that took place at the Fair today James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (holding sign) joins arms with other pic.ets in a demonstration at the New York City Pavilion. Later he was arrested.

—United Press International Photo.

-In

who attempted to block subway World's Fair met with none-too- ice today. Pickets were yanked t left, sometimes with the result truggle police carted a number il.

—Associated Press Photos.

20 May 1964

List of demands concerning the Public Review Board on Police Brutality:

1. The creation of an independent civilian complaint review board to investigate, hear and make recommendations concerning allegations of police brutality against private citizens.

2. That Mayor Wagner take a stand on the creation of such a Board, and the the City Council hold public hearings on the Theodore Weiss Bill (#498) as soon as possible.

3. That the appointment of the members of the Board be made by the Mayor in conjuction with Civil Rights, Church and Civic groups, and that this Board should include no members of the Police Department.

4. That the independent civilian complaint review board have the following functions and powers:

a. that this Board have an independent investigative staff of its own with explicit sub poena power;
b. that the members of the Board and the investigative staff have access to all police installations, including precinct basements, prison wards, and hospitals, 24 hours a day;
c. that public hearings be held as quickly as possible on complaints;
d. that policemen under investigations by the Board be suspended until such time as the Board reaches a decision in the case;
e. that the Board have power to discipline officers found guilty, and to recommend the institution of a criminal prosecution if the facts so warrant;
f. that the Board be impowered to request the Police Department to protect complainants, witnesses, and their families from harassment and intimidation and further be empowered to take any necessary step to see that these ends are secured.

5. In addition to the Board's power to act in brutality cases, it shall advise or suggest to the Mayor and to the Police Commissioner modifications or improvement of police activity, toward the end that an acceptable code of ethics be established.

Schedule of Events:

May 15 through June 4: Demonstrations at Station Houses, particularly those where incidents of alleged police brutality have occurred.

June 4: A public hearing at the Community Church on 40 East 35th St. at 8 P.M. to adjudicate alleged cases of police brutality that have been brought to the committee's attention. Lawyers will present the cases for the complaintants to a panel of nine outstanding civilians. Definite members of the panel are: James Farmer, National Director of CORE: Roger Baldwin, founder of the ACLU and Director of the International League for the Rights of Man; and the Rev. Donald Harrington, Senior Minister of the Community Church; Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-treasurer of District 65; Dr. Eugene Reed, State Chairman of NAACP Chapters; William Strickland, Executive Director of the Northern Students Movement; Morris Ernst, ACLU; Hector Velez, Committee on Police Community Relations.

June 5 - 12 noon: Simultaneous picketing at station houses in all boroughs.
4 P.M.: All demonstrators to meet at Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street. From there to march to City Hall for a mass rally to end at 7 P.M.

Dear Senator:

In regard to the Civil Rights participants in Mississippi, I urge you to take every necessary step to guarantee their safety. The present situation demands greater Federal intervention.

Please act immediately.

NEW YORK CORE HOUSING COMMITTEE

TENANT COUNCIL NEWS

VOTE • for better housing • schools • jobs • VOTE

July 14, 1964 307 West 125th Street

PROTEST ! ! WRITE to President Johnson, Attorney General Kennedy, your state senators--------- three young men have lost their lives striving for our freedom in Mississippi. WRITE a letter DEMANDING federal protection for civil rights workers and the people of Mississippi.

WHAT IS A TENANT COUNCIL?

A tenant council is formed by a group of tenants coming together in a building for the purpose of keeping the building a safe, clean and decent place to live. The tenants are able to make the landlord remove violations and make repairs more effectively as a group than by acting alone.

Once the Tenant Council begins to be effective and get improvements from the landlord, it is important that the tenants remain together to keep the building up. Landlords are aware of the fact that tenants tend to relax and let the Tenant Council fall apart after a few improvements. They merely wait until the tenants relax and then the building goes back to its original condition before the council was formed. KEEP YOUR TENANT COUNCIL TOGETHER! ! DON'T LOSE EVERYTHING YOU HAVE WORKED HARD FOR! ! !

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY

PROGRESS REPORT ON TENANT COUNCILS

Each month we will give a progress report on four buildings that have been working for improvements.

140 West 128th St.

Before group organized, there was occasional garbage pickup, elevator ran spasmodically, super not available, dirty hallways and stairs, complaints about repairs in apartments ignored by landlord. Frequent rent increases.

Tenant Council formed and obtained new super. Improved elevator service, regular garbage pickup, hallways and stairs cleaned regularly. Children of building invited to tenant council to get their participation in keeping tenants together to maintain improvements. Do you have any suggestions to help with this problem?

165 Morningside Ave.

Before Tenant Council landlord had ignored all requests for repairs. Many major violations existed. There had been a fire and no repairs had been made. When the Tenant Council formed landlord continued to ignore tenants requests, tenants picketed landlord at his home in Mahawah, N.J. which was covered by the press in New [illegible] and the N.Y. Times. Landlord then made a few shipshod repairs as a result of the picketing. Rents reduced to $1.00 per month. Landlord still refused to make any major improvements. Building now being processed for receivership by the Department of Buildings. Tenants of this building are very active, Led by their chairman Mrs. Kearny they have helped other buildings in their block to organize their building.

50-52 East 131st St.

All last winter this building had no heat or hot water. Hallways and stairs dirty, no garbage pickup, repairs in apartments ignored by landlord. Dope addicts and winoes in hallways. Tenant Council after a long hard fight with landlord in court succeeded in obtaining a rent reduction to $1.00 per month in getting mortgagee to take over building, new boiler installed, flooded cellar taken care of, c[illegible] clean hallways and stairs, regular garbage pickup, apartments painted and in process of being repaired. Mrs. Bingham, the chairman, and the tenants have worked together in spite of many formidable obstacles and succeeded in getting improvements that seemed impossible to get. They also invited the children of building to attend their meetings to cooperate in keeping the building clean.

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY ! !

CITY AGENCIES THAT CAN HELP YOU

Department of Buildings
This agency is required to inspect all apartment buildings on a periodic basis and whenever they receive complaints.Notices of violation are issued when unlawful conditions are disclosed by inspection; if the violation is not removed within a reasonable time, court action is instituted.If conditions which are dangerous to life and health persist,the Dept. may refer the building to the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration for a rent reduction,institute proceedings to take over the property under receivership.

The law requires periodic inspection of each apartment building. This is not being done. There is a shortage of housing inspectors-they total 462 and there are some 148,000 apartment buildings in the city. What can you do to improve this service? Write to the mayor asking for more inspectors; attend City Council meetings to find out what is going on; attend the Housing Clinic on Tuesday evening to learn more about city agencies.

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY!

DO YOU HAVE A HOUSING PROBLEM?
TUESDAY NIGHT HOUSING CLINIC

Every Tuesday night at 7;30 p.m. New York CORE Housing Clinic meets at 307 West 125th Street

The pupose of the clinic is to provide answers to housing problems to educate and keep the community informed of information they need in order to keep a clean,safe and decent community to live and work in. To achieve this speakers of city departments are invited to speak and inform us of the function of their departments and how they affect us.Political speakers are invited to tell us what they have done in the community and why we should support them or their party. A lawyer is present to provide advice and answers to housing problems.

In the past Percy Sutton,who was running for Assemblyman in the 11th A.D. has spoken(June 2nd Primary Day) Mr. Sutton was successful in winning this office.Mr. Sylvester Mosley of the 13th A.D. was less fortunate he lost. From the city departments Assistant Deputy Commissioner Gribetz has spoken for the Dept. of Buildings; Mr. Arracelli for the Dept. of Relocation Mr. Baker for the Dept. of Rent and Rehabilitation and Mr. William Kuntz for Social Security Dept.

This is a partial list of some of the people who have addressed the clinic, however these people are re-

ions that exist here,if we do not tell them that we are dissatisfied with slum conditions long delays of red tape,inefficient handling of our problems they will not be aware of the conditions.It is up to us to let them know we will not tolerate corruption,and inefficiency. It is up to us to question,demand,and pressure for abolition of slum conditions, police corruption, and discrimination.

REGISTRATION DRIVE

In order to get a clean and safe place to live and work, one of the most effective ways is by exercising your right to vote. Today in the South an intensive voter registration drive is unde way so that the Negro in the South may have real freedom. Without the right to vote there is no real freedom.Three CORE people are believed to have lost their lives because they attempted to help the Negro of Miss. to register to note.Yet here in New York City where we have nothing to fear; no dogs,no cattle prods, no White Citizen Council,white hoodlums to interfere with our registration for the vote there is a large percen of people that do not register or vote.What you risk your life for in the South is denied in New York City by our indifferenc

If we want better homes,decent schools,effective police protection,(NOT Brutality) no discrimination in jobs we can obtain it for ourselves by exercising our right to vote.Register to vote TODAY! YOU CAN REGISTER AT 80 VARICK ST. between 6th and 7th Ave. Take the 8th Ave. Subway to Canal St. walk one block north to Varick St. CORE IS HAVING A REGISTRATION DRIVE NOW. EVERY SATURDAY THE REGISTRATION OFFICE FOR VOTING IS OPEN IF YOU WISH TO GO ON A SATURDAY MORNING CONTACT US AT 307 W. 125th St. CALL MO-60400 REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY! !

SOCIAL SECURITY

The community of Harlem is losing 400,000 dollars a month because those eligible are not applying for their benefits.If you are eligible or know of anyone have them check at their local Social Security office 230 W. 125th St. There are four times when it is especially important to consult the social security office:

1.If a worker in your family dies.
2.If you are disabled.
3.Before you reach retirement age.
4.When you are seventy-two.

If you have any questions,conta

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY!

TUTORIAL SERVICE

The New York Core Education Committee has established a tutorial service to help those students of any age who are having difficulty with any subject.

If you need help contact New York CORE MO 6-0400 and ask for Roy Innis or anyone on the Education Committee.

GRADUATION June 1964

The following is a graduation speech by the daughter of Mrs. Bingham,chairman of the tenant council at 50 East 131st Street:

Honored guests,faculty and parents we are happy to welcome you here to share this important day with us.

However as important as this day is,which marks for us a further step in our education, its significance has dwindled in comparison to the epoch making days we have witnessed this school year.

We have felt the impact of an assassination;we witnessed the smooth transition of our government in its wake;and we are witnessing a national upheaval stemming from man's struggle for dignity.

To us,history has not been limited to something we read in books,we are part and parcel of it.Our curriculum encompasses the interrelatedness of all problems, of all nations,of all times as exemplified by the United Nations or symbolized by the Unisphere.

Our closing pageant "The Negro Marches On" will bring into our concern for and our involvement in a specific problem.

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY!

These trying times have been an asset rather than a debit for we feel encouraged;we feel strengthened and we have grown in understanding so that on this important day,we take our next step in confidence,and with renewed faith.

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY

MEDICARE

NEXT month Medicare will be the topic of discussion.
What is medicare?
What does it mean to you?
Why should you know about it?
Who sponsors it?
Who is against it and why?

MEDICARE is a bill now in the Hourse and Ways Committee in Congress that can affect you and your whole family. We will bring you the facts about this bill so that you can be aware of the benefits that you may lose if this bill is not passed by the Congress. More on MEDICARE next month.

HELP ORGANIZE A TENANT COUNCIL IN YOUR BUILDING ****CONTACT NEW YORK CORE MO 6-0400

August 17, 1964

Marshall C. England
New York CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, NewYork

Dear Marshall:

The West Side chapter has been informed that they are not authorized to use the CORE name.

We are writing them again to make sure this is understood.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

NEW YORK
CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, ~~SUITE 101 2090 7th AVE~~
307 West 125 Street
NEW YORK 27, N. Y. ▶ MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

AUG 17 1964

August 14, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McCain:

We have knowledge of the creation of a new CORE chapter in our vicinity, namely West Side CORE.

Following suggestions made by the National Office, we feel that this chapter is not eligible for affiliation. We therefore oppose its charter.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall C. England

Marshall C. England, Chairman,
for the Executive Committee

NEW YORK
CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, ~~200 SEVENTH AVE. x RM 101~~
x 307, W. I25th St.

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

September 2nd, I964.

Mr James McCain,
Director of Organisation.

SEP 3 1964

Dear Sir,

We wish to inform you that our Post Office box number, for the CORE Metropolitan Legal Defense Committee, is as follows: Manhattanville P.O. Box I03, New York I0027.
Please address all future correspodense there.

Yours for freedom,

Billy Reed,
Chairman,
CORE Metropolitan Legal Defense Committee

NEW YORK CORE HOUSING COMMITTEE

TENANT COUNCIL NEWS

VOTE! FOR BETTER HOUSING • SCHOOLS • JOBS • VOTE!

307 West 125th Street, New York, New York 10027 August 21, 1964

PROTEST!! WRITE to President Johnson, Attorney General Kennedy, your state senators. Three young men have lost their lives striving for our freedom in Mississippi. WRITE a letter DEMANDING federal protection for civil rights workers.

Progress Report on Tenants Councils

2100 Fifth Avenue

Before the tenants of this building were organized, the halls and stairways were always dirty; garbage was left in the halls for days. There were numerous violations in the apartments, and the landlord had ignored most requests for correction of these violations.

The Tenants Council was organized by Mrs. A. Johnson, with the aid of several tenants who were tired of listening to promises from the landlords. The Tenants Council met with the landlords, who began to correct a number of violations in apartments. Hallways and stairs were cleaned regularly, garbage pickup was improved, and loiterers were cleared off the stoop (making it a little safer to enter the building at night).

Since the appearance of the building has been improved somewhat, the landlords have started stalling on cleaning up the other violations. The tenants, not being satisfied with "tokenism," have filed for rent decreases. The unity and trust among the tenants have resulted in the creation of a Tenants Council Fund which

(Continued on page 2)

Chairman's Statement

The following is a statement by Marshall England, Chairman of New York CORE, on the recent disturbance in our community:

"A community faced with slums and unemployment and cheated by inferior education will constantly exist on the borders of unrest. Harlem, America's largest ghetto, cannot escape the pangs of hunger--hunger for the wealth and freedom the rest of the nation (except for other Harlems) is enjoying. This hunger is expressed in varied, often violent and destructive, ways.

"What will bring an end to this hunger and its expression? The 'understanding' of a president? The 'interest' of a governor? The promises of a 'sympathetic' mayor? I think not. 'Understanding,' 'interest,' and 'sympathy' somehow fail to be expressed in meaningful ways.

"Until each resident of Harlem decides to fight constructively, the problem will continue to plague us. Until our goal is reached, we must work together to elect the President most sympathetic to our needs and continue to protest injustice wherever it is found."

Progress Report on Tenants Councils

(Continued from page 1)

will be used if it becomes necessary to take the landlords to court. Members of the Council have, in this way, expressed confidence in their ability to make their building a better place in which to live.

2285 Seventh Avenue

Last winter, conditions in this building caused great discomfort to the tenants. The heat was irregular and inadequate, and windows were loose in the frames in many apartments, allowing the cold wind to enter. Hallways were not cleaned, plaster was cracked and powdering, and in places there were holes in the walls, floors, or ceilings. Rats and roaches were throughout the building. The front door had no lock or buzzer system.

A Tenant Council was formed, although some tenants doubted their ability to obtain needed repairs. The tenants supported the Tenants Council with 60 percent active participation, and the result of this can be seen in the repairs which the landlord made. Also, as a result of the Tenants Council, better communication has developed among the tenants.

A new boiler and heating system was installed, and weatherstripping was put around the windows. Hallways were painted, and apartment walls have been repaired to the satisfaction of the tenants.

REMEMBER--YOUR TENANT COUNCIL NEEDS YOU MOST AFTER REPAIRS ARE STARTED. DON'T LOSE EVERYTHING YOU HAVE WORKED FOR.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Voter Registration

Have you registered to vote? You can now register at your local firehouse on Thursdays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. between now and the end of August.

People living between 110th and 117th Streets, Eighth and Park Avenues, register at 1365 Fifth Avenue.

People living between 117th and 133rd Streets, St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenues, register at 111 West 133rd Street.

People living between 133rd and 180th Streets, St. Nicholas Avenue and the East River, register at 248 West 143rd Street.

People living between 120th and 161st Streets, St. Nicholas Avenue and the Hudson River, register at 503 West 139th Street.

Ask your CORE representative to help you find out who your district leaders, councilmen, assemblymen, and senators are.

Food for Mississippi

Buy extra canned food to send to residents of Mississippi who are threatened with starvation for attempting to register to vote.

Cans may be given to the New York CORE members helping your Tenant Council, or call MO 6-0400 to have them picked up.

HELP ORGANIZE A TENANT COUNCIL IN YOUR BUILDING. CONTACT NEW YORK CORE AT MO 6-0400.

DO YOU HAVE A HOUSING PROBLEM?

Every Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. New York CORE Housing Clinic meets at 307 West 125th Street.

Civilian Review Board

New York CORE has demanded an independent review board to fairly judge charges of police brutality.

To get a trustworthy police force, such a board is needed now.

The "Weiss Bill" to create such a review board is being considered by the City Council. It will be passed only if many people write supporting this idea.

Write now to your City Councilman, asking his support for the "WEISS BILL."

If you live in one of the areas described below, write your Councilman as listed:

(a) Between 118th and 133rd Streets and Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues, write to:

The Honorable J. Raymond Jones
City Council, City Hall
New York, New York

(b) Between 134th and 160th Streets and St. Nicholas Avenue and the Hudson River, write to:

The Honorable Samuel Davis
City Council, City Hall
New York, New York

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

ONE CITY AGENCY WHICH CAN HELP YOU--Department of Rent and Rehabilitation

The Department of Rent and Rehabilitation has authority over the amount of rent in all apartments, whether or not they are rent controlled. The landlord must notify this department before he increases your rent. The department then sends each tenant involved a form telling him of the action and offering him a chance to accept or oppose it.

Have you checked on the amount of rent you should be paying? Landlords do sometimes overcharge. This department has records of the greatest amount each tenant should be paying. This can be learned by calling FO 8-5100 or by going to the department headquarters at 541 West 145th Street. If you have been overcharged, you can request the return of the money.

Also, when your apartment has violations dangerous to life and health, you can apply to this agency for a decrease in rent until the landlord repairs the violations and gives the services you are paying for.

To learn more about this and other housing agencies, attend the housing clinic on Tuesday evenings at 7:30 p.m. at CORE's office, 307 West 125th Street.

NEW YORK CORE
RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SEP 23 1964

Annual Report
September 1964

The New York CORE Research Committee was formed in the spring of 1964. Bernadine Wesley was appointed Chairman by Marshall England, and the members of the Committee at that time were Calvin Cha, James Robinson, Edward Mollette, Ernie Changs, Betsy Wyckoff, and Doris Werner.

At the first meeting at the home of the Chairman, Bernadine Wesley, the Committee agreed to do research on voter registration and to investigate a possible large-scale action project. The voter registration material collected by the Committee from a number of sources was turned over to Gladys Harrington, Community Relations Chairman.

James Robinson suggested a sit-in on the overpass from the subway station to the World's Fair. This suggestion and how it could be carried out was given to Marshall England, but the time and feasibility for using it never arrived.

Marshall England suggested that the Committee do some research on Negro business in the Harlem area. The Committee collected a list of all the businesses in the Harlem area. It also visited about ten Negro merchants along West 125th Street and catalogued their comments, problems, etc. The Chairman, Bernadine Wesley, received an invitation to attend a dinner meeting of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce which had not been expected. A lot of good information was collected at this meeting and good contacts made.

We have also been in contact with the Federal Small Business Center established at 179 West 137th Street and checked into an on-the-job training program instituted by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce. Efforts to contact Arnold Johnson, of the Small Business Chamber of Commerce, have not been fruitful.

Before the disastrous riots, the Committee had collected information on rents and vacancies in the West 125th Street area and had intended to try to pressure the white landlords into charging Negroes equitable rents for the facilities they presently occupied or wanted to occupy. At the moment, communication is disrupted, and it is difficult to do business. We need to reappraise the situation and think of a new approach to upgrading the West 125th Street area.

On the positive side, the Committee has made contact with Sears, Roebuck relative to their locating a new store in the Harlem area. This idea was intended to help bring a new image to the West 125th Street area. The opening of a prestige store in the vicinity would create new jobs for the Harlem populace, bring in a new crop of diversified customers to the area, creating new business for everyone in the vicinity. Other agencies were contacted, asking them to go along with the idea. They were the Urban League, the Federal Small Business Agency at West 137th Street, and one of the directors of the St. Nicholas Redevelopment Survey.

Sears, Roebuck sent an agent to survey the area. His impressions were on the encouraging side, and he promised to forward to his "site seeking" department full particulars. A copy of the St. Nicholas Redevelopment Survey was sent to him by Monsignor Scanlan, of St. Charles Borromeo on West 141st Street, along with a letter of approval of the Committee's project.

Lloyd's Steak House came to the Research Committee, asking for help in (1) obtaining a rebuilding loan (he had had no insurance on the premises when they burned out), and (2) obtaining a swap of premises between his small store and Adler Shoes next door, who had larger quarters.

Mr. McMain (Lloyd) was referred to the Small Business Bureau. The Chairman went to the Bureau to talk to the leaders about a loan for Lloyd's. That loan was secured.

After much discussion, the Committee was able to get Adler to agree to exchanging premises with Lloyd's, with only financial particulars to be ironed out, when a fly flew into the ointment. A third partner that Lloyd had forgotten to mention threatened to tie up the works until his claims were satisfied--and he has. Lloyd refused to tell us just what these claims are, and at the moment the whole situation is stalemated.

The next Committee Meeting will be held on Monday, September 28th, at which time we will draw up plans for the coming year.

Bernadine C. Wesley

Bernadine C. Wesley
Chairman, Research Committee

September 21, 1964

To: Marshall England
Charles Vaught
Doris Pumye
Joseph Jackson
Audrie Cooper
Roy Innis
Cyril Harvey
Clarence Pumye
Gladys Harrington
Sandra Grey
Ronald Stark
James McMain

File
New York Core

September 14, 1964

Marshall Englund
New York CORE
411 W. 148th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marshall Englund:

As you know, CORE has been pushing for the passage of the Weiss Bill. If passed, this bill will establish an independent review board to deal with charges of police brutality.

The two key sections of this bill are as follows:

1. Members of themnine man board shall not be employees of the police department of other governmental agencies.

2. The new board would not operate under the cloak of secrecy which enshrouds the present board. It would be empowered to issue its findings or recommendations publicly and be required to submit them for periodic reports.

At the present time, the prospects for aapassage of this bill are dim. It's passage may hinge on CORE's direct involvement. I am therefore calling on you to take the following initial steps. Mobolize the community in your borough to write letters to their councilmen urging passage of the Bill. (The key council members of your borough, who we feel can be persuaded to support this bill are listed below).

Theodore R. Kupferman, 140 E. 72nd St., New York, N.Y.
Samuel Davis, 610 W. 173rd Street, New York, N.Y.
Richard S. Aldrich, 635 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

(continued)

After getting community members to write letters, ask them to call for a meeting with the individual council members to find out where they stand on the bill. This technique has worked in the past. It should also be of benefit to youras a chapter inwwidening your community roots.

Please keep me advised as to what success you have as stronger action may have to be planned.

Sincerely yours,

LS:ms

Louis Smith
New York Regional Field Secretary

VOTING IS

1. CLOSE CURTAINS 2. VOT

PULL RED HANDLE TO
RIGHT TO CLOSE
CURTAIN

PULL LEVER DO
AND LEAVE ☒ M
SHOWING

NAME OF
CANDIDATE

WARNING

YOUR ☒ MAR
MUST BE SHO
FOR YOUR VO
REGISTER

NEW YORK C.

S EASY!

OTE

R DOWN
MARKS

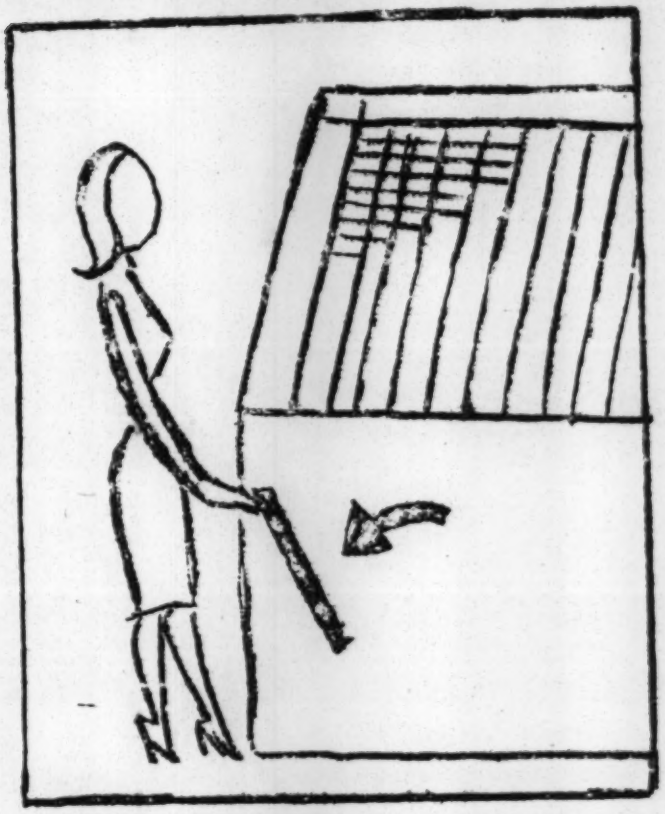
E

QING

MARKS
SHOWING
R VOTE TO
R

K C.O.R.E.

3. OPEN CURTAINS



PULL RED HANDLE LEFT

NEW YORK CORE HOUSING COMMITTEE

TENANT Council NEWS

VOTE! FOR BETTER HOUSING. SCHOOLS VOTE!

307 West 125th Street, New York, New York 10027 October 1964

FIGHT SLUMS*VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION ONE

All of us know the difficulty people have getting into projects. Only one applicant in ten is able to get a project apartment. Meanwhile people continue to face overcrowding, rats and roaches in Harlem and other ghettos.

If a majority of the voters vote "yes" on Proposition one, the state will be able to provide housing for an additional 8,000 families. Approval will provide better homes more jobs, and fewer slums.

Look on the last page to see where it will appear on the ballot. Be sure to vote "yes".

ELECTION DAY:

On Tuesday, November 3rd, registered voters will help select future government officials. The choice is an important one, and the candidates who are elected will make decisions affecting Harlem's jobs, homes, and families. All voters should learn as much as possible about each candidate and his record. Information can be gotten from newspapers and the various candidates campaign headquarters.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS BEING ELECTED

On Election Day, November 3, 1964 all registered voters in New York City will choose among candidates for several offices.

President and Vice President

As head of the Federal government, elected by and responsible to all Americans, and as Commander of the armed forces, the President is responsible for foreign policy, national defense and welfare programs in our own country.

ELECTION DAY (from page 1)

Each candidate should be judged as an individual, as well as a member of his party. It is possible to vote for candidates in different parties. Thus, you may vote for one party's candidate for President and another's candidate for Senator. See ballot on page 2 to learn names of the candidates.

Don't Forget Proposition One

FEDERAL OFFICIALS (from page 1)

He conducts our relations with other countries and decides when and if to use nuclear weapons. He recommends laws and proposes ways to get money for federal programs. His great influence may be used to gain public support for his programs and persuade members of congress to vote for laws he submits. He approves or disapproves laws passed by Congress.

The Vice President becomes President on the death of the President. He presides over the Senate and performs varied duties given him by the President.

The President and Vice President run as a team.

Senator and Congressman

Congress is made up of a group of people chosen from each state who make the nation's laws. It is made up of two "Houses", the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Two Senators are chosen from each state. One of New York's Senators is being elected this year.

One member of the House of Representatives (Congressman) is being elected from each district.

HOW TO USE THE VOTING MACHINE

1)Pull large red handle to close curtains. You have three minutes in which to vote.
2)Pull lever marked "yes" or "no" when voting on the amendments and "proposition one" on the far right column.
3)Pull lever over or next to candidates name, to vote for him. If you change your mind, you may change position of the levers. On the empty column you may write in your own candidate. If you open the write-in slot, you cannot change your mind and vote for a listed candidate for that position.
4)When your decisions are final LEAVE THE LEVERS DOWN.
5)Pull large handle to open curtains. This records your vote and snaps levers back to their original position.

NOTE: There will be model voting machines at the voting places. Make sure you understand how the machine works by practicing on the model before entering the voting booth. See sample ballot on page 3.

STATE OFFICIALS BEING ELECTED

There are also candidates running for the State legislature. The legislature, which passes New York State's laws is made up of the State Senate and State Assembly. Each of these groups must approve proposed laws before they take effect. They are then sent to the governor for approval or disapproval.

Each year, the Legislature considers bills covering education housing, welfare, and other fields. This year you will help elect candidates for both the Senante and the Assembly.

	Republican	Democratic	Liberal	Conse
Electors for President & Vice President	Barry Goldwater William Miller	Lyndon B. Johnson Hubert H. Humphrey	Johnson & Humphrey	
U.S. Senator	Kenneth Keating	Robert F. Kennedy	Robert Kennedy	Henr Paol
Justices of the Supreme Court (Vote for 5)	Abraham Levy Nicholus Tsoucalas George Starke Samuel M. Gold Malhieve Levy	Charles Tierne Edward R. Dudley Darwin M. Telesford Samuel M. Gold Malhieve Levy	Max Bloom Edward R. Dudley George Starke Samuel M. Gold Malhieve Levy	Kenn Mull Const Comn James Samue Gold Bel Dod
Judges of the Civil Court of the City of New York	Frank Gioeli Harold Baer Harry B. Frank	Joseph Marrow Harold Baer Harry B. Frank	Joseph Marrow Harold Baer Harry Frank	
State Representative to Congr.	Joseph A. Bailey	Adam C. Powell	AllanA Lewis	Geor Schu
State Senator 21st District*	Cora T. Walker	Constance B Motley	C.B. Motley	Lest Wate
OR 23rd District	Lawrence Bogan	Joseph Zaretzki	Zaret-zki	Sourer Amersh
Assemblyman 11th	Johnson	P. Sutton	C. Shepp	W. I
Assemblyman 12th	M. Richards	M. Southal	Moore	R. E

	Conservative	Socialist Labor	Socialist Worker	Write-in	Amendment # 1
n		Eric Hatt ____ Henning Blowman	Clifton DeBerry ____ Edward Shaw		Yes_____ No_____
y	Henry Paolucci	John Manuel	Richard Garza		Amendment # 2 Yes_____ No_____
ey d ve	Kenneth Mullane _____ Constantine Comninel _____ James Phair _____ Samuel M. Gold _____ Bella Dodd				Proposition # 1 Insert text from written sheet.
	George S. Schuyler				
	Lester Waterbury				
	Souren Amershadian		*Only one candidate for State Senator		
	W. Liggins		and Assemblyman will appear on the ballot		
	R. E. Sell		in your district.		

New York
CORE

Full Statement Made by Clarence Funnye at the Meeting Held October 16, 1964

Thank you all for coming up here on such short notice. I've asked you all as former Officers and Committee Chairmen and the newly elected Officers to meet me here so that I may speedily clear up a question and avoid chaos, conflict, and confusion in the operation of our Chapter.

The question involves an alleged vote submitted by telegram with intent that such telegram be counted as a vote in the election.

§ The vote as expressed and submitted does not conform to the rules previously outlined and followed by the election officials and which were applied to the 58 ballots duly certified and cast.

§ While absentee ballots were suggested for qualified voters who were going to jail without bail and would therefore be compelled--by our own definition--to be absent and absent in the line of duly authorized Chapter <u>action</u>, these provisions <u>were</u> never meant to be extended to everyone, or in fact <u>anyone</u> else who would be unable to attend the Election Meeting.

§ Further, even the persons who were supposed to go to jail had to comply with certain organized procedure, namely:
  (a) Receive from the election official (Mary Budesa) a standard ballot form and certify to such receipt by signature.
  (b) The ballots so received had to be deposited in the ballot box by said persons in the presence of the custodian of such box.

§ In addition, the ballots so cast had to be counted in the same way, under the same supervision as all other ballots cast. Certainly we all agree that it would not be possible to hold a valid election if we just allowed votes to be sent in, mailed in, or otherwise given to the Chapter in this unorganized fashion. For if this were so, anyone, no matter where he was in the country and for whatever reason, could simply say he had mailed a letter voting for this or the other person, and no election could be concluded until these messages were received.

§ Obviously this could not be allowed. Quite obviously the reason we have election meetings and polling places is so that certified ballots can be fairly cast and counted and that after this is done the polls closed and an election be concluded and conceded on the basis of established procedure.

§ No election--no matter who holds them--ever allows the counting of ballots (even if they were on legal forms which, of course, the telegram is not) after the polls are closed and a legal count made.

For example, while on the federal level absentee ballots are allowed, the absentee must:
(1) Apply in advance for such ballot.
(2) Cast such ballot prior to the closing of the polls.

To summarize then, I, as the new Chairman, must deny the entertainment of this telegram for all of the reasons stated hereinabove.

Now I have gathered from the 'phone calls and talk about this telegram that some people want to submit a petition to review the election just held by the assembled Chapter.

It seems quite clear to me that the petition for review, if such petition were presented based on adequate evidence, then I, as your new duly elected Chairman, should make such a petition a matter of record and at the next regularly scheduled meeting will present the petition for the action of the assembled membership.

If at such time the membership determines that the election was not legal and/or bona fide by virtue of this telegram, then the membership would take appropriate steps.

Until such time, I cannot--I must not--allow the Chapter in this interim period to slip into a period of chaos. There is simply too much to be done to permit such chaotic inaction.

It is for this reason that I asked you, ladies and gentlemen, new Officers, old Officers, and former Executive Committee members, to meet me here this evening to clear the air so that we can move forward. This is the decison which I have made after very thoughtful consideration. This decision will stand until the full body, in its time, if it wants, decides to change or modify it.

The point, simply restated, is: Since I have been elected by the body in accordance with established rules and in the presence of the body, and since the election was certified to the body and conceded, until such time as that election is reversed, changed, or modified by the body--the Chapter--it is my responsibility to take a firm hand and lead the organization forward.

Fou,

Read & keep - this
will keep you ahead of
your fellow Clayton Lees

Any other course of action on my part would be weakness, indecision, and gross irresponsibility.

So, in concluding this point, I will say to any person or group of persons who want to may submit any petition for review, reversal, or reconsideration of the election just completed last Wednesday, and I do hereby pledge to see that such petition, if valid, is presented to the next Membership Meeting, which I will call within two weeks.

The petition to be considered must be in writing and signed by all of those persons who concur in the intent of the petition.

Now that this issue has been temporarily resolved, may I suggest that we get on with the real work of the Chapter.

File
N.Y. CORE

OUTLINE OF A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

TO DEVISE METHODS FOR

D E G H E T T O I Z A T I O N O F H A R L E M

A proposal presented by the Department of Urban Renewal of the New York Congress of Racial Equality in cooperation with associated community groups.*

October, 1964

Clarence Funnyé, Director

*District Planning Board #10, New York City; Harlem Area Neighborhood Association; Tenants Housing Committee of New York CORE.

The Congress of Racial Equality, like many groups which have watched the growth of major slum areas in spite of 15 years of urban renewal, wants answers to the question: "Is urban renewal adequate to the job of eliminating, or significantly reducing, urban ghetto areas - and if not, why not?" To find answers, a quasi-autonomous planning and urban renewal department, called Urban Associates, was organized in New York CORE.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Nearly half of America's Negroes are forced to live in ghettos. New York City's Harlem is typical. Like most ghettos, it is characterized by:

a) Almost total ethnic homogeneity.

b) Extremely high densities and poor housing.

c) Very low average income.

d) Inadequate or deficient city services; e.g., dirty streets (poor garbage collection), police tolerance of extra-legal activity, etc.

e) Very poor, ethnically and economically segregated schools.

f) An environmental boundary which identifies it as apart from the majority city and as a less desirable place to live, raise children, shop or go to school.

g) A general feeling of hopelessness on the part of residents, which is reflected in low aspirational levels of their youth. (Dr. Kenneth Clark calls this "the death of the spirit".)

The many adverse ramifications of physical ghettos are generally well known, and while some attempts have been made to solve one or another problem, such attempts have been largely piecemeal and uncoordinated. For example, while much lip service has been given to the desirability of integrated housing, no major urban renewal project in New York has ever considered this element in the selection, configuration or design of renewal areas. Past and present urban renewal and redevelopment schemes have tended to solidify rather than weaken the ghetto.

APPROACH TO A SOLUTION

"We believe it may be possible to redesign and renew ghetto areas so attractive environmentally and physically as to sharply minimize the importance of racial integration as a consideration for potential white residents. If this is true, it may be possible to remove huge ghettos from our central cities."

Report to the national CORE convention, June, 1964

"The problems of Harlem will not be solved as long as Harlem remains all Negro and all low-income." Leader of District Planning Board #10, NYC, during recent conference

Like many local and national leaders, we feel the present impetus should be in the eradication of the ghetto. Any plan which purports to do this must attempt to eliminate all the characteristics mentioned above. Mere construction of new buildings is not sufficient.

The adequacy of urban renewal to meet this task can, we feel, be evaluated by a demonstration project which sets forth the steps required to reduce the ghettos and slums of our country. By comparing what needs to be done with what can be done under urban renewal, such a project could illuminate deficiencies in the construction of present urban redevelopment provisions and/or their application.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

To construct a perfectly believable and practical alternative to present application of urban renewal, we reasoned that an area - a portion of an existing ghetto - should:

a) Already be declared appropriate for urban redevelopment.

b) Not be surrounded by other slums, but be in a peripheral position relative to the hard core.

c) Have been adequately studied and analyzed by city redevelopment agencies.

d) Have been preliminarily planned; e.g., the planning agency should have stated conceptually what is required in the area.

e) Have very high densities and generally poor housing.

After reviewing all areas which have been given urban renewal designations by the New York City Planning Commission (pursuant to application for federal funds for more detailed planning), the St. Nicholas Park area was one which met all these criteria.

The relatively alert citizens of St. Nicholas Park were contacted and asked to consider our proposal for what we called "deghettoization" of the area and eventually all of Harlem. Community leaders - especially Commissioner George Gregory of District Planning Board #10 and Rev. Eugene Callender of HANA (an umbrella group which includes most local citizens' housing councils, block associations, etc.) - were enthusiastic.

Projected city proposals for the area promise to be warmed over duplications of past plans (tear out old housing and build new low income housing). We hope, by presenting a radically exciting alternative, to induce the city to give serious thought to a way of eliminating major ghettos, with all their related ills. Our plan would devise a physical design, coupled with adequate social planning, expressly intended to:

a) Maximize opportunities for economic and ethnic residential integration.

b) Incorporate a school building plan to adequately encourage and serve an integrated student body.

c) Design and situate facilities - both for area-wide and local usage - to insure their utilization by both St. Nicholas residents and others from outside Harlem.

d) Devise and set up criteria for rehabilitation, where appropriate, of buildings utilizing construction innovations which keep new rents at a level present occupants can afford.

e) Devise plans for relocation of displaced persons in a manner consistent with the city's stated policy of fostering residential integration, and the federal government's requirement for safe, sound and sanitary housing. The plan might recommend: 1) construction of vest pocket (FHA) housing on available land outside ghetto areas, 2) rent subsidies, or 3) any combination of these or any other schemes which can practically provide for adequate non-slum, non-ghetto housing.

f) Take advantage of existing city and community facilities and amenities (City College, parks, existing waterfronts) and combine these with others to increase the intangible "status" potential.

In summary, our plan would do all the things the city says it regards as important and desirable - integrated communities, moderate densities, racially balanced schools, etc The difference is that we would include these provisions as part of a total well-coordinated scheme.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES

To accomplish this planning, the assistance of the following will be utilized:

PHYSICAL DESIGN AND PLANNING: A cooperative effort between Harvard University's School of Architecture and Department of Regional and City Planning, and the School of Architecture and Planning at Columbia University.

SOLUTION OF RELOCATION AND ASSOCIATED SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Metropolitan Citizens' Planning and Housing Council; staff of Urban Associates. We hope to have further assistance from the Urban League, the National Association of Social Workers, New York Chapter, and New York Planners for Equal Opportunity. These groups have already shown keen interest. We also plan to approach city and state agencies for human rights.

PROGRAMMING: To be worked out between Harvard and Columbia universities. It is hoped that resources of both universities can be tapped during the planning process.

COORDINATION AND MONITORING: To be done by Urban Associates, District Planning Board #10, and HANA, including monthly meetings with local citizens' groups.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT: To be the concern of the community and Urban Associates, including CORE and cooperating groups.

SUMMARY

Completed plans will be presented to the city by the community, with rigorous support for adoption. Even if the total plan is not adopted, a well-publicized presentation should help revise current thinking on the role of urban renewal in meaningful deghettoization in central cities, and illuminate shortcomings in redevelopment legislation.

File
New York
CORE

NEW YORK CORE

307 West 125 Street
New York, N. Y. 10027
MO 6-0400

October 17, 1964

TO ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING:

This letter is sent to advise you of developments which followed the election last Wednesday.

On Thursday, a telegram was said to have been received in the office and was said to contain a vote for Marshall England. A small group of people decided that such a telegram should be counted as a valid vote, thus throwing the election into question. The small group making this contention has been very vocal, to the point where I fear that confusion, conflict, and chaos could take over and immobilize our Chapter. To avoid this possibility, I, as your newly elected Chairman, called a meeting of old Officers, new Officers, and former Committee Chairmen in an attempt to resolve the question of this telegram.

I believe that you, as voting members of the Chapter, should be fully aware of any actions which tend to affect the efficiency and welfare of our Chapter. For this reason, I am sending you a copy of the full text of what I said at the meeting I called in resolution of this problem.

In addition, I am asking you to meet in the CORE Office at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 21, 1964. At that time I will present to you any valid petition received as a result of the telegram controversy. It is my sincere hope that this very clear-cut procedure will avoid further deterioration and allow us to go forward with the work of the Chapter.

Clarence Funnye

Clarence Funnye, Chairman

P.S. It is hoped that the meeting will last no longer than two and one half hours. The first 30 to 45 minutes will be devoted to the resolution of the question of the telegram, and the remainder of the time will be spent outlining master programs of action for the year and attending to planning for the Goldwater demonstration.

New York
CORE

NEW YORK CORE

307 West 125 Street
New York, N. Y. 10027
MO 6-0400

October 19, 1964

TO ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING:

Upon observing the situations following the past elections and after discussing with Clarence Funnyé the need for a general membership meeting (however, possibly for a different purpose), we announce a special meeting to be held Wednesday evening, October 21, 1964, at 10 p.m. to present a petition contesting the validity of last week's election.

At the election meeting, a motion was passed and acted upon by the membership which was in direct conflict with our constitution and Robert's Rules of Order. It is not only the illegality of the election itself, but also the violation of rules that the organization must live by that concerns the petitioners. If this action is not resolved, we are setting a dangerous precedent.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. England

Marshall England

C O P Y

NEW YORK CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y. 10027

NOV 3 1964

November 2, 1964

Mr. Louis Smith
Northeastern Regional Office
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Mr. Smith:

In accordance with your request, listed on the enclosed sheet are the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all elected Officers and Committee Chairmen of New York CORE.

As you also requested, a copy of this list is being sent to Mr. James McCain at the National Office.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Funnye

Clarence Funnye, Chairman

CC Mr. McCain

NEW YORK CORE
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Chapter Chairman:
Clarence Funnye
201 Clinton Avenue, Apt. 4C, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11205 - UL 8-8346

Vice Chairman:
Luther Seabrook
545 West 126th Street, Apt. 20L, New York, N. Y. 10027 - AU 1-6353

Membership Director:
Mrs. Bernadine Wesley
749 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11221 - GL 3-3651

Secretary:
Miss Doris Funnye
34 West 96th Street, Apt. 3D, New York, N. Y. 10025 - RI 9-0528

Treasurer:
Robert Doughty
2186 Amsterdam Avenue, Apt. 9, New York, N. Y. 10032 - WA 7-2035

Education Committee Chairman:
Alexander Irving
2081 Second Avenue, Apt. 16C, New York, N. Y. 10029

Employment Committee Chairman:
Cyril Harvey
1128 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. - WA 8-7625

Fund Raising Committee Chairman:
Mrs. Gladys Harrington
315 East 167th Street, Bronx, N. Y. 10456 - JE 6-3394

Housing Committee Chairman:
Marshall England
411 West 148th Street, New York, N. Y. 10031 - AU 3-2113

Magazine Committee Chairman:
Miss Doris Funnye
(See address and telephone number above.)

Program Committee Chairman:
Lulling Williams
782 Hewitt Place, Bronx, N. Y. 10455 - LU 5-8107

Youth Committee Chairman:
Tony Spencer
315 East 167th Street, Bronx, N. Y. 10456 - AU 3-2113

10/28/64

CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 3, 1964

TO: National Officers, Department Heads, Regional Directors

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

RE: Financial Situation

It is generally expected that October is the month of our largest income. During the past month our income was, in fact, slightly in excess of $100,000. Every fall in recent years we have been able to put money into a reserve account to carry us through the lean winter and spring. This October, far from putting any money in reserve, we paid out more than we took in. On October 30 our bank account showed a deficit of $800. Urgent and immediate obligations payable within the next week amount to over $50,000.

We are attempting to secure an emergency loan. However, loans must be repaid and one of the reasons for our current difficulties is that we are trying to repay loans secured during the summer. A new loan is obviously nothing more than a stopgap and an additional mortgage on income. Our major problem is not that our income is so much less than expected but that our expenditures are greater than we had foreseen.

We must make every effort now to hold down expenses. For the immediate future I must ask you to do the following things:

1. Hire no new personnel in any category without my written approval.

2. Restrict all payment of overtime.

3. Undertake no project expansion or new projects.

4. Cut down on travel expenses to the minimum and use air travel only when absolutely necessary.

5. Cut personal expenses of all field personnel to the bare minimum.

6. Use long distance telephones and telegrams for emergencies only.

We have done a number of things in the national office to eliminate expenses. For example we have stopped sending receipts to contributors (this should save $15,000 a year). Also a new method of handling contributions will reduce the number of clericals by 4. This will produce more savings in the second year than in the first.

Please be alert to any public relations and fund raising possibilities. Urge chapters under your jurisdiction to make a special effort on National's behalf and to remit any monies due. Please send to Marvin Rich names of any contacts you may have who could make substantial personal contributions.

I know that we will have your full cooperation in meeting and turning back the present threat to CORE's continued existence. At a time when our programmatic activities must be broadened, we are faced with the stark possibility of having to cut back. This must not be! With your help, we shall overcome !

File
AC 1

" My needs are old needs -
of bread and of love, of
work and of play, of time
to grow and long years
to live."

Walter Benson

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT

YOUTH PROJECT

1964-1965

An outline for the initiation
and activity of the Youth
Program of the New York Congress
of Racial Equality.

Chairman

Tony Spencer

NEW YORK CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

YOUTH PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT

AREA--
125th street to 131st between 7th & 5th Avenues

1. RESEARCH COMMITTEE

a. To set up workshops including all fields of interest to community.

b. Program for youth lounge

1. Open a coffee house , similar to the others in the community.

2. Youth of immediate area involved (ages thirteen to twentyone)

3. Ultimate goal - more than one lounge with no maximum limit.

2. PROGRAM FOR LOUNGE ACTIVITIES

a. Education

1. Afro-American History - Lectures in co-operation with the Education Committee of CORE

2. African Art and Culture

3. Tutoring - emphasis on staying and returning to school.
a. pre-school centers
personal help offered

4. Involvement of education of mothers of immediate community.

3. POLITICAL ACTION

aa. Equality of opportunity

1. Learning and particpating in housing, education.

2. Understanding present political situation in general.

BASIC AIMS OF THE YOUTH PROGRAM

By strongh of mature leadership and wise counseling, the Youth Committee of New York CORE should/provide an opportunity for closer alliance and constructive activity involving the young people of Harlem, ranging in ages from thirteen to twenty one. In this effort we shall need the aid of other committees of New York Core, in particular the fund raising and education groups. The effects of this program, if carried out according to plan, should be far reaching and should afford drastic change in one of the most pressing problems of the Harlem area, juvenile delinquency. It should also greatly influence the scholastic achievemment and extra curricular interests of the adolescents involved.

In the following pages we present this experimental project for the Youth Program of of New York Core.

THE DESIGNATED AREA

The location chosen for this project extends from 125th street to 131st street, between 7th & 5th Avenues. This area represents all the problems faced by the youth of Harlem today. There are no entertainment facilities provided for adolescents; this location is a ghetto neighborhood, living quarters are inadequate, housing developements are congested, and families live under strained conditions. By forc3 of this situation, children are pushed into the street and alleys.

The aim of this program is to relieve the pressures on this area by establishing a youth lounge, to afford not only social contact, but a contstructive and productive platform of activities for adolescents, organized and led by the YOUTH COMMITTEE of NEW YORK CORE.

PAGE PARTIALLY

RESEARCH

AIM--The Resaerch Committee shall set up workshops young people with the opportunity to join groups concerned with their own interests and careers. These workshops shall center around points of importance to the community as well as to the youth group. They shall be co-ordinated by the staff of the Youth Committee with the reguested aid of the New York CORE Executive. The workshops shall be further explained and enumerated in a latter part of this program.

PROGRAM FOR THE YOUTH LOUNGE

The starting point of all activites is the institution of a coffee shop, similar to those such establishments, with the exception that a member of the Youth Committee necessarily be on duty during service hours. This responsibility will be divided into shifts among the members of the Committee, of other volunteers from CORE. The service in the lounge could also be carried out on a voluntary basis, although this point is to be further discussed. We shall need an adult and experienced manger facilitate the operation of this establishment.

This lounge is primarily for the use of the youngpopulationof this appointer area, although we welcome any young person who shows constructive interest in the purpose of the project. The lounge is open to adolescents and young adults, between the ages of thirteen to thirteen to twenty one, however the activities offered shall be suited to separate groups, according to maturity.

The ultimate goal of this project, if the first experiment shows the results now expected, is to establish,more than one lounge inthe Harlem area, location chosen according to need, with no limit to the number of shops.

RTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

PROGRAM FOR LOUNGE ACTIVITIES

Education will be one of the most important projects for the lounge. We will need the close co-operation and dedicated interest of the education committee of New York CORE. The emphasis shall be on Afro-American History, culture and politics. Also lectures shall be arranged as often as possible in these fields. Afro-American music, African and American-Negro literature will be discussed and explained.

Tutoring is the major purpose of the education program in this project. The advantages of staying in school, or returning to school, will be stressed and discussed in detail. A part of the tutoring program will be the establishment and advertisement of pre-school centers, where personal and specialized aid may be obtained. The mothers of the community must be involved in a program of education, to bring about better understanding and interest in the schooling and opportunities of their children. Counseling and information to young people seeking scholarships is most important.

POLITICAL ACTION

The political involvement and activity of the lounge will center around and stem from a point of concern to all people interested, the civil rights movement. They will be asked to learn about and participate in such activities as housing, education, fund raising. This will be part of the workshops. Lectures on the present political system and situation will be a vital part of this section of the project. Also a clear understanding of the advantages and procedures of voting will be promoted.

In the launching and maintaining of this experiment we need and request the aid and co-operation of the other committees of New York CORE.

Chairman,
Tony Spencer

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

ON NOVEMBER 3, 1964, YOU will elect six people. The President, Vice President, U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, New York State Senator and New York State Assemblyman.

YOU CAN VOTE. REGISTER When you register your name is entered in official books as a citizen and a voter. Anyone not listed in the official list of voters is not allowed to vote on election day. This list of voters is made before election day so that the election board will be sure that everyone who tries to vote is really a citizen, a resident, 21 years old and able to read and write English.

REGISTER You must be --- at least 21 years old
--- a citizen of the USA
--- a resident (living in) New York State for 1 year, Manhattan for 4 months and in your voting district for 30 days.
--- able to read and write English. An 8th grade diploma will prove this. OR you may take a LITERACY TEST. A fifth grader could pass this test

When you are registered as a voter you are given a registration card and your name is put on the books as an eligible voter.

Parties When you register to vote you can choose to join a party. You do not have to belong to any party if you don't want. You join a party of your choice by putting a cross in the circle on the form you are given when you register. You are then a party member and you are able to vote in party elections plus the national, state and city elections.

ON NOVEMBER 3, 1964, you vote for four people to represent you in Washington:

PRESIDENT and Vice President -- are elected by the whole nation for four years.
U.S. SENATOR -- New York State elects two senators for 6 year terms. On November 3, 1964, YOU vote for one of these senators.
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE -- Manhattan elects four representatives for two year terms. You vote for one person who will speak for your neighborhood in Congress.

ON NOVEMBER 3, 1964, you vote for two people to represent you in Albany.

New York State Senator -- The different neighborhoods in New York City elect 25 State Senators for two year terms. YOU vote for one State Senator to speak for your neighborhood in Albany.
New York State Assemblyman -- The different neighborhoods in New York City elect 65 State Assemblymen for two year terms. YOU vote for one from your neighborhood to speak for you in Albany.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WORKS

The national government in Washington, D.C.

PRESIDENT is elected by the nation every 4 years. Salary $100,000. Responsible for foreign policy, (he appoints ambassadors and arranges international treaties), national defense (he is in charge of space programs, the armed forces. He decides if and when to use the atomic bomb) domestic policy, (He must carry out laws passed by Congress)

Vice President is elected by the nation every 4 years. Salary $43,000. In case of the President's death, he becomes President.

CONGRESS -- The Congress makes the laws of the United States. It is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. When both houses agree to a bill and when the President signs it, that bill becomes a law that the whole country must obey. Congress (both Senate and House of Representatives) must agree before any money can be spent for defense, space programs and atomic energy programs. Congress is in charge of civil rights, farm programs and labor relations (unions). Congress can give money to the State of New York and the City of New York for improvements in housing, welfare, schools, busses and subways, and medical care for the aged. Only Congress can declare war. Senators and Representatives serve on committees which study new laws, debate in Congress, and vote for or against a bill (before it becomes law) the way their voters want them to vote.

U.S. Senator Each State elects two Senators for 6 year terms. Salary $30,000. Jacob K. Javits is one New York Senator until Jan. 3, 1969 and Kenneth B. Keating is the other until Jan. 3, 1965. New York State will elect one U.S. Senator on November 3, 1964.

U.S. Representative Manhattan has 4 Congressional Districts. Each District elects one representative to be a member of Congress for two years. Salary $30,000. The four elected Representatives from Manhattan (until Jan. 3, 1965) are: John V. Lindsay, Adam C. Powell, Leonard Farbstein and William Fitts Ryan. On November 3, 1964, you will vote for one U.S. Representative from your neighborhood. (District)

New York State Government -- Albany, New York

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Elected by the State of New York for a 4 year term which ends Dec. 31, 1966. Salary $50,000. The Governor is the head of New York State government. He must sign bills before they become laws of New York State. He is the head of the New York National Guard and he appoints heads of State agencies such as New York State Police, Division of Parole, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Division of Housing, State Commission for Human Rights, Division of Veterans' Affairs, State Civil Defense and the Youth Division.

Lieutenant-Governor Malcolm Wilson until December 31, 1966. Salary $20,000. In case the Governor dies, the Lieutenant-Governor takes over.

New York State Government

Comptroller Arthur Levitt, elected by the voters in the State of New York. Term ends Dec. 31, 1966. Salary $35,000. He is in charge of State money (like State Income Tax) and is the head of New York State Employees Retirement System. He is a member of the New York State Teachers Retirement Board..

Attorney-General Louis K. Lefkowitz -- elected by New York State for a 4 year term ending Dec. 31, 1966. Salary $35,000. The Attorney-General of New York State is in charge of all State legal and justice departments. (For instance, civil rights, election frauds, labor, rackets, real estate)

State Legislature Laws of the State of New York are made in the State Assembly and the State Senate. Each of these two houses must pass a bill before the Governor signs it and it becomes law. The State Legislature spends about three billion dollars a year on bills covering education, housing, health and welfare, discrimination, transportation, business and labor.

State Senator There are six districts in Manhattan and each district elects one senator for a two year term. Salary $10,000. The six State Senators from Manhattan districts are: Senators Mitchell, Motley, Wilson, Zaretzki, Marro and Ohrenstein. Their terms end Dec. 31, 1964. VOTE for a State Senator to represent your neighborhood in Albany.

State Assemblymen There are 16 Assembly Districts in Manhattan and every year each districts elects one Assemblyman. Salary $10,000. On November 3, 1964, vote for one Assemblyman to represent your district. The Assemblymen from Manhattan until Dec. 31, 196 are: Assemblymen Passannante, De Salvio, Kretchmer, Marks, Blumenthal, Curran, Kelly, Lawrence, Brook, Rios, Dickens, Southal, Maresca, Ramos-Lopez, Walsh and Rossetti.

New York City Government

Mayor Robert Wagner has been elected by the City of New York to be the head of New York City government. Salary $50,000. No city bill becomes law until the Mayor has signed it. The Mayor appoints judges of Family Court and Criminal Court, as well as heads of 31 city departments.

President of the City Council Paul Screvane. Salary $35,000. Elected by the voters of the entire city. He works very closely with the Mayor and becomes Acting Mayor if the Mayor is away or ill. The Council President works with the Mayor who may ask him to suggest laws to the City Council.

City Council This group of 36 people make the laws for New York City. Besides the President (who is elected by the whole city) there are 25 District Councilmen elected by the voters of each district in the city. Manhattan also elects two councilmen-at-large who represent Manhattan. All councilmen are elected for 4 year terms which end in 1965. Salary $10,000. The meetings of the City Council are open to the public.

New York City Government

City Council -- Has the power to approve or deny ~~any money~~ that the City wants to spend. They set the city tax rate and they may set up a special committee to investigate anything having to do with city affairs. The Council sets the district lines and appoints four Commissioners of Election.

Comptroller Abraham Beame, salary $40,000. elected by the entire city for a four year term (ending Dec. 31, 1965). He audits all official accounts for all city agencies. He keeps the Mayor and the City Council and the Board of Estimate informed about the city's financial condition. the Comptroller may make public any comments he wishes to make about the way the city spends money. He decides the pay of skilled city employees (like teachers) He is a member of many city commissions: The Banking Commission, Board of Estimate, Teacher's Retirement and Health Insurance Board, New York City Employees Retirement System, the City Museums and Libraries, the Fire Department Pension Fund and Life Insurance Fund, and the Police Pension Fund.

Borough President Edward R. Dudley is the President of Manhattan Borough until Dec. 31, 1965. Salary #35,000. He makes suggestions to the Mayor and other city officials about the needs of the people of his Borough. He is the Chairman of Manhattan Borough. Improvement Board and may hold public hearings on problems of the Borough.

Board of Estimate is made up of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the City Council President and the Five Borough Presidents. This group must approve any money that the city spends; it sets zoning rules (where to put warehouses, stores, apartment buildings); it gives contracts (for instance, to build a police station); it has control of city streets, pipes, railroads, etc; it may sell, rent or trade city property; it sets the rates for parking and for the use of water.

City Planning Commission These seven people are not elected, but are appointed by the Mayor. They are architects, engineers and housing experts. This group plans the growth of the city and holds public hearings on these plans. This group studies problems of urban renewal, streets, parks, and everything which is a part of improving the city.

ANY QUESTIONS?? Call: CORE MO 6-0400
League of Women Voters OR 7-5050
New York Public Library OX 5-4200
Board of Elections CA 6-2600

NEW YORK CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, 2090 SEVENTH AVE., RM. 101, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ MOnument 6-0400

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

November 16, 1964

The New York chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, after an intensive review of traditional protest activities, has reached certain conclusions.

We feel the time for exclusive reliance on pickets and sit-ins has passed. These weapons now require prohibitive investment of personnel to be effective; they are failing to exercise economic leverage on the power structure; they are distorting the public's image of the civil rights struggle in the North. We feel they should be retained only for symbolic value in highlighting complex demands which the public might otherwise ignore.

We will now move in the area of political and economic action. The anti-poverty program; the national and state election results; the struggle for control of the New York state Democratic party; all these afford unique opportunities for action to obtain significant changes in government attitudes and policies.

* * * * * * * * *

Our new approach is illustrated by two meetings this Saturday, November 21st. In the morning, we will meet with representatives of 50 national advertisers, in Phase III of the Advertising Image Campaign, which NY CORE has conducted for the past 18 months. So far, we have met with the 100 top companies, securing agreements to integrate their television commercials and print ads. These new companies will be expected to reach the same agreement and produce tangible results within 90 days.

In the afternoon, we plan a major conference of community leaders and urban renewal experts. This marks the opening of a program which has never been tried by civil rights groups -- to develop techniques for using urban renewal as a tool for social and economic integration, or deghettoization. We feel Harlem cannot solve its problems -- high densities, slum housing, segregated schools, crime, inadequate garbage collection -- while Harlem remains a ghetto. We will work from the bottom up, using independent consultants and major universities to put the ghetto's own ideas into workable design. The community will be organized to push these plans for city approval.

* * * * * * * * *

These are only two of our programs for the coming year.

The Housing Committee, under Marshall England, will have a major role in the urban renewal project, with primary responsibility for community organization. It will operate a series of "Operation Windowshops", organized tours for Harlem residents interested in non-ghetto housing. And it will continue to organize slum residents to help themselves through pressure to remove housing violations.

The Education Committee, under Alexander Irving, will press for a moratorium on all new school construction until the school board adopts plans for innovations, such as educational parks, which insure integrated new schools. We do not rule out selective school boycotts to achieve our objective of quality, integrated education.

The Youth Committee, under Tony Spencer, is now investigating the feasibility of a self-supporting neighborhood coffee house, which would conduct programs in Negro history and culture, political education, and job opportunities.

The Employment Committee, under Cyril Harvey, will make a major assault on large New York industries employing predominantly skilled and semi-skilled workers. We will secure agreements with these companies, using the lever of an economic boycott as a last resort.

* * * * * * * *

We will operate this year with well-defined goals and priorities. We do not intend to let government inaction provide fuel for rioters next summer. We do intend to see that progress is made <u>this year</u> in the city with the world's largest resources and the world's largest ghetto.

Clarence Funnyé

Clarence Funnyé,
Chairman

18 November 1964

Mr. Clarence Funnye
Chairman, New York CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Clarence:

Due to the confusion caused by recent remarks attributed to you by the TV, radio and press as to CORE's future direction, and due to the fact that this has in many circles, including our own CORE chapters, been interpreted as our national policy, I am advising you to make no further public statements on the subject pending an investigation by members of the Regional Action Council.

Yours in freedom,

Louis Smith
Northeastern Regional Director

LS:LP

cc: National Staff Department Heads
Regional Action Council Members

McCain

5 - file

November 18, 1964

Mr. Chris Sprowal, Chairman
Downtown CORE
66 Delancey Street
New York,mNew York

Dear Mr. Sprowal:

In July, 1963, New York CORE lent your chapter the sum of $200.00, which you have made repeated promises to repay.

On November 17, 1964, a telegram was received from you, the text of which is as follows:

"NAACP COULD USE PEOPLE LIKE YOU BUT CORE CANNOT USE YOU"

Since your financial position now apparently allows you to send telegrams expressing your personal opinions concerning the internal affairs of other chapters, we would appreciate immediate receipt of full payment for your $200.00 debt to us.

Sincerely,

CF/sb

Clarence Funnye, Chairman

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. LouSmith ✓

DEC 7 1964

December 2, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

According to a report made to New York CORE's Executive Committee by our Office Manager, Susan Breslin, on November 17th, the day following a press conference held by this chapter (see enclosed statement regarding same), Herb Callender called our office and delivered an acrimonious tirade in connection with certain statements in the press attributed to our Chairman, Clarence Funnye.

This behavior on the part of Mr. Callender was shocking because 1) it went diametrically contrary to the CORE Rules for Action; and 2) it was completely outside his jurisdiction and not remotely connected with what we understand to be the duties and province of field secretaries.

The spirit of CORE demands that we should always be willing to discuss and negotiate differences, and that we hear all issues in a case before making a judgment. To disagree, then, is not in itself a sin, but it is highly regrettable when an action is taken which creates hostility, beclouds issues, and closes off the channels of communication. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect the same courtesy and CORE spirit that we are charged with extending to our opponents.

We are making this protest in the hope that Mr. Callender's action will not be the beginning of a new and disastrous pattern of behavior on the part of field secretaries.

We are certain that, as usual, you will give tolerant and open-minded attention to our statement.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Mr. Jim McKane ✓
Mr. Louis Smith

Doris Funnye, Secretary, for
The Executive Committee of
New York CORE

14 December 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Clarence Funnye
Chairman, New York CORE
307 W. 125 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence,

Enclosed find letter from Reverend Linnette C. Williamson concerning your use of the Christ Community Church.

I tried, with your previous chairman to get this matter resolved.

I trust that you will deal with the matter as Rev. Williamson has justifiably become impatient.

Yours in freedom,

Louis . Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Rev. Williamson
File

1965

Dave

Cut a stencil of the New York CORE press release on Ballantine beer. If you single space and move up the heading, you can probally get it on one stencil. Also cut a stencil of the memo. and send both to all the CORE chapters in the Northeast Region. [redacted] Since you will have to go to the National Office to get the stencils run off, you can mail the letters there.

Lou

~~Greetings!~~

~~Have gone to National Office~~

~~28 Park Row~~

~~Dave~~

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125th Street
New York, N. Y. EN 9 0100

Memo. To; Northeast Region CORE Chapters

From ; Louis S. Smith, Northeast Regional Director

Subject; Ballantine Beer Boycott. (New York CORE [redacted] initiated).

Enclosed find copy of press release issued by New York CORE concerning Ballantine ale & beer. Cyril Harvey, employment committee chairman of New York CORE, has requested that all chapters in this region lend support. I would suggest that you immediatley start a boycott of Ballantine in your area, using the background information found in [redacted] the enclosed release. (For additional information, please contact New York CORE, 307 W. 125th St. New York, MO 6 0400).

Those wishing to assist New York CORE in the direct action program against Ballantine, should call the New York CORE office for times and dates of the demonstrations.

[redacted]

Cyril Harvey
MO-6-0400

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE PICKETS BALLANTINE

NEW YORK CITY -- The Employment Committee of New York CORE, 307 West 125th Street, today announced a boycott against Ballantine ale and beer.

The entire beer industry in the New York metropolitan area was charged by New York CORE with cooperating with Teamster Locals 3 and 46 in perpetuating discriminatory hiring practices. Fewer than 1% of Negro and Puerto Rican workers are employed in the production and distribution of beer in the metropolitan area.

P. Ballantine and Sons was choosen as the target for a boycott because it is seen as the worst offender against the right to equality in employment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans. In effect, P. Ballantine and Sons encourages job trust attitudes by the teamsters local leadership. "It is further believed that this leadership is basically responsible for continuation of the discrimination in hiring, says Cyril Harvey, Chairman of CORE's employment committee which is sponsoring the boycott.

-more-

File
New York
CORE

URBAN ASSOCIATES

An Autonomous Urban Planning Department of New York CORE

307 W. 125th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027 UN48809-m0604oo

January 6, 1965

CLARENCE FUNNYE, Director

LULLING WILLIAMS, Assistant Director

Dear Friend:

Urban Associates, an autonomous unit of the New York Congress of Racial Equality, was organized in 1964 to deal on a professional and technical level with problems of slum clearance, rehabilitation, and relocation, as a part of urban renewal. We agree with all community leaders that for too long plans for our community were made "downtown" without our participation, except for comments at a public hearing on the finished products. We believe that people affected by urban renewal should have a full say in the directional planning for the redevelopment of their own neighborhoods.

For this purpose, Urban Associates is structured as both a clearing and a coordinating center for total planning in the problem areas. It provides continuous professional and technical assistance in dealing with problems of development, including design and location of parks, community centers, hospitals, schools, libraries, housing, shopping areas, bus routes, etc.

To facilitate this effort, community groups, civic and civil rights organizations, and religious groups are invited to:

1. DESIGNATE at least two persons as Planning Participants, to bring to Urban Associates the desires of your group. Thes persons will be accorded associate membership and voting privileges (Associate Membership fee: $3.00). They will attend the monthly community planning meetings and participate in the crystallization of ideas into plans for community renewal or development.

2. ENROLL at least one Planning Participant in the "Urban Renewal Short Course" sponsored by Urban Associates. The course comprises four three-hour class sessions, which will explain in laymen's terms the mechanism of urban renewal. Each session will include two hours of lecture by two different instructors, and one hour of questions and general discussion.

   the next course starts on Saturday, February 13th, 1965, and continues for four consecutive Saturdays. Enrollment in the Short Course is $10.00 per organization (regardless of the number of persons enrolled). This fee covers registration, lectures, and reading materials distributed at the lectures. Additional reading material may also be recommended. While enrollment in the Short Course is not required of Associate Members, it is strongly advised.

A partial list of instructors in the Short Course --

Mrs. Marcia Feld - Sociologist-Planner trained in planning at Pennsylvania State University and at Harvard University. Mrs. Feld has wide experience in various firms in the planning field, and is a candidate for a Doctorate in Planning at Harvard.

Clarence Funnyé - Practicing Architect -Planner. Mr. Funnyé studied architecture and engineering at North Carolina State University and did graduate work in Planning at Pratt Institute. He has served as architectural and planning consultant to various organizations and groups.

Ronald Shiffman - Architect-Planner. Mr. Shiffman studied at Prat Institute and is at present the Director of its Community Education Services Unit.

The first session of the Short Course, Saturday, February 13, 1965, will cover the following topics:

Urban Renewal history and practice, from the appropriation of $20,000 in 1892 for the investigation of slum conditions, to the present law -- analysis of the urban renewal concept -- description and function of its agencies -- their relation to citizens -- possibilities for participation by citizens -- the benefits of urban renewal. A fuller description of the lectures and a list of instructors will be mailed later on.

Names of Planning Participants should be forwarded to Urban Associates by January 19th. Enrollment in the Short Course should be completed by January 25th, to ensure accommodation in the Course.

We are sure that you will appreciate the desirability of participation in this first real attempt at grass-roots planning by the community and for the community. We also look forward to some very exciting planning.

Sincerely,

Clarence Funnyé

Clarence Funnyé, Director

detach and mail with remittance

To: Urban Associates, New York CORE, 307 West 125th St., New York 27, N.Y.

Please enroll _____ in the Short Course in

Urban Renewal starting Saturday, February 13, 1965.

Organization _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip Code _____
State

Telephone: _____ Registration fee enclosed ☐ check ☐ money order

18 January 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mr. Clarence Funnye
New York CORE
307 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Clarence,

Enclosed find letter from a Mrs. Cora Roberts concerning tutoring for her daughter. I was told that your chapter had an operational tutoring program, so I am forwarding the letter to you.

Please give this matter your immediate attention.

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Mrs. Cora Roberts
File

LSS/dc

File
New York
CORE

NEW YORK CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY. 307 W. 125th St. NEW YORK 27, N. Y. ▶ MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

January 30, 1965

Mr. Lou Smith
Regional CORE
48 West 125 St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Smith:

As part of a continuing program for initiating meaningful dialogue in Harlem about the community's problems, New York CORE is sponsoring a community planning conference entitled "New Directions for Harlem." Community leaders on the block level will participate.

The conference will be on February 20th from 9:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. in P.S. 139, 140th Street & Lenox Avenue. It will consist of five workshops in the morning and a general meeting in the afternoon to discuss conclusions reached. The workshops, on Urban Renewal, Housing, Education, Employment and Voter Education, will be led by a panel of experts with whom the community can identify.

We are most anxious to have you attend this important conference, and look forward to early acceptance of our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Sandra A. Gray

Sandra A. Gray, Chairman
Community Relations Committee

1 February 1965
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Clarence Funnye, Chairman
New York CORE
307 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Funnye,

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to James Farmer and myself from West-Essex CORE.

Apparently your chapter and the West Essex chapter have not been able to resolve this among yourselves. My feeling is that the responsibility to make a final decision is mine.

In view of the fact that West-Essex CORE initiated the Ballantine project and did commit CORE's name to an agreement, and have now petitioned to have the privilege of enforcing their agreement, my course seems quite clear to me.

In line with the telegram previously sent to you by our National Director, I am ordering you to cease all activities against Ballantine and its outlets unless you receive premission to do so from the West- Essex chapter of CORE, effective immediately.

A strict adherence to CORE Rules for Action would have prevented this unpleasant situation.

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. James Farmer
Jim McCain
George Wiley
Bob Curvin
West-Essex CORE
File

File
N.Y. CORE

February 8, 1965

Mr. Clarence Funnye, Chairman
New York CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Funnye:

I have been directed by the National Action Council to transmit and implement the enclosed resolution adopted at its meeting on February 7, 1965.

Please contact me or my Associate Director, George Wiley, if there are any points in need of clarification.

Yours truly,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:cf
Enclosure

cc: Cyril Harvey
Louis Smith
Organization Department

7 February 1965

Resolution of the NAC:

The actions of NYC CORE in the Ballantine Beer matter being in direct violation of the CORE Rules for Action in the failure of the chapter fully to investigate the situation or to engage in negotiations,

and the failure of NYC CORE to follow the authorized instructions of the Regional Field Secretary, Louis Smith,

and the failure of NYC CORE to follow the instructions of the national director (29 December 1964) to cease immediately all public actions,

on the basis of the authority given to the NAC in Art. V of the national CORE constitution, we suspend NYC CORE effective immediately. This suspension shall last until NYC CORE and all of its officers and members completely desist in participation in the matter of the Ballantine Beer Co. This suspension shall continue until the national director reports to the NAC or the Steering Committee that this has been done to his satisfaction. In no case shall this suspension exceed 30 days. The terms of this suspension are delineated in Art. V, Sec. 3 of the national CORE constitution and state, "During the term of such a suspension, the chapter shall engage in no public activities and make no public statements without the written consent of the National Director."

Further, on the basis of the authority given to the NAC in Art. V, Sec. 1 of the national CORE constitution, we disaffiliate NYC CORE effective in 30 days from date for taking "action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action" and failure "to follow the duly authorized instructions of the...National Director."

This action shall take effect within 30 days from date unless NYC CORE and all of its officers and members shall cease and desist from any further participation in the Ballantine Beer Co. matter, and further gives written notice that NYC CORE, its officers and members have suspended all public demonstrations and all forms of public activities, and will in the future do so, in regard to the Ballantine Beer Co. This letter shall be sent by the chairman and officers of NYC CORE to the national director, who shall, in consultation with the national chairman and the national vice-chairmen, determine as to whether this action constitutes compliance with the letter and intent of this resolution, and the national director is given by the NAC authority to declare this disaffiliation suspended and shall report to this effect to the next meeting of the NAC or Steering Committee, whichever meets sooner, which then may act accordingly.

(Adopted)

File- Downtown CORE

IMPORTANT

TO: ALL CHAPTERS IN New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Mass., Texas, Wisconsin, California, Ohio, Florida, and Maryland

FROM: Organization and Legal Departments

RE: President Johnson's Voting Rights Bill

At the Civil Rights Leadership Conference on Friday, March 26, 1965 in Washington, D.C., the following were adopted as proposed additions to the President's Voting Rights Bill:

1. That the Poll Tax be altogether eliminated

2. The elimination of the provision in Katzenbach's bill that states that local residents (those in political sub-divisions) must have been denied the right of registration by the State Registrar in the last 90 days.

3a. When 20 people complain to the Attorney General about discrimination in registering and if after an Administrative Hearing the Attorney General agrees that there has been discrimination, a Registrar will be appointed for the district.

3b. The Case-Douglas provision to the President's bill that states that if not more than 25% of the people of any race in any political sub-division are not registered that the Attorney General has a right to appoint a Registrar.

4. When a death occurs as a direct cause of a violation of Katzenbach's bill, that the penalty may be up to life imprisonment.

Two of these (number 3a & b, and 4) were adopted at the urging of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The following are the members of the Sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, responsible for getting our amendments included in the Administration's bill:

Cellar, New York
Rodino - New Jersey
Rogers - Colorado
Donahue - Mass.
Brook - Texas
Kastesmeier - Wisconsin
Corman - California
McCulloch - Ohio
Cramer - Florida
Lindsay - New Yor
Mathias - Maryland

(continued)

We urge you to please get as many people as you can to write, telegraph, and telephone the Congressmen in your home state (as listed on previous page) urging them to include these amendments to the bill.

THESE AMENDMENTS ARE VITALLY IMPORTANT IF THIS BILL IS TO BE EFFECTIVE. SINCE THE BILL MUST BE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE BY APRIL 7th FOR A VOTE, WE MUST WORK AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, WE ASK THAT YOU BE IN TOUCH WITH THESE CONGRESSMEN IMMEDIATELY!

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
March 31, 1965

NEW YORK
CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, 2090 SEVENTH AVE., RM. 101, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

March 29, 1965

Dear Fellow-chairman:

At last Saturday's meeting at the regional office, New York CORE volunteered to make arrangements for the proposed area-wide press conference. Enclosed is the draft release notifying the press of the conference.

We have been unable to reach you by phone to obtain your approval of this release. If you have any objections to it, please let us know before Thursday at UN 4-8309.

The release was deliberately written in general terms, with just enough specifics to arouse press interest. We hope you will find it satisfactory. As Joyce Ware is informing you, the actual content of the press conference will be decided by area-wide chapters at a meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday at the regional office. We look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Clarence Funnyé

Clarence Funnyé, Chairman

April 7, 1965

For Information Contact UN 4-8809

CORE CHAPTERS TO ANNOUNCE PLANS

The metropolitan area CORE chapters have called a press conference Wednesday, April 7th in the auditorium of the Upper Manhattan YWCA, 361 West 125th Street. It will begin promptly at noon.

It is expected that the chairmen of the principal CORE chapters in the area will jointly announce immediate plans in the application of direct action techniques to long-standing area problems. Included in the discussion will be Mayor Wagner's re-election campaign, and broken or unfulfilled promises following last summer's racial disturbances. The press conference will also spell out any form of action which the chapters might contemplate in connection with the World's Fair.

Please note that the conference must begin promptly at noon.

- 30 -

NOV 8 1965

NEW YORK CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, 239 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ MOnument 6-0400

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

November 2, 1965

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a revised copy of the list of affiliated chapters, their addresses and the names of the chairmen.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Yours for Freedom

Alice Scott

Alice Scott
Secretary

AS/md

November 24, 1965

Miss Alice Scott
New York COR#
#0& West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Scott:

We are now in receipt of your lwtter of November 12, 1965 requesting a copy of our revised list of affiliated chapters and thóir contacts, however, at this time we are in the precess of setting such a revised list and upon its completion your chapter will recieve a copy for your use.

I am enclosing a list of the current northeast regional action council members names, addresses and phone numbers for Mr. Innis's use. Please give it to him.

Thank you for the list of your new officers it has hwlped us in processing our chapter list. If we may ask that you do one more thing for us we would ask that you send us the meeting night and time of your general membership meetings and executive board meetings. If a committee is planning a demonstration it would be to their advantage to send us information about it so that when we recèeve calls asking about the proposed demonstration we will be able to pass on information since sometimes your office is not open. By the way if you could let me know the exact times of day when your office is open I would know how to refer people that have problems and are interested in joining.

The above information would be a big help to me in getting the office into shapèefor better contact with the chapters in the region and across the country.

Yours For Freedom,

Fran Crayton,
Dept. of Organization

File
New York
CORE

NEW YORK CORE

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Chapter Chairman:
Clarence Funnye
201 Clinton Avenue, Apt. 4C, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11205 - UL 8-8346

Vice Chairman:
Luther Seabrook
545 West 126th Street, Apt. 20L, New York, N. Y. 10027 - AU 1-6353

Membership Director:
Mrs. Bernadine Wesley
749 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11221 - GL 3-3651

Secretary:
Miss Doris Funnye
34 West 96th Street, Apt. 3D, New York, N. Y. 10025 - RI 9-0528

Treasurer:
Robert Doughty
2186 Amsterdam Avenue, Apt. 9, New York, N. Y. 10032 - WA 7-2035

Education Committee Chairman:
Alexander Irving
2081 Second Avenue, Apt. 16C, New York, N. Y. 10029

Employment Committee Chairman:
Cyril Harvey
1128 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. - WA 8-7625

Fund Raising Committee Chairman:
Mrs. Gladys Harrington
315 East 167th Street, Bronx, N. Y. 10456 - JE 6-3394

Housing Committee Chairman:
Marshall England
411 West 148th Street, New York, N. Y. 10031 - AU 3-2113

Magazine Committee Chairman:
Miss Doris Funnye
(See address and telephone number above.)

Program Committee Chairman:
Lulling Williams
782 Hewitt Place, Bronx, N. Y. 10455 - LU 5-8107

Youth Committee Chairman:
Tony Spencer
315 East 167th Street, Bronx, N. Y. 10456 - AU 3-2113

10/28/64

New York CORE

January 27, 1966

Ref: Meeting with New York CORE January 26,1966

From: Mattie Simmons

I went to the New York CORE office invited by the chairman of New York CORE to submit to them the project of Schaefer Beer Inc. Fashion Show Tours which I am working with in order to raise funds for the organization. In sitting as an observer at the meeting I was shocked at some of the things that occured at the meeting and the deep resentment and animosity towards National CORE due to pass relationships. It was brought to the floor and seconded and passed the following information.

1- Why didn't New York CORE know before hand the proposal and decision of National CORE moving to Harlem. It was then stated that National CORE apologized to them for not informing them of their plans.

2- They are sending a <u>BILL OF PARTICULARS AND DEMANDS</u> TO the National CORE office as follows:

a) Anything envolving Harlem must be referred to the chapter first before going out as a policy, even press releases.

b) They are demanding that National CORE call a joint public press conference with New York CORE and that National CORE is to say the following and I Quote" The reason why National CORE is moving to Harlem is because of bureaucratic reasons and strickly for strategic and administrations reasons, also they will give the New York Chairman mandate to follow through with whatever action he and the chapter feels is the best interest for the chapter. Unless invited by New York CORE and the local groups, National CORE has no right to do anything in Harlem dealing with the community". They claim this is their territorial right.

3-They have had problems with the regional office Lou Smith, Norman Hill, John Schaefer etc. Involvement of National CORE in local elections. Personalities problems etc.

----------MORE----------

New York CORE

New York CORE based all of their problems on bad experience with National CORE and they expect and prepare for the worst possible relationship ever.

4- Unless these demands are adheredby the National CORE office the chapter will do one or two things either move with complete opposition and vigor against National CORE or the chairman Roy Ennis will resign from the chapter and will do the same things they are trying to do on his own and the members will follow him.

5- N.Y. claims that they are the only chapter actively participating in the Schenely Boycott.

6- In order to get publicity and known to the public as a chapter and also the community they will take all of their problems to the press first and then try to settle the problem. They don't want to meet with Lindsay for fear that he will get all the credit for solving the various community problems in Harlem.

7- They feel National CORE sold them out as far as the Brewery Industry is concerned. And WE made a deal mayby money ETC.

8- Schaefer Beer they feel if they get involved in any project with Schaefer Beer that they would be taking"DIRTY MONEY" and we would be used as far as publicity. They don't want any money from Business, Unions etc. or anyone that has had problems with CORE even if they meg our demand as an organization and showed and proved good faith in the future.

9- At this point I had to leave since I was at their meeting from 6:00pm to after ten that evening.

P.S. Their membership looked on a whole pretty undesirable to me because of the various so-called black glasses and nodders in the room as (under the influence of drugs). About three new members came to the meeting and left when such direspect was showned to the National Office and the behavior of part of the membership.

Natl's

New York CORE move into Harlem:

(1.) Gerrmerno Smith

A. Runs Racism CORE down

B. move into Harlem

(2.) Regional office interfered with N.Y.C. operation in by Passing N.Y. CORE: Spokesman

---

mckissick contacted Roy.

New York

NEW YORK CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, ~~230~~ 307 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ ~~MOnument 6-0480~~ UN4-8809

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

FEB 2 1966

January 30, 1966

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a revised copy of the list of affiliated chapters, their addresses and the names of the chairmen.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Yours for Freedom,

Alice Scott

Alice Scott
Secretary

MASS RALLY

Saturday, June 11, 1966

5:00 P. M.

127th STREET and LENOX AVENUE

TO PROTEST THE BRUTAL SHOOTING OF
JAMES MEREDITH

— AND —

TO UNITE THE BLACK COMMUNITIES

TO BRING AN END TO ATTACKS ON BLACK LEADERSHIP

HEAR

DIRECT REPORT FROM MISSISSIPPI BY

FLOYD McKISSICK
National Director of CORE

DICK GREGORY
Candidate for Mayor of Chicago

PARTIAL LIST OF OTHER SPEAKERS

MUHAMMOD ALI
World's Heavyweight Champion

LIVINGSTON WINGATE
Haryou Act. Inc.

JESSE GRAY
Dir., Community Council on Housing

JULIUS HOBSON
Washington, D.C., Act.

JOHN L. EDMONDS
New York City Attorney

JOE OVERTON
American Negro Labor Council

ROY INNIS
Harlem CORE

STANLEY BRANCHE
Chester, Pa. F.N.C.

MILTON GALAMISON
School Boycott

ISAIAH ROBINSON
Harlem Parents Committee

JESS GREENUP
Harlem NAACP

ENTERTAINERS

MAX ROACH ABBEY LINCOLN

Sponsored by **COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING**

300 WEST 121st STREET, UN 4-9221

JESSE GRAY, Director

NEW YORK
CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, ~~[illegible]~~
307 West 125th Street
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK ▶ ~~[illegible]~~
UN 4-8809

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Leon J. Davis
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Hal Jackson
Murray Kempton
Mildred Kiefer-Wurf
Will Maslow
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Rev. James H. Robinson
Hilda Siff
Thomas G. Weaver

JUL 26 1966

July 25, 1966

Mr. Herbert Callender
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Callender:

Enclosed is a copy of our Chapter's report to the National Convention. A copy was previously submitted at the Convention in Baltimore.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Innis

Roy Innis, Chairman

A

NOMINAL BREAKDOWN OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY IN METRO NEW YORK FOR PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING SALESMEN'S COMPLAINTS

1) Union - Liquor Salesmens Union Local 2 AFL-CIO. Approx. 2000 members - 75 Negroes

2) Distillers Companies - Four major companies; Seagram, Schenley, National, Hiram Walker (These control practically all nationally advertised brands). Several smaller Companies such as Fleischman, Publicker, etc.

3) Vitners or Importers - Importers of all non domestic alcholic beverages such as scotch, wines etc. Several companies such as Renfield, Quality, Schieffelin, Brown Vitners etc.

4) Distributors or Jobbers - Approx 25 in New York employing an average of 80 salesmen each. No company has more than 5 Negro salesmen in their employ. Most have less. These companies responsible for distribution of all whiskies in market.

5) Retailers - a) Package Stores (off premise).
b) Bars (on premise).
Approx. 12,000 bars and 2600 package stores in metro New York.

6) Sales Representatives, Goodwill salesmen for Distillers and Import Companies - These men are salaried with expenses paid.

7) Salesmen - Hired by Distributors and responsible for the sale of whiskies to accounts assigned to them. These men are totally commissioned.

8) Harlem - For purpose of this discussion, extends from 110th Street to 168th Street, river to river and contains approx. 200 package stores and 600 bars.

Wholesale
Local 2 - Wine Salesmen 250 W 57 Pres Brandenbey

B

DISSATISFACTION OF NEGRO SALESMEN WITH EACH FACTION OF INDUSTRY

1) Union - No Negro personel employed *** No Negro on Executive Board *** Has taken no action on distributors practice of confining the Negro salesmen to the lesser accounts in predominantly Negro area *** Failure to exert pressure on Distillers and Distributors for fair employment practices.

2) Distillers Co. - Very few Negroes hired in any capacity *** No upgrading *** An occasional upgrading is usually made with a pseudo title and inadequate compensation *** very few clericals and no professionals employed.

3) Distributors - Great disparity in ratio of Negro to White salesmen about 4 to 100. Negro salesmen confined by practice to Negro area (Harlem, Bedford Stuyvesant Brooklyn) part of Bronx and Queens. Very few clericals, warehouse men or truck drivers hired.

4) Retailers - (on premise)-Bars - Most white owned bars in Harlem do business with white salesmen. Syndicated groups of bars, commonly called chains buy in bulk and from white salesmen-- (off premise) package stores - Practically all large volume stores in Harlem owned by white owners. Large volume of business done, is due in part to choice locations. They, with very few exceptions do business with white salesmen. Negro salesmen assigned to white owned stores receive just token business.

5) Sales Representatives - No upgrading *** Confined to so-called Negro Market.

6) Salesmen - Assigned predominantly to Negro owned accounts in Negro areas.

STEPS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY NEGRO SALESMEN TO ERADICATE DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN INDUSTRY

1) Formation of Bottle and Cork Sales Club of New York

2) Meeting and discussing grievances with: a) Sales Managers, b) Union officials, c) Responsible Local Citizens, d) Newspapers, e) Formation of citizen groups to dramatize conditions, f) Picketing certain stores in Harlem with assistance from NAACP and A.C. Powells Economic Action Committee and a few of the more militant salesmen.

The above actions were progressively increased over the past 15 years.

RESULTS

In the beginning each faction made certain concessions. The union promised fairer distribution of accounts. A few white owned accounts were turned over to Negro salesmen and as more became available for one reason or another they would be assigned to Negro salesmen. The stores and bars thus assigned did good business with their new Negro salesmen as long as boycott was eminent. Distributors hired a few more Negro salesmen but assigned them as usual to accounts in Negro area, putting them in fierce competition with one another. White accounts now serviced by Negro salesmen given only token business and will continue do do so unless forced to do otherwise.

Over the years many surveys and studies were made by Negro salesmen in order to support their contention of discrimination. Some of the salient facts revealed were: 1) Harlem Family Median Income 1/3 less than average income in Metro N.Y.

2) Harlem residents purchase 1/3 of all whiskies purchased in Metro NY

3) Over $70,000,000 spent annually on alcholic beverages in Harlem (These figures are more now and do not include other Negro areas in Metro N.Y.)

4) Commissions derived from sale of liquor in Harlem approx. 3 million dollars.

5) Proportion to Negro salesman 1/2 million -- 2 1/2 million taken out of community by white salesmen.

New York
CORE

URBAN ASSOCIATES

The Autonomous Urban Renewal Dept. of N. Y. CORE

Announces a short course

"The Whats and Whys of Urban Renewal"

Four three hour sessions of concentrated instruction in laymans terms covering the rudiments of urban renewal in America today with special attention to the effects on American Negroes.

Classes conducted at the Upper Manhattan YMCA, at 361 E. 125th Atreet, New York City.

Send inquiries to N. Y. CORE at 307 West 125th Street, N. Y., N. Y.

In tha past decade nearly a million Negroes were directly affected by urban renewal.

In the next decade perhaps two million more Negroes will be affected by either dislocation or relocation under urban renewal.

In short, whole ghetto communities now occupied b Negroes will be altered radically. The character of such alteration will greatly affect all segments of life for Negroes in America.

N. Y. CORE's reasons for being interested in urban renewal..... need no further amplification.

Sat. Feb 13
1 pm - 4 pm

Urban Renewal and Practice

A study of the legislative history of urban renewal beginning in 1892 when congress gave $20,000 for the investigation of slums in cities of over 200,000 population to 1964 when congress amended the 1961 Housing Act.

Analysis of the workable program concept as embodied in Sections 101 (c) of the 1954 Housing Act. Condensed explanation of the role of Federal Agencies such as PHA, URA, FHA, HHFA, and SBA in urban renewal.

Dance on 14th of May

Youth of Core -

The function of city and state agencies will also come under scrutiny. Two instructors will lecture for two hours and students will participate in a discussion and summary for one hour. First session will be supplemented by readings.

Sat. Feb. 20
1 pm - 4 pm

Rehabilitation and Conservation under Urban Renewal

Discussion of benefits available in the form of Federal, State, or City subsidies on low interest loans. The affects of rehabilitation on the rents of tenants and on the mortgages of home owners. The role of..... the city agencies..... and neighborhood associations. Voluntary or mandatory rehabilitation and alternatives available to landlords and property owners. Code enforcement Program of 19 64 Housing Program. Environmental changes and housing standards to be expected from these programs and case histories of programs. Explanation of FHA Title I, sections 220 and 221 d3 and subsequent provisions for rehabilitation assistance. Two (2) hour presentation, one (1) hour group participation. Assigned readings.

Sat Feb 27
1 pm - 4 pm

Residential Relocation under Urban Renewal

Presentation and analysis of requirements for residential relocation including financial assistance and social services available to families who must be moved.

Official standards for housing units in receiving areas. Distance moved and transportation to new areas will also be duscussed. New alternatives to mass relocation such as on site interim quarters will be explained. The session will include discussion on what to expext if your family is affected by relocation under urban renewal projects. One instructor will present for two (2) hours followed by group participation for one (1) hour. Assigned readingss

Sat. March 6
1 pm - 4:30 pm

Urban Renewal and Politics

Review of the elements which go into an urban renewal project. Brief

study of the rationale behind planning for schools, shopping areas, parks, housing and community facilities under one comprehensive scheme.

Discussion of the role of politicians including Federal, State, and City officials and the implications physical changes have for political and social life within the community. The rights of citizens to participate in the making of any plan for themselves and the consequences of such paritcipation.

Two hours for presentation by two instructors, one hour for qroup discussion, one half hour for course summary.

Classes will be condusted informally and by well qualified instructors from the planning profession, universities and private consulting firms.

Supplemental reading material and reference lists will be issued at each session.

A Ten dollar ($ 10. 00) registration fee per person must accompany the application. Full class participation is encouraged and there are no minimum educational requirements.

Courses are specifically designed for community and civic leaders.

Class size is limited to 35 persons on a first come first serve basis. Mail application and registration fee to:

New York CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Please enroll me in the course described above.

Name_____

Address_____

Organization_____

$10. 00 registration fee is inclosed.

INSTRUCTORS

(Partial List)

Marcia Feld - Sociologist - Planner

Studied at Penn. State and Harvard University. Doctoral candidate in Planning at Harvard University.

Clarence Funnye - Practicing Architect

Engineer trained in Architecture and Engineering at North Carolina State A. & T. College. Graduate study in Planning at Pratt Institute.

Ronald Shiffman - Architect - Planner

Recieved B. A. in Architecture. Graduate study in Planning at Pratt Institute. Director of the Community Education Program in Housing, Planning and Urban Renewal at Pratt Institute.

FIELD REPORT 12/15/63

~~McCain~~ Hen file

From: Allan Hoffman
To: J. McCain
Re: NYU CORE court case on housing

On Tuesday Dec. 10the Hy,an Kaplowitz was taken to court by the city for complaints fiæed against him the the Buildings Dept. in 7 of his buildings that NYU CORE organized.

The NYU chapter had met the week before (Tues. DEc. 3) with Simeon Golart, young Negro corporation counsel and member of the Liberal Party, who is very familiar with the housing situation and housing cases and ~~hi~~ he cleared up questins we had and explaingd the legal limitations in prosecutions. The $375 fine levied agianst Kaplowitz before this was the maximum legal fine for the over 200 offenses he was convicted of and had, in fact, been lowered in order to prevent Kaplowitz from having legal grounds for appealing the sentence. Golart also explained the technicalities of convicting a man in each instance where every individual violation has to be tried as a seperate crime, making for a very long complex procedure, if the landlord intends to fight you in court. WE also discovered that a so called "reinspection" had show that the vast majority of violations listed in the original case had been found to be "fixed-up" to the satisfaction of the second inspector. This, of course, would destroy our case if we did not fight on this issue. Goalrt had copies made for us (which was not de rigeur) and Sandy Boyer, project chmn. for the cahpater, succeeded in losing both the originals and the ~~s~~ copies, which made Golart very angry.

In ofder to deal with this so called "reinspection" the chapter did their own inspection, violation by violation, checking to see if anything had been done and what the qualtiy and character of the work were. Their results were of course quite different from those of the city inspectors. We also saw the Chief Inspector and complained that the city's inspection was "inadequate" and asked for a new inspection before Kaplowitz would be sentenced (Golart would also ask for this at the trial). The Chief agreed to cooperate fully.

In court Kaplowitz's attorney tried to stall the trial and moved form the criminal court into the special sessins court, where a three man panel sits. This panel,while its considerations are usually more politically orientwd that the criminal curt's and therefore more favorable to landlords, in this instance had Mrs. Robinson, a tough judge on landlords, and Judge who sent several CORE people to jail this summer protesting their failure to use legal tactics. And because of this he must have felt obliged to be tough on Kaplowitz, since the core group was using the legal tactics which he wanted.

This judge discuessed the case with K's attorney, when he finally appeared in curt at 4:00, and apparently convinced him that he should plead guilty to all 200 misdemeanor counts, or they would be very harsh on him. Kaplowitz complied with this after his lawyer made vain attempts to transfer to another special sessions court. The court gave him 6 weeks to fix up all violations and warned that even though they might not be the panel to sentence him that he would probably end up in jail if he did not fix the vilations.

The cnclusions twhich I draw fromthis are that the slowness, ineffectiveness and technicality of these legal proceedings combined with lack of experienced personnel with a great deal of free time; and also the absence of lawyers who are housing specialists makes the legal technique or the technique of using the full extent of the Buildings Depts". powers, as in this case, too difficult and not successful or rewarding enough

rewarding enough enough as a primary CORE tactic in housing. Compared with the other two approaches to Rent Strike, it is ineffective. The other two approaches are: (a) demanding that the city expand the limited receivership program and apply it to more houses or (b) that the city hold the rent until the landlord fixes up the buildings, as in Brooklyn. The approach used here which asks the city to prosecute the landlord in order to force his compliance with the Building CODe is only a supplementary or last resort tactic because of its complexity and because it gives the city an "out". The city can say that it is vigorously prosecuting the landlord, to the fullest extent of the law, add this lets the cith off the hook, because they can blame Albany for the insufficienty of the laws; "it's the Republicans in Albany." From our p oint of view I think it is correct for us to pressure the Buildings dept. and the mayor as much as possible and not allow them a way out, but rather to force them to make demands on the state; and because this is an elelction year and Wagner has all sorts of amibtions it is the perfect time to do this.

One interesting sidleight was that Kaplowitz offered CORE the buildings and George Schiffer, and attorney working with NYU CORE, told him that we should all discuss it with the Buildings Dept.. If he is in fact serious, which he may bery well be since he made the offer several times before, 1 then we may ask him to give the bldgs. to the city for it to fix up and to administer as low rent public housing. This at any rate is my suggestion; NOrman and I are still talking about the possibilities.

File
N.Y.U. CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

New York University Chapter
Box 45, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

TO: Louis Smith, Northeast Regional Director

FROM: Alan Rausnitz, chairman N. Y. U. CORE

RE: Summary of work-Sept. 64 - Dec. 64

Police brutality
We have worked to get people to endorse the Weiss Bill and to show their endorsement to the City Council by:signing petitions, sending letters, and making personal visits to their councilman.

We have worked with churches, reform democratic organizations, civil rights committees, and parents association. We hope to begin making contacts with labor unions. We attempt to get the organizations to support the bill, to petition, etc., and to make contacts with other groups in the same way that we approached them for the same reason that we approached them.

We have also had Councilman Weiss and Judy Howell speak on the bill and the problem of police brutality, at NYU. The student response was very poor.

We have also set a table on the corner of Eight Street and Sixth Avenue on various occasions to gain signatures for the bill and to urge them to write letters to their councilman. The response has been fairly good.

Employment
We have worked closely with Eric Mann in the boycott of Safeway Trails Inc.

We started to investigate to hiring processes of Schrafts but decided to curtail the project until the end of the Trailways boycott.

Education
We currently are in the process of trying to get NYU to a number of schlorships every year to Negro and Puerto Rican students who qualify for NYU but who don't normaly qualify for fiancial grants.

We have already brought our request to the administration. They expressed doubt that we could find many students to qualify for admission. We will be going back to the administration with evidence of a good number of students.

I have given my vice-chairman the responsible of accumulating data pertaining to discriminatory guidance in the New York City schools. He has done little or nothing but I still hope to have the statistics by the time of the projected school boycott for the use of the regional office.

File NYU

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

New York University Chapter
Box 23, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

DEC 30

TO LOU SMITH: PROGRESS REPORT: CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD PROJECT

NYU CORE has put full effort into mobilizing support for the Weiss bill in the downtown area. In general we have found that while many groups support the bill, most are sitting around doing nothing about it. We try to get them moving and to set up some relationship between the group and our CORE chapter. This will come in handy in the future and is already beggining to pay off ie a number of groups are or will distribute Trailways leaflets.

Our action follows the this proceedure: we contact organizations (Churches, reform clubs, civil rights groups, PTA's)and find out their position on the bill and discuss it with their leaders. So far no one contacted is opposed to the bill. The organizations are urged to visit their councilman as a group and as individuals, to write letters to Dominick Corso and to circulate a petition which we supply and mail it to the Councilman. ~~A copy of the petition is enclosed~~. Our chapter is also doing the same ie circulating petition, visiting councilmen etc.

Tangible results so far:

1-Rev. Howard Moody, Judson Memorial Church has petitions on Church bulleting board, sent letter to Corso, knows his Councilman (Kupferman) personally and is sure he supports the bill already.

2-Rev. Hanson, Village Methodist Church will visit Councilman. Afraid to do anything further which might split his integrated congregation. (He did urge them to go on the March on Washington.)

3-Arnie Weiss, Civil Rights Chairman Village Indep. Democrats. took 25 petitions, has been working on visits to Councilmen and urging other reform groups to do likewise.

4-Stuyvesant HS PTA voted to support the bill,sent notification to Weiss and Council.

5*United Community Center(B'klyn) Human Rights Council Co-Chm took 10 petitions , some Trailways leaflets. Group had earlier visited their Councilman(Corso)as an organization and as individuals.

6-Phoenix Reform Club-putting pressure on Councilman, circulating petition and took Trailways leaflets.

7-Bolivar Douglass Reform Club-putting pressure on Councilman, circulating petition.

8-Chelsea-Village NAACP*spoke to "so-called" political action chairman. She told us they planned "all out politic action" like perhaps a play depicting brutality. We made suggestions but she was not interested. Said she would call us when their "action" began. Have recieved no word; will contact again this time Chairman of group whowe hear is pretty good.

9-East Midtown Reform Club-are supporting bill but as a now-regular club tend to be more conservative than other reformers. Are cpnsidering our proposals . We feel they will not act which is a shame as they are in position to put more pressure than most groups.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

New York University Chapter
Box 23, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

10-Chelsea Civil Rights Council-contacted Mel Johnson Chairman told us member groups include all civic, church and PTA's. Had circulated petition in early fall. Saw no reason to repeat. Sent letter reminding Corso of the petition which had 1000 signatures. Will visit and will urge all member groups to visit Councilman at Large A ldrich(They are in Weiss' district. Aldrich is on the investigatory committee.

11-Lower East Side Civil Rights Council, our chairman addressed their meeting DEc. 6th and the members agreed to support Trailways and Review Board.

12-Brotherhood Synagogue-Village Presbyterian Church -Rabbi Bloch and Rev. Stitt. are in favor but must wait until Brotherhood Council, governing body of the two congregations meets in early January before taking any action.

m Other CORE Chapters have been contacted also. Chairman spoke at regional office to Queens Boro Community College and Columbia. Sent copies of pettition to Queens CORE and Bronx has been contacted. Brooklyn circulating own petition.

In addititon to contacts, we have set up a table to solicit signitures at NYU and also at 6th Ave and 8th St. Before end of Christmas vacation we will have 700 signature. Have had no trouble with cops though they did ask identification.

We have an appointment Jan. 4th with Councilman Aldrich.

The East Side councilman, Sharison we are informed is difficult to see. Is an old party hack. Have some trouble meeting him. Will try a little longer to make an appointment and then will take direct action-picket and sit-in if needed. This will be beneficial to CORE for two reasons: 1-Will publicize our project and 2-will embarass Sharison whom Downtown CORE intends to oppose with their own candidate in November.

AL RAUSNITZ

CHAIRMAN

JERRY BORNSTEIN

PROJECTS CHAIRMAN

Alan Rausnitz, right, with two other CORE members at a meeting last year.

NYU CORE Member Arrested in Picketing

By NANCY McKEON

A member of the NYU chapter of CORE was arrested last Friday when he and representatives from other regional chapters participated in a demonstration in Trenton, New Jersey, protesting that city's urban renewal program.

While approximately 40 others marched outside City Hall; Alan Rausnitz, former head of NYU's chapter of CORE, and five others spoke with Trenton's Mayor Holland, explaining their objections to the city's urban renewal program.

CORE's chief criticisms of the program were (1) the relocation of persons displayed by the razing of the present bulidings was inadequate; (2) the city had not yet selected a developer for the area; (3) the future housing would not be low-income; (4) the present citizens had had little or nothing to say about the plan until it was almost completed.

Having listened to their complaints, Trenton's Evening Times reported, "the Mayor, talked in an almost fatherly voice, asked them to leave voluntarily." All but one refused and were jailed.

The Trenton Council answered the criticisms by agreeing to tear down the buildings one block at a time and to hire an architect to "predesign the project area."

Jerry Bornstein, present head of the NYU chapter of CORE, stated that the sit-in had been held to bring the situation to the public's attention and to try to prevent the granting of federal money to, what CORE has termed," a blatantly discriminatory urban renewal program."

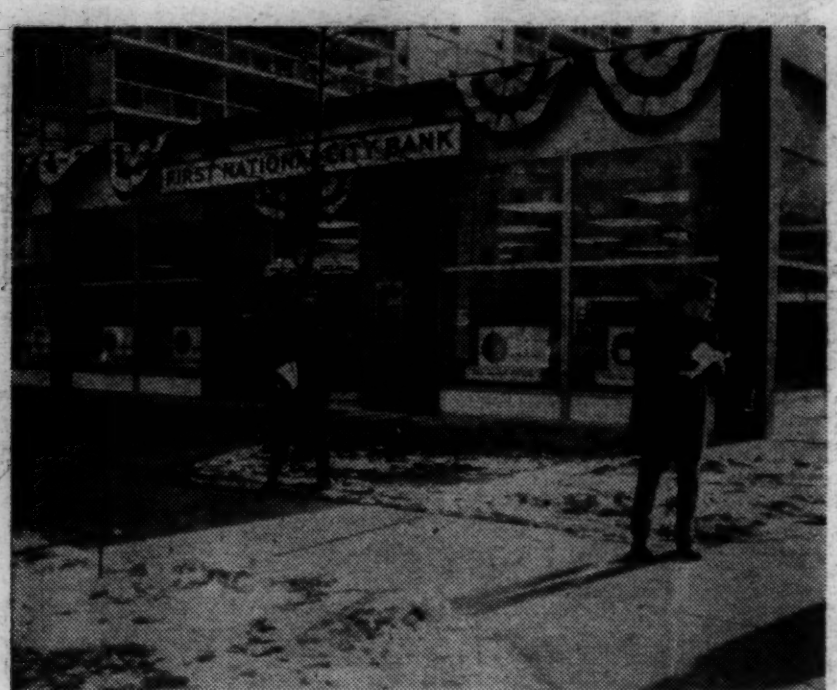
The other members of the delegation to Mayor Holland were four representatives of the Columbia University chapter of CORE and one local resident.

The NYU representative, Rausnitz, who was charged with creating a public disorder and who is on a leave of absence this semester, is free on $200 bail. His trial, which had been set for Feb. 1, has been postponed until Feb. 17.

10th Year

WASHINGTON J

Vol. 10 — 389 — NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, MO



Alan Rausnitz (left) and another member ofthe Congress of Racial Equallity handing out pamphlets at the First National City Bank Thursday, before CORE began picketing the bank's grand opening.

NYU Prote

Even be
Equality (CO
555 W. Broadw

The pickets we
bank's purchase
bonds. The bonds
sale by that state
funds for its s
pamphlet, given
bers to passers-b
ington Square
plained, "We ar
not to deposit mo
which uses its m
the programs of
sissippi."

The pickets app
at 8:45 a.m. 15 m
bank opened for

Journal SQUARE

All-American Newspaper

ITY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1965 No. 27

YU CORE Pickets New Bank; otests Miss. Bonds Purchase

By JONATHAN WILLIAMS

Even before the purple silk ribbon was cut, members of the NYU Congress of Racial ty (CORE) were picketing the new branch of the First National City Bank at Broadway.

ickets were protesting the purchase of Mississippi The bonds were offered for that state in order to gain for its school system. A et, given by CORE mem- passers-by at the Wash- Square Village site, ex- "We are asking people deposit money in this bank ses its money to support grams of the State of Mis- "

ickets appeared at the site a.m. 15 minutes before the pened for business. At 9 a.m. a bank guard opened the gate in front of the door. Several minutes later officials of the bank stood in the 17-degree cold and posed for pictures with their scissors ready while the pickets handed out leaflets and marched with their sandwich-board placards.

An official of the branch stated: "They can't deny us the right to do business with any group. We serve all the states and all countries. We are a full opportunity bank with many persons of all races working for us. I sympathize with their [the pickets] purpose in life, but we can't operate on any other basis than the laws that govern the country and our business."

One early morning customer of the bank just crumpled the leaflet in his hand and shrugged as he started in the revolving door. A lady giving her two poodles their morning walk stopped Alan Rausnitz, former chairman of NYU CORE, and said, "You're a brave man."

"Pass 'em by! This bank supports murder!" some of the pickets shouted. The hand-made placards said, "This Bank Finances Mississippi," "Boycott Mississippi —Boycott First National," "Make Mississippi a Bad Investment," "This Bank Invests in Segregation," and "First National Blood Money." The latter poster had pictures of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and James Chaney, three civil rights workers killed in Philadelphia, Miss.

Occasionally a bank employe would come to the window and peer out at the picketers.

Fbo - NYU CORE

New York Univ. chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
Loeb Student Center, Box45
February 11, 1965

Dear Faculty Member;

Recently Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders called for an economic boycott of Mississippi products to pressure the racist government of that state to provide full civil rights for all its citizens.

At about the same time a bond for segregated education and sewage projects was issued by the state of Mississippi. The First National City Bank refused to cooperate with any boycott and purchased the bonds. During the grand opening of the new branch of the First National City Bank at West Broadway and West Third Street our chapter picketed the bank and urged people not to deposit their money in a bank which finances the racist government of Mississippi.

We are requesting that you support the Mississippi boycott by:

1. Refusing to deposit money in all branches of the First National City Bank.

2. Withdrawing all funds previously deposited in the bank.

3. Writing to the bank and stating your objections to their polices.

We MUST show the First National City Bank that Mississippi is a bad investment.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald Bornstein

Gerald Bornstein
Chairman, NYU CORE

File
NYU CORE

0

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

New York University Chapter
Box 23, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

Feb 15th

To Lou Smith
From Jerry Bornstein, Chmn NYU CORE

Chapter Progress Report:

1- Feb 4, a new branch of 1st Nat'l City Bank opened across the Street for NYU student center. As this was the bank was the one that purchased the Miss. bond we put up a picket 15 minutes before it opened and continued it throughout Thurs until 7:PM (it was open late for the grand opening) and started Fri at 12:00 and continued until 7:00. Turn out was good considering the cold ~~not~~ weather and small chapter membership. About 40 people picketed, the average size of the line thru the day was 8. (Our regular members number 12-15) All news media were notified but we were covered only in local and school papers. This was good, however, since the bank had leafleted NYU for 10days to get students and faculty to deposit. We really messed up their opening festivities, since while they were cutting the ribbon we were in the pictures taken by the bank's photographer and loudly shouted "This bank supports murder!" We made front page of the NYU paper and 3rd page of the Village Voice. Between the cold weather and our picket, the bank did not do too much business.

We were picketing on what we were told was private property— a shopping center owned by Washington Sq. Village. However we were not officially asked to move. In fact, the Negro cop assigned to the picket broke up an argument between me and a representative of

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
New York University Chapter
Box 23, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

Wash. Sq. Village and spoke with him for 5 minutes. We were allowed to stay where we were without further incidents. We were not prepared to move anyhow. First because we seriously doubt it we had to, since a test is being made of the World Fair picket — second because Wash. Sq. Village is owned by NYU and as NYU students with Bursar receipts we feel we have a right to be on NYU property.

(The press clippings are enclosed — also one about Tranton) and a leaflet.

We decided to send a letter to all faculty members urging them to boycott and will have pickets from time to time to keep attention on the banks. ⊗

⊗The publicity from the bank project got us several new members as well as some YAF members who crashed our meeting. We let them stay as long as they weren't too disruptive. I had to call an NYU Guard to remove one,

2- We won a victory in our attempt to get NYU to adopt a special program ~~of~~ for enrollment of Negro students — They admitted to us that this year there were less entering Negro freshmen than ever before. We had been negotiating with them for 6 weeks, when a special faculty meeting was held to do something about it. Of course they said we had nothing to do with the calling of the meeting. The Dean of Admissions informed us he wanted to set up a program and the problem was with the dean of Scholarships. We were seriously considering picketing the dean when last Weds, Feb 10, the dean told us NYU had decided Feb 1 to take part in a work-study program of the war on Poverty which would give 75 kids each year a chance to go to college and to help support

their families. We figure ~~they will~~ this will quadruple the number of entering freshmen. Naturally, this decision the university claims was not made because of any pressure from us, though they didn't decide until 8 weeks after we spoke to them.

3- Feb 11 we delivered 1000 petition signatures in favor of the Weiss bill to City Hall. We spoke to Ross - Democratic majority leader, Corso head of the investigating committee, Berman, a B'klyn councilman and Weiss. We had intended to see Screvane but we had alot of trouble. The building was blockaded when we got there and the cops would only let me in - not the other 6. I started arguing that we had called Screvane's office and told them we were coming. They told me to go to the desk and if they said it was OK they'd let the others in. at the desk, the guy said ~~I don't~~ no one could see Screvane, or Ross, or Corso without writing for an appointment 10 days in advance. Yet the day before, I had spoken to ~~the~~ Screvane's assistant who said if Screvane were busy I could see Ross, or Corso. The guy took the petitions, and said he'd see they were delivered, I refused to let him and took them back from him and asked for Weiss. At first they said Weiss had gone. I went back outside, where we discussed what action to take. A cop called me and said they had located Weiss. Weiss arranged for us to see the politicians. He went to the door and told the cop we were his guests and said "Come on in." The cop held his arm across the door but our people ducked under. He ran in front of us in the lobby shouting "you can't come" "Did the Lt. say to OK?" The Lt came and said we could stay.

Weiss told us the bill would be reported out by the sub-committee on Tues the 16th. Then it ~~would~~ will go no matter what the sub committee votes to the Civic Affairs committee. We took a list of these members ~~for~~ and plan to visit them.

4- March 5th 8-11PM is scheduled a concert at NYU. The proceeds will be split with East River - Ernie Russell is in contact with us.

Jerry Boerstein

Bank Picketed For Miss. Loan

p. 3 Village Voice 4/11

The New York University chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality last week picketed the First National City Bank branch at West Broadway and 3rd Street to protest the bank's purchase of bonds issued by the State of Mississippi. The demonstrators urged potential depositors to boycott the bank.

In a related development, the Students for a Democratic Society, in concert with SNCC and CORE, plan a "massive picket line" outside the Wall Street offices of the Chase Manhattan Bank to protest that bank's issuance of low-interest credits to the Union of South Africa.

That demonstration, called for March 19, is expected to attract several hundred pickets, according to a spokesman for SDS.

• BULLETIN •

Feb 14 school paper

The NYU chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality is picketing the new First National City Bank today.

The picket, which started at 8:45 this morning, at the new branch south of Loeb is in protest of First National City's support of the government of the state of Mississippi.

The First National City Bank recently bought Mississippi Sewage and Education Bonds. According to Jerry Bornstein, president of NYU CORE, the purpose of the picket is "to show we don't approve of financing the racist government in Mississippi."

The pickets are distributing leaflets asking people to refuse to deposit money, to withdraw all money previously deposited, to write to the bank, and to join the picket lines. The leaflet closes, "Pressure must be put on those who aid the state of Mississippi!"

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

BOX 45 - LOEB STUDENT CENTER
566 BROADWAY

17 February 1965

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CORE EXECUTIVE BOARD

CHAIRMAN	Jerry Bornstein 295 Cozine Ave. Brooklyn, New York 11207	CL 7-1608
CO-CHAIRMAN	Judd Seskin 324 East 13th St. New York, N.Y.	
SECRETARY-TREASURER	Lois Broumberg 211 East 10th St. New York, N.Y. 10003	
PROJECTS CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP	Vincent Martin Bell 425 East 86th St. New York, N.Y. 10028	
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN	Margaret Lansburgh 2 Washington Square Village New York, N.Y.	

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

File

TU7-2953
850 E 16St
Lincoln-Cadwallader CORE

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CORE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman
Alan Rausnitz
63 E. 7th St.
Apt 23
YU2-8073

Co-Chairman
Judd Seskin
3599 Bainbridge Ave.
Bronx
KI7-7942

Secretary-Treasurer
Lois Broumberg
211 E. 10th St.
YU2-6410

Jerry Bornstein
295 Cozine Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Membership-Publicity
Margaret Lansburgh
2 Washington Square Village
228-8310

New York University CORE executive board

Chairman - Jerry Bornstein
295 Cozine Ave.
Brooklyn, New York 11207

Co-chairman - Judd Seskin
324 East 13th St.
New York, N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurer - Lois Broumberg
211 East 10th St.
New York, N.Y. 10003

Projects Chairman,
membership - Vincent Martin Bell
425 East 86th St.
New York, N.Y., 10028

Publicity chairman - Margaret Lanaburgh
2 Washington Square Village
New York, N.Y.

File-NYU CORE

DON'T SUPPORT MISSISSIPPI!

THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK DOES!

The First National City Bank has bought bonds issued by the state of Mississippi.

We are asking people not to deposit money in this bank which uses its money to support the programs of the state of Mississippi.

DO NOT USE YOUR MONEY TO FURTHER INJUSTICES TO THE NEGROES OF MISSISSIPPI

Show the First National City Bank that you object to their practices by:

1. Refusing to deposit money in all branches of the First National City Bank.
2. Withdrawing all funds previously deposited in the First National City Bank.
3. Writing to the bank stating your objections.
4. Joining our picket line.

PRESSURE MUST BE PUT ON THOSE WHO AID THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI!

New York Univ. chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Revised Constitution

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality

Article I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and shall be abbreviated as CORE.

Article II. Purposes and Nature

Section 1. The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct action methods.

Section 2. CORE is a national multiracial membership organization composed of affiliated chapters, and of direct national individual associate (contributing) members. It shall represent the affiliated chapters and associate members on a national level and give voice to their convictions and ideals.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any person holding active membership in any affiliated chapter, all National Officers and members of the National Action Council are active members.

Section 2. Any person who supports national CORE financially is a national associate member unless he wishes to be considered only a contributor.

Section 3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who (a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; (b) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or (c) attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

Section 4. The Steering Committee, as it deems necessary, may hold a hearing on the eligibility for continued membership of any active member. The Steering Committee must inform the affiliated chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the affiliated chapter. If his membership in CORE is found to be in violation of the restrictions contained in this article, the Steering Committee shall then remove him from membership and exclude him from participation in National and local CORE groups. Within thirty-(30)-days after receipt of the decision by the Steering Committee to remove him from active membership, he shall have the right to file an appeal to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention, and the decision of the Council or Convention shall be final.

Section 5. Any active member removed from an affiliated chapter for whatever reason may appeal such removal to the Steering Committee and the next Council or Convention, whose decision shall be final. The Steering Committee must inform the affiliated chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the affiliated chapter.

Article IV. Affiliations

Section 1. Local action groups may be affiliated by the Annual Convention, the National Action Council, or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local group must have been in existence at least one month and have ten members. Its application must be accompanied by the affiliation form, and an acceptable constitution, and payment of non-refundable ten dollars fee. Each affiliating group shall be known as the Committee of Racial Equality and shall be abbreviated CORE, or as a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and each group must accept the CORE Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the national organization before affiliation. In the case of a metropolitan area, where a new group applies and one or more CORE chapters is already affiliated, the existing CORE Chapter(s) shall be given an opportunity to make a statement relating to the application for affiliation of the new group.

Section 2. National CORE, or any of its affiliated chapters, may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires National CORE or any of its chapters to relinquish their autonomy.

Article V. Disaffiliation

Section 1. Affiliated Chapters may be disaffiliated by the Steering Committee if the group has ceased to carry on CORE-type action; fails to file reports with National CORE; takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; acts in violation of this constitution; fails to support National CORE by not remitting monies due; falls below ten active members; or consistently takes position onmatters not directly pertaining to race relations.

Section 2. Such suspension may be appealed to the next National Action Council meeting or Convention.

Section 3. Any affiliated Chapter upon failure for two years to submit monies due National CORE shall be declared delinquent and ineligible to vote at Convention.

Article VI. Officers and Duties

Section 1. The National officers of CORE shall be: Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by the Convention, and the CORElator Editor.

Section 2. Duties of the Officers:

(a) Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all Conventions and Council meetings. He shall appoint all committees at the National Council and Annual Convention, and he shall be ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee.

(b) First and Second Vice-Chairman: The First Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman. They shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the Chairman.

(c) Secretary: The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping a record of all Council meetings and Conventions.

(d) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for handling all funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. He shall make regular reports to the Steering Committee, the National Action Council, and present a general report covering receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year to the Annual Convention.

(e) CORElator Editor: The CORElator Editor shall edit the official news bulletin of CORE and be responsible for distribution to affiliated chapters, associate members and interested individuals.

Article VII. Nominations and Elections

Section 1. The Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Annual Convention. The CORElator Editor shall be appointed by the National Action Council.

Section 2. Nominations for the officers to be elected at the Annual Convention shall be made by a nominating committee and by nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot and by a majority of votes cast.

Article VIII. The Convention

Section 1. The Convention shall be composed of the national officers, delegates from affiliated chapters and members of the National Action Council, provided that no person can vote in more than one of these capacities.

Section 2. The Convention shall meet annually.

Section 3. Each affiliated chapter shall have five votes at Convention. No one delegate may cast more than three votes. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s).

Section 4. The Convention is the highest governing body of CORE.

Article IX. National Action Council

Section 1. The National Action Council shall consist of: The National Director; The National Officers; two representatives from each of five geographical regions for two year terms, no two of whom may be from the same metropolitan area. At any Convention when two representatives from one region are elected, the candidate receiving the most votes shall serve for a two year term, while the next highest candidate shall serve for a one year term; in any case a majority vote shall be necessary to elect a representative. The aforementioned seventeen members of the National Action Council will elect five additional members, no two from the same chapter, to the National Action Council; at least three of the five must be active members of affiliated chapters. Their term will be one year.

Section 2. The National Action Council shall be the governing body CORE between Conventions.

Section 3. The National Action Council shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office, and shall meet twice a year, and more often at the call of the National

Chairman, or the National Director, or one-third of the affiliated chapters.

Section 4. Five geographical regions shall be established by a majority vote at Convention.

Article X. Steering Committee

Section 1. A Steering Committee of the National Action Council shall consist of the membership of the National Action Council. The Steering Committee shall meet at the call of the National Director or the National Chairman. The Steering Committee shall meet not less than eight times a year and shall be the governing body of CORE between National Action Council meetings and Conventions.

Article XI. National Advisory Committee

Section 1. The National Advisory Committee shall consist of individuals who will lend their advice, prestige and influence to promote the growth and welfare of CORE.

Section 2. Membership shall be conferred by either the Convention, the National Action Council or the Steering Committee. Members may be removed by action of the Convention,

Article XII. Staff

Section 1. The Staff shall consist of all persons receiving a full-time salary from CORE.

Section 2. The National Action Council shall appoint a National Director, who shall be the chief executive officer of CORE and be responsible for direction and coordination of staff and program.

Section 3. All other professional staff personnel shall be appointed by the Steering Committee on recommendation of the National Director.

Article XIII. Parlimentary Procedure.

All decisions at duly constituted meetings of the National Organization shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution, and the Chairman shall appoint a parlimentarian at Conventions and Council meetings.

Article XIV. Quorum

A Quorum for the transaction of business at a Council or Convention shall consist of not fewer than one-third of the delegates seated at the Council or Convention. This rule may be suspended by the Chairman. All business considered when this rule is suspended may be re-considered by a single majority vote when there is a regular quorum.

Article XV. Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the National Organization shall commence on July 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year.

Section 2. All local affiliated Chapters shall have the same fiscal year as the National Organization.

Section 3. Each affiliated local chapter shall pay a $10.00 annual affiliation fee and ten per cent of its gross income to the National Organization within thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

Article XVI. Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates present and voting at the Annual Convention.

Section 2. This Constitution and any amendments thereto shall become effective immediately upon adoption unless otherwise provided in the amendment.

Article XVII. Constitution of Local Chapters

Section 1. Each affiliated Chapter shall operate under a constitution that may not be in conflict with the National Constitution.

Section 2. Local constitutions shall define the process for granting active and associate membership. (a) Active membership must be approved by not less than a majority vote of the members of an affiliated chapter. (b) An active member must have an understanding of the nature of CORE and the Rules for Action.

BY - LAWS

1. Prior to the time the Nominating Committee formulates its recommendations, and not later than the day before elections are held, the Nominating Committee shall hold at least one meeting, open to all delegates, at which time delegates shall have the opportunity to make recommendations to the Committee. The time and place of this meeting shall be posted and announced. *

2. That the Nominating Committee nominate at least two persons for each office, and than they be listed in alphabetical order.

* By-Law #1: Binding for 1964 Convention only, and thereafter be judged workable or not.

QUEENS CHAPTER,C.O.R.E.

CONSTITUTION

Article I

The name of this organization shall be Queens Chapter,C.O.R.E.,Congress of Racial Equality.

Article II(2)

The purpose of this organization is to eliminate discrimination based upon color of skin,race,religion [illegible] origin,stressing non-violent direct action [illegible]

Article III

Membership

1.Any person who is interested in the program of C.O.R.E.and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in C.O.R.E.

a)To become a member of C.O.R.E.a person (1) must have been a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings for at least four weeks,or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for at least four weeks;(2) must be proposed as a member and be instructed by the membership committee; (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action;(4)must be accepted by a two-thirds vote,taken by secret ballot of the members present and voting.

b)The CORE Chapter shall consist of active members,probate members and associate members.A probate member is a person seeking full membership;an associate member of CORE shall be a person who financially assists CORE but does not desire to become an active CORE member.

c)
Only active members of CORE may hold office.Only active members may vote for officers and on questions involving(1) CORE policy (2)acceptance of new members,(3)admendments or changes in Constitution or By-Laws.

d)In matters involing direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE chapter are entitled to vot on procedure and tactics; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

e)Active membership shall not be available to any person who 1) associate himself with any group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles or CORE;(2)persistently violates the CORE rules for action; or (3) attempts to subvert the CORE chapter through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

f)Membership may be revoked if three three members so request,and, after a hearing,two-thirds of the members present voting,vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

ArticleIV

Dues and Finance

1.One half of all joining fees collected b y the Chapter are remitted to the National Office.
2.The dues shall be in the amount of one dollar per ~~member~~ month payable on or before the 25th day of each month.
3. Only paid up members are qualified to vote for officers and policy matters.
4.The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.A ten dollar affiliation fee must be sent to th e Central Office within thirty days after the close of the fiscal year. Ten percent of the gross income for the year shall be remitte d quarterly to the central office on September 1st, December 1st,and March 1st and June 1st.
5.Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

Article V

Officers and Elections

1.The officers of Queens Chapter of CORE shall consist of Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman,Secretary,Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
2.There shall be seven standing committees whose chairman shall be elected:
Membership,Housing,Employment, Project, Publicity, Education.
3.Officers of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall be elected for a term of one year and the elections of officers shall be held during the twelfth month of each fiscal year.
4.The duties of the officers shall be as follows:
a)The chairman shall preside at meetings and shall the authority to appoint committees,to appoint spokesman for yhe group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie. The chairman is ex-officio on all committees.
b)The vice chairman shall take over the duties of the chairman ~~in~~ the event of his absence.The first vice chairman shall be chairman of the membership committee.The second vice chairman shall act as liasion between Queens Chapter of CORE and other community organizations.
c)The CORE Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of CORE activities .
d)The corresponding secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence between Queens Chapter CORE,its members and other other community organizations.
e)The financial Secre tary shall be responsible for collection of all income,recording of expenses and shall maintain financial affiliation with the Central office.He shall report regularly to the Treasurer.
f)The Treasurer shall be responsibile for the keeping a financial record and making reports at regularly intervals; for maintaining a bank accounts and issuing checks jointly with the Chairman.

5. Notice of election must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before said election.

6. Anomination committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate ofofficers. Additionalnominations may be made from the floor.

7. There must be a quorum present before action can betakenon any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist ofthose members in good standing present a a regularly annouced meeting.

8. In the event an office becomes vacant itshall be filled by a special election unless a regular election is to be held in six weeks. In the latter case the chairman mayappoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

Article VI

Meetings

1. C.O.R.E. meetings arenotopen to thepublic. Only active and probate members have the right to attend membership meetings Genral meetings may be attended by friends of C.O.R.E., associate members, and individuals invited by a members.

2. Membership meetings shall beheld on the second Wednesday of each month. Genral open meetings will be announced at the discretion o f the Chairman.

3. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after C.O.R.E. meetings and demonstrations. However any representative of another organization he represents.

Article VII

Amendments

Notice of changes inthis constitutionmust be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are tobe voted upon.
A Amendments shall be incorporated into this constitution upon approval by a majority of themembers in good standing, voting. Any conditions and/or situations which are not governed in this constitution and and By-laws shall be referred to the constitution [redacted] of the National Office. If not covered in the national constitution, sai d conditions and/or situations shall bereferred to the National Office for arbitration.

BY LAWS

Standing Committees and Functions

OVER

chapter members. When a C.O.R.E. action project is being carried out the Treasurer and Financial Secretary shall have the right, with the consent of the chapter chairman, to furnish bail or bnd monies regardless of amount of expenditures.

Contributions and Solicitations

No member of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall have the right to solicit funds for the chapter and/or for any toher organization in the name or C.O.R.E. However, if a contribution shall take the name(complete name), address andtelephone number of the donor. These namesshall be forwarded to the Financial Secretary for the recordingof the contribution andfor sending to the donor and official recognition card.

QUEENS CHAPTER C.O.R.E.

CONSTITUTION

Article I

THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE QUEENS CHAPTER C.O.R.E. - (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY)

Article II

The purpose of this organization is to abolish discrimination based upon color of skin, race, religion or national orgin, stressing non-violent direct action methods.

Article III

1. Any person vitally interested in the program of C.O.R.E. and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in C.O.R.E.

   a) To become an active member of C.O.R.E. a person (1) must have been probate member for at least four weeks, or a friend of C.O.R.E. regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for at least four (4) weeks; (2) be sponsored by a member and be instructed by the membership committee; (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the C.O.R.E. rules for action; (4) must be accepted by a two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

   b) The C.O.R.E. Chapter shall consist of active members, probate members and associate members. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; an associate member of C.O.R.E. shall be a person who financially assists C.O.R.E. but does not desire to become an active C.O.R.E. member.

   c) Only active members of C.O.R.E. may hold office. Only active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) C.O.R.E. policy (2) acceptance of New Members, (3) amendments or changes in Constitution or By-Laws.

   d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the C.O.R.E. Chapter are entitled to vote on procedure and tactics; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

   e) Active membership shall not be available to any person who 1) associate himself with any group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of C.O.R.E.; (2) persistently violates the C.O.R.E. rules for action; or (3) attempts to subvert the C.O.R.E. Chapter through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

   f) Membership may be revoked if three (3) members so request, and, after a hearing, two-thirds of the members present voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty (30) days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of C.O.R.E.

Article IV

Dues and Finance

1. One half of all joining fees collected by the Chapter are remitted to the National Office.

2. The dues shall be in the amount of One ($1.00) Dollar per month payable on or before the 25th day of each month.

3. Only paid up members are qualified to vote for officers and policy matters.

4. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st. A Ten ($10.00) Dollar affiliation fee must be sent to the Central Office within thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year. Ten (10 %%) percent of the gross income for the year shall be remitted quarterly to the central office on September 1st, December 1st, and March 1st and June 1st.

5. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

Article V

Officers and Elections

1. The officers of Queens Chapter of C.O.R.E. shall consist of Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

2. There shall be seven standing committees whose chairman shall be elected: Membership, Housing, Employment, Project, Publicity, Education.

3.

3. Officers of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall be elected for a term of one (1) year and the elections of officers shall be held during the twelfth month of each fiscal year.

4. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:
   a) The chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesman for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie. The chairman is ex-officio on all committees.

   b) The vice chairman shall take over the duties of the chairman in the event of his absence. The first vice chairman shall be chairman of the membership committee. The second vice-chairman shall act as liasion between Queens Chapter of CORE and other community organizations.

   c) The CORE Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of CORE activities.

   d) The corresponding secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence between Queens Chapter CORE, its members and other community organizations.

   e) The financial Secretary shall be responsible for collection of all income, recording of expenses and shall maintain financial affiliation with the Central Office. He shall report regularly to the Treasurer.

Article V (Cont.)

f) The Treasurer shall be responsibile for the keeping of a financial record and making reports at regularly intervals for maintaining a bank accounts and issuing checks jointly with the Chairman.

. Notice of election must be sent to the membership at least two (2) weeks before said election.

5. Anomination committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

7. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those members in good standing present at a regularly announced meeting.

8. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by a special election unless a regular election is to be held in six (6) weeks. In the latter case the chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

Article VI

Meetings

1. C.O.R.E. meetings are not open to the public. Only active and probate [redacted] members have the right to attend membership meetings. General meetings may be attended by friends of C.O.R.E. associate members, and individuals invited by a members.

2. Membership meetings shall beheld on the second Wednesday of each month. General open meetings will be announced at the discretion of the Chairman.

3. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after C.O.R.E. meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization of another organization he represents.

Article VII

Amendments

Notice of changes in this constitution must be sent to the membership for two (2) consecutive weeks before such change are to be voted upon.

A. Amendments shall be incorporated into this constitution upon approval by a majority of the members in good standing, voting. Any conditions and/or situations which are not governed in this constitution and By-laws shall be referred to the constitution of the National Office. If not covered in the National Constitution, said conditions and/or situations shall be referred to the National Office for arbitration.

BY LAWS

Standing Committees and Functions

Chapter Members. When a C. O. R. E. action project is being carried out the Treasurer and Financial Secretary shall have the right, with the consent of the Chapter Chairman, to furnish bail or bond monies regardless of amount of expenditures.

Contributions and Solicitations

No member of Queens Chapter C. O. R. E. shall have the right to solicit funds for the Chapter and/or for any other organization in the name of C. O. R. E. However, if a contribution shall take the name (complete name), address and telephone number of the donor. The names shall be forewarded to the Financial Secretary for the recording of the contribution and for sending to the donor and offical recognition card.

5 apts. vacant
5, 3½ rm. - 71-11 Yellowstone Blvd. Queens
$25 - $135 incl. utilities
Lefrak -

1, 4 about $150. -

has "token" integration Street ~~building~~
other buildings across

M.

ATES

etail

8.99

99

99

ACH

Queens Sit-In Wins Rental, CORE Reports

41 NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1961

A real estate firm has agreed to rent an apartment to a Negro woman following a successful eight-hour sit-in at the company's office, a spokesman for the Congress on Racial Equality announced today.

Late last night, representatives of Lefrak Organization, of 97-07 64th Rd., Forest Hills, Queens, signed an agreement with a CORE attorney which allows Rose Beverly, of 375 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, to take title to an apartment in the company's Brooklyn development on Monday, the spokesman said.

About 30 members of CORE's Brooklyn Chapter began the sit-in yesterday after Miss Beverly, a Negro, was unable to rent an apartment at 1115 Willmohr St., last month.

According to the CORE spokesman, the company denied it was discriminating against Miss Beverly, a nursing instructor, although a renting agent offered an apartment to a white CORE member after turning down the Brooklyn woman.

The Lefrak Organiaztion and CORE issued a joint statement after signing the agreement.

"The issues involved in the discussion were resolved to the satisfaction of both parties," the statement said.

Jews in Soviet Reported Firm

ecent arrests of Jew-
Moscow and
unting press
ian, Rus-

CORE

Queens

April 5, 1963

Robert E. Fitch
198-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans 12, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fitch:

We have received your letter about the problems you have met with in trying to find an apartment in St. Albans. I have sent your letter on to Russell Everett, the chairman of Queens CORE, and you should be hearing from him shortly. If you would like to contact him, he can be reached at:

97-07 34th Avenue
Corona 68, N.Y.
OL 1-7021 (evenings)

We hope that your problems will soon be resolved.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
Assistant to the
Program Director

NH/mm
cc: Russell Everett

Norman Hill

APR 5 1963

1963

Robert E. Fitch
194-11 Linden Blvd.
St Albans 12. N.Y.
April 3, 1963

Dear Sir or Madam.
I am writing this letter in regards to an apartment I made an application for. The apartments are located in an all white neighborhood on Jamaica Ave in St Albans. I first called the owner and was told that a months security and a ~~months~~ 3yrs lease was required so I was ask to come to the office and make an application. But when I arrived at the office which is located at 204-11 Hollis ave and had completed the application I was told that I had to pay three months security and one months rent. Which is four months in advance. This is the second time that I have been to this realty and each time, he has tried to offer an excuse. The first time I went there I was told because I went to school and I also received benefits from the government for schooling I didn't qualify. I was also employed at this time but he still had an excuse. So I ask him what did he have against Negros since he is Jewish and suppose to be so liberal. And he told me that all of the people in his building was white and their income was over eighty dollar a week. But

HYTONE

the superintendant told me that about 90% of the tenants in the building were white and old about 60 or 65 and up. and I do know that there aren't many old people in New York or any place at these ages working and making over eighty a week this may happen are a pension or they may get a pension for about eighty dollar or a little more monthly I phoned Mr. Stark about seven P.M. and was told that I didn't qualify for his apartment old or new and he couldn't give me a reason. He also wanted me to bring in my income record from 1959-60 in order for my application to be excepted. He also wanted to know if I was negro or white. But in the mean time the office girl had talk to him. Because I call and told her that I would consider taking the apartment. I am writing this letter because I feel that when I was sent to the army there were no questions ask. But to get a dam roach infested apartment I have to tell why I am Black and what caused my color and I am so dam disgusted because I was also at the Empress Apartment, and Tyler and each had the same dam lie to tell and many excuses. I was told in Great Neck because I wasn't married they couldn't rent me an apartment.

HYTONE

so I do think this is terrible and the sooner a stop is put to this the better the U.S. will be for the Negro. I work for North Shore Hospital at night and during the day I have a floor cleaning route and I make not less than $100 a week doing the floors and $250 a month ~~and~~ at the hospital and Mr. Stark says I don't make enough for one of his white apartments this is a damn disgrace

Yours Truly
Robert E. Fitch.

file
Queens

October 2, 1963

Hamilton Banks
118-17 153rd St.
Jamaica 34, N.Y.

Dear Hamilton:

Can you follow through on the enclosed? Thanks.

Sincerely,

Jon Schaefer
Field Secretary

msm
enc.

$5-00 enc

Call Ham

25 W. 132nd St. Apt 2R
New York 37, N.Y.
September 14, 1963

Dear Jim:

Enclosed please find a check for $5.00. This check represent a pledge I made to myself. The pledge "every time I spend a dollar for liquor I will give a dollar for freedom". My conscious will be the policeman.

The youngsters are back in School and we are ready to organize SCORE in the Long Island area. I suggest a meeting be called on a Sunday afternoon for teen agers at the St. Albans Plaza NOW. I can help in terms of getting leaflets out into the schools in this area. I also suggest that a Latin band be used as a drawing card since I have discovered that these youngsters are "wild for Latin music". Admission to the meeting should be membership in SCORE. The program should be arranged so that the program of SCORE and the work that youngsters are doing

in the South comes first. I suggested Sunday afternoon because I have been trying to break the friday and Saturday night parties addiction in this area.

The youngsters are impatient and want to do some thing. They have indicated a strong desire to participate but they also want to do some of the pleasurable things that they like. I am enclosing a program that I drew up for this area

Personally my dream as a child has been realized but I find that I am not satisfied. You said that what the southerners didn't realize was that when the teeth of those dogs bit those youngster in the South it pricked the heart of negroes all over this country. I know because I felt it and I am still feeling it.

Our hope for the future or that Heaven that ministers preach about is vested in our youngsters. We must prepare them for this future and I

have told friend and foe I am Ready to march, to sit, to lay down or to die.

Some people can't understand me and think something is wrong with me. Yes something is wrong our false society. And for the first time in my life I know who I am and what I must do and I want stop until that Heaven on earth is Realized.

I have tasted of the "Bitter fruits" and survived

Now I must move forward unselfishly to contribute to our total society in a true democracy.

Keep up the good work for I know we will be alright Right Now.

Fraternally
Harold E. Staley

P.S. My birthday is on Yom Kippur this year. Maybe ???

COPY COPY COPY

25 W. 132nd St., Apt 2B
New York 37, N.Y.
September 14, 1963

Dear Jim:

Enclosed please find a check for $5.00 This check represents a pledge I made to myself. The "pledge" every time I spend a dollar for liquor, I will give a dollar for Freedmm." My conscious will be the policeman.

The youngsters are back in school and we are ready to organize SCORE in the Long Island area. I suggest a meeting be called on a Sunday afternoon for teenagers at the St. Albans Plaza now. I can help in terms of getting leaflets, out into the schools in this area. I also suggest ~~a meeting be called on a Sunday afternoon for teenagers at the St. Albans~~ that a Latin band be used as a drawing card since I have discovered that these youngsters are "wild for Latin music." Admission to the meeting should be membership in SCORE. The program should be arranged so that the program of SCORE and the work that youngsters are doing in the South comes first. I suggested Sunday after noon because I have been trying to break the Friday and Saturday night parties addiction in this area.

The youngsters are impatient and want to do something. They have indicated a strong desire to participate but they also want to do some of thepleasurable things that they like. I am enclosing a program that I drew up for this area.

Personally my dream as a child has been realized but I find that I am not satisfied. You said that what the Southerners didn't realize was that when the teeth of those dogs bit those yougster in the South it pricked the heart of Negroes all over this country. I know because I felt it and I am still feeling it.

Our hope for the future or that heaven that minister preach about is vested in our youngsters. We must prepare them for this future and I have told friend and foe I am ready to march, to sit, to laydown or to die.

Some people can't understand me and think something is wrong with me. Yes, something is wrong with our society and for the first time in my life I know who I am and what I must do and I want stop until that Heaven on Earth is realized.

I have tasted of the "Bitter Fruits" and survived.

Now I must move forward unselfishly to contribute to our total society in a tryue democracy.

Keep up the good work for I know we will be alright Right Now.

Fraternally,

(digned)
Harold E. Staley

S.C.O.R.E. PROGRAM

1. Mass rally for teenagers in the St. Albans, Hollis, Jamaica area on Sunday afternoon, [redacted]

   Drawing card - two latin bands.

   Speeches and goal of the Civil Right fight first.

2. Organizing drive among teenagers in that area. Schools, Churches, Social Clubs, etc.

3. Creation of a job counseling program for youngsters desiring to work after school and an information center on apprenticeship training program, particularly those with scholarship features for college.

4. A City sponsored recreation center for teenagers.

October 22, 1963

Queens CORE
Mr. Hamilton Banks, Chairman
P.O. Box 825
Jamaica 31, New York

Dear Queens CORE:

This letter is to officially acknowledge receipt of your affiliation application and fee.

Please send your sample Constitution as soon as possible so that you may be considered for affiliation at the next NAC meeting in November.

Good luck in your endeavors. Do let us hear from you often and you will be hearing from us frequently.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Enc. $10.00

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Queens C.O.R.E.

Headquarters address, if any P.O. Box 825 Jamaica 31, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
Chairman	Hamilton Banks	118-17 153 St. Jamaica
Vice Chairman	Amos Carnegie	182-13 145 Drive Springfield Gdns.
Record'g Secretary	Marie Booker	191-16 116 Ave. St. Albans
Corr. Sec'y.	Dorothea Leonardo	152-40 Melbourne Ave. Flushing
Treasurer	Rev. L. Charles Gray	119-11 190 St. St. Albans
Project Chairman	Constance R. Carr	173-17 103 Rd. Jamaica
Membership Chairman	Clara Schroeder	87-08 Commonwealth Blvd. Bellerose

O/C

Contact

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? July 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? 65 Associate members? _____ Others on mailing list? 250.

3. How often do you meet? Twice monthly

4. What committees does your organization have? Membership, Education Action,

5. How often does each of these committees meet? They meet together as needed as a part of the Executive Committee

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) Pays a membership (yearly) fee of $3.00; Participates in Core-sponsored Action projects; attends orientation sessions on C.O.R.E. philosophy

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)
Coordinated Clergy, Jamaica N.A.A.C.P at picket'g of Rochdale Construction site. White Castle

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?
possibly in six months (February)

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: Supper party for fund raising
Cocktail-party given by a friend of Core for fundraising

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): White Castle - Queens (Picket'g nightly). Voter Registration Drive (Door to door campaign to encourage people to register)
Planned a Queens Memorial March for the Children of Birmingham in which 3000 people participated

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Constance R. Carr

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

Gordon R. Carey, Field Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

has not been submitted to membership

Submitted Constitution

QUEENS CHAPTER

of the

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Oct. 25, 1963

CONSTITUTION

Article I

The name of this organization shall be Queens Chapter, C.O.R.E.,Congress of Racial Equality.

Article II

The purpose of this organization is to abolish discrimination based upon color of skin, race, religion or national origin, stressing non-violent direct action methods.

Article III

Membership

1. Any person vitally interested in the program of C.O.R.E. and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in C.O.R.E.

a.) To become an active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for at least four weeks, or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for at least four weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the Membership Committee,(3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by a two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

b.) The CORE Chapter shall consist of active members, probate members and associate members. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; an associate member of CORE shall be a person who financially assists CORE but does not desire to become an active CORE member.

c.) Only active members of CORE may hold office. Only active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy, (2) acceptance of new members, (3) amendments or changes in Constitution or By-laws.

d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE chapter are entitled to vote on procedures and tactics; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

e.) Active membership shall not be available to any person who (1) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles or CORE; (2) persistently violates the CORE rules for action; or (3) attempts to subvert the CORE chapter through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

f.) Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and, after a hearing, two-thirds of the members present voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of C.O.R.E.

Article IV

Dues and Finance

1. One half of all joining fees collected by the Chapter are remitted to the National Office.

2. The dues shall be in the amount of one dollar per month payable on or before the 25th day of each month.

3. Only paid up members are qualified to vote for officers and policy matters.

4.) The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st. A ten dollar affiliation fee must be sent to the Central Office within thirty days after the close of the fiscal year. Ten percent of the gross income for the year shall be remitted quarterly to the central office on September 1st, December 1st, and March 1st and June 1st. *

5) Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

Article V

Officers and Elections

1) The officers of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall consist of Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

2) There shall be seven standing committees whose chairman shall be elected:
Membership; Housing; Employment, Project; Publicity; Education; and Steering.

3) Officers of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall be elected for a term of one year and the election of officers shall be held during the twelfth month of each fiscal year.

4) The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

a.) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesman for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie. The Chairman is ex-officio on all committees.

b.) The vice-chairmen shall take over the duties of the chairman in the event of his absence. The First vice-chairman shall be chairman of the membership committee. The second vice-chairman shall act as liaison between Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. and other community organizations.

c.) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all C.O.R.E. activities.

d.) The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence between Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. and its members and with other community organizations.

e.) The Financial Secretary shall be responsible for collection of all income, recording of expenses and shall maintain financial affiliation with the central office. He shall report regularly to the Treasurer.

f.) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals; for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks jointly with the Chairman.

5) Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before said election.

6) A nominating committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be by secret ballot. A plurality of votes cast shall constitute an election. In case of a tie, the incumbent will hold office until a run-off election can be held.

7) There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those members in good standing present at a regularly announced meeting.

8) In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

* Excluding Joining Fees From Gross Income. E.R. as per Miss M. McKenna

Article VI

Meetings

1) C.O.R.E. Meetings are not open to the public. Only active and probate members have the right to attend membership meetings. General meetings may be attended by friends of C.O.R.E., associate members, and individuals invited by a member.

2) Membership meetings shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month. General open meetings will be announced at the discretion of the Chairman.

3) The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after C.O.R.E. meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before C.O.R.E. may distribute the literatureof the organization he represents.

Article VII

Amendments

Notice of changes in this constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this constitution upon approval by a majority of the members in good standing, voting. Any conditions and/or situations which are not governed in this constitution and By-Laws shall be referred to the constitution of the National Office. If not covered in the national constitution, said conditions and/or situations shall be referred to the National Office for arbitration.

BY LAWS

Standing Committees and Functions

1.) Membership committee - The Chairman shall be the first Vice-Chairman with a co-chairman elected. This committee shallbe responsible for recruitment, screening and orientation of prospective members.

2.) Housing committee - Chairman to be elected. The Chairman shall act as liaison between Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. and other organizations involved in housing. This committee shall also be responsible for the investigation of complaints on housing discrimination. However, if it is found that the housing situation should call for direct action, at this point the Chairman of the Housing Committee shall call in the Project Committee to coordinate procedures.

3.) Employment Committee - Chairman to be elected. The Chairman shall act as liaison between Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. and other organizations involved in employment. This committee shall also be responsible for investigating those complaints where discrimination is alleged in promotions,lay-offs, and job cut-backs. However, if it is found thatthe employment situation should call for direct action, at this point the Chairman of the Employment Committee shall call in the Project Committee to coordinate procedures.

4.) Project Committee - Chairman to be elected. He shall act as liaison between Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. and other C.O.R.E. project committees. It shall be the responsibility of this committee to collect information, investigate and at the discretion of the chapter chairman, to negotiate where necessary. It shall also be the responsibility of this committee

to evaluate and bring before the Steering Committee and the Queens Chapter C.O.R.E., the intent to proceed to direct action. It shall also be the responsibility of this committee to direct and guide the procedures during direct action of any kind. The chairman of this committee shall, with the consent of the Chapter Chairman, have the right to call meetings and rallies during the direct action project.

5.) Publicity committee - Chairman to be elected. It shall be the duty of this committee to keep information on all of the activities of the chapter before the public eye and where necessary keep pertinent information compiled for reference on other projects. The Chairman shall act as Editor of the Newsletter, which is to be issued once a month. He shall also keep information on projects flowing to the newspapers, and with permission and direction from the Chapter Chairman, may issue news releases.

6.) Education Committee - Chairman to be elected. It shall be the duty of the Education Committee to investigate and negotiate those complaints alleging discrimination in the Board of Education or in the schools. However, if it is found that the education situation should call for direct action, at this point the Chairman of the education committee will call in the project committee to coordinate procedures.

7.) Steering Committee- Chairman to be elected. It shall be the duty of this committee to meet prior to the meetings of the chapter to set- up the agenda. It shall also be the duty of this committee to make interpretations of the Articles and By-Laws of the Constitution; to censure and, if necessary, to expell members of the chapter. The members of this committee shall be only those persons holding elective office and the Legal Staff.

8.) Where it is found that a member or members of a committee are not functioning, the Chapter Chairman and/or the Committee Chairman shall have the right to dissolve the committee and appoint new members.

Financial Expenditures

The treasurer shall be permitted to hold a cash sum of ten dollars as a petty cash fund for minor expenditures. Any expenditure of twenty five dollars or more shall be approved only by a vote taken by the chapter members. When a C.O.R.E. action project is being carried out, the Treasurer and Financial Secretary shall have the right, with the consent of the Chapter chairman, to furnish bail or bond monies regardless of amount of expenditures.

Contributions and Solicitations

No member of Queens Chapter C.O.R.E. shall have the right to solicit funds for the chapter and/or for any other organization in the name of C.O.R.E. However, if a contribution is given to any member for C.O.R.E., the member receiving the contribution shall take the name (complete name), address and telephone number of the donor. These names shall be forwarded to the Financial Secretary for the recording of the contribution and for sending to thedonor an official recognition card.

QUEENS C.O.R.E. ELECTION 10-30-63

SECRET BALLOT

Instructions: Please read carefully:

(1) The persons whose names are on the ballot are those selected by the Nominating Committee. If you are voting for these persons just put an "X" in the box next to their names.

(2) If you are voting for a candidate nominated from the floor, write the name of the candidate in the space opposite the nominee and put an "X" in the box after the name of this candidate.

SAMPLE

Sample

	OFFICE	NOMINEE		FLOOR NOMINEE	
Example #1.	Chairman	John Doe	X		

YOU HAVE VOTED FOR THE NOMINEE APPEARING ON THE BALLOT.

	OFFICE	NOMINEE		FLOOR NOMINEE	
Example #2.	Chairman	John Doe		Richard Doe	X

YOU HAVE VOTED FOR THE FLOOR NOMINEE BY WRITING IN HIS NAME AND PLACING AN "X" IN THE BOX.

SECRET BALLOT 10-30-63

OFFICE	NOMINEE	VOTE here	FLOOR NOMINEE	VOTE here
CHAIRMAN	Hamilton Banks	X		
1st Vice-Chairman	Amos Carnegie		Alberta Wright	X
2nd Vice-Chairman	Dr. Geo. Kaufman		mens	X
Treasurer	Rev. L.C. Grey	X		
Secretary	Mrs. Dorothy Conway	X		
Corresponding Sec'y.	Mrs. Connie Carr	X		
Financial Sec'y.	Evermont Robinson	X		
Chairman-MEMBERSHIP	Mrs. Clara Scheoeder	X		
Chairman-HOUSING	Nat Sherman		Ida Tim	X
Chairman-EMPLOYMENT	Mrs. Audrey Scott	X		
Chairman-PROJECT	Roger Kahn	X		
Chairman-PUBLICITY	Frank Leonardo	X		
Chairman-EDUCATION	Mrs. Marie Booker	X		
Chairman-	Richard T. Johnson			

November 27, 1963

Queens CORE
Miss Jean Stein
155-19 Jewel Avenue
Flushing 67, New York

Dear Miss Stein:

This letter is to acknowledge the receiving of your affiliation fee. Enclosed please find affiliation blank and report form, please fill out and return to us as soon as possible.

This money helps to furtheroour interracial nonviolent work, without the continued support of our local groups, it would indeed be very difficult to continue. Your efforts are very much appreciated.

You will be hearing from us frequently, and do keep in touch with us. Let us know of activities the group is participating in.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

Organization

NOV 21 1963

Dear Sirs Enc. 10.00 Nov. 19, 1963

Enclosed please find check for $10.00 to cover the Queens College Chapter fee for the 1963-64 season.

I would appreciate it if you would send 75 membership cards and CORE Buttons to

Jean Stein
155-19 Jewel Ave.
Flushing 67, N.Y.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely
Jean Stein, Treas.
P.C. CORE

membership cards - 50
TIC - 100
C. Rules - 100
CORE Istors - 75

11/27/63
N.L.

March 4, 1964

Sent out 3-16-64

Queens CORE
Hamilton Banks, Chairman
118-17 153rd St.
Jamaica 34, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Banks:

A short while ago I sent a complaint on a house in Forest Hills to the City Commission, and last week I got a call from Jacob Winters, the Chief of the Enforcement Division, and he said that they investigated, and were willing to take a case on it. However, they need the complainant. I think that I sent a copy of the original letter to Queens CORE, but briefly the situation is as follows:

> At 6 Burns Street and 4 Dartmouth Road (one building) in Forest Hills they will not rent to Negroes and will not hire a Negro superintendent. There are often vacant apartments there, so it would simply involve a test. The original information was given to us by a Mr. Levy, the plumber, who does not want to be directly involved. However, if you check the original letter you can contact him.

Please see what you can do.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

March 5, 1964

Queens CORE
P.O. Box 825
Jamaica 31, New York

Dear Queens CORE:

Enclosed you will find a receipt in the amount of $10.00 for the affiliation fee you sent us on October 17, 1963.

As you know, National CORE depends on its chapters for financial support, as well as support in the field of nonviolent direct action and we appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James. T. McCain
Director of Organization

1964

TO: Velma Hill

FROM: Wallace Murphy

RE: QUEENS CORE GROUP (Unaffiliated)

On Saturday, March 7th, Allan Hoffman and myself attended a meeting of a caucus of Queens CORE. The meeting was called by Ham Banks, Chapter Chairman to discuss "rebuilding the chapter".

Present were Ham Banks, Chapter Chairman, Roger Kahn, Chairman of the Action Committee, S. Brown, Office Manager, John Dimon and Alan Caline, active members of the chapter.

The meeting was opened with a discussion of chapter history and some evaluations of present problems. My conclusions are that the chapter needs help in three important areas:

1) Program

a) Part of the problem in terms of programming is that they are apolitical, thus they have no over all frame of reference to work from. An example of this is that after the meeting of chapters on March 8, 1964 to formulate M.A.C., Roger Kahn expressed concern about discrimination in accommodations in the Queens race track areas

b) The chapter is presently located in a predominantly middle class integrated area and draws its membership from this group. Because of its social and ecomonic status, the chapter has not been able to address itself to ghetto problems.

2) Organization

The chapters organization chart was found to be top heavy with fourteen members on its executive committee. This includes seven committee chairmen/

3) Undesirable Politicals

This will be concerned with the obstructionist activities of one Dr. George Kaufman. R. Kahn led a movement to relocate the chapter in the Jamaica Ghetto area but he was successfully blocked by Dr. Kaufman. There were some questions raised at the caucus meeting as to Dr. Kaufman's political ideology. Some members of the group present felt he was a Stalinist. However, authenticity of this remains in doubt in my mind.

With a meaningful program and a sane organizational structure Kaufman can be isolated and rendered ineffectual.

Recommendation

That a CORE field person be assigned to work with the chapter prior to affiliation.

March 25, 1964

The meeting of Queens C.O.R.E. was opened at 8:45 P.M. Mr. Mc Dowell acting as chairman stated this meeting had been called for an election but due to the constitution this couldn't be done this way. Mr. Johnson commented that a constitution which have govern us, and we have to abide by it. Mr. Dickson sugguested the constitution be rewritten. Mr. Johnson told him the constitution was voted in and accepted by the the body therfore the officiers will operate in their capacities in accordance with our constitution, until May 1964.

There was much concern about National accepting us. Mr. Johnson stated that at no time were we notified that our constitution wasn't ratified and accepted when it was sent along with 10.00 in October 1963. In order to maintain our status, as a chapter, we must strive to get the whole community also South Jamaica involved. This way, we may have an organization that people will continue to support. There were a few more suggestions that our constitution be rewritten. Since this issue came up so much during the meeting, it was suggested that each member read the constitution before making such a decision. Where upon there was much confusion. The acting chairman then took the floor and asked for order. A motion was made that the constitution be accepted as is and ammended through it's own mechinisms. It was seconded by Mr. Hyman to proceed with the same constitutionas is.

The question was raised as to what officers had~~n't~~ resigned. Dr. Kaufman made mention that his resignation hadn't been from vice chairman. Rev.Gray still Tres. Mr. Robinson Financial Secty. A motion was made that Dr. Kaufman take over the floor. The motion was seconded. Another motion was made that Dr. Kaufman meet with National and get matters st straighteded out. The motion was seconded unanimously. A representative from National, Mr. Al Hoffman stated that he will recommed that our constitution not be accepted any longer. He also stated that Queens C.O.R.E. be dissolved as of now, because it isn't a function group and has no constitution, program or officiers. Mr. Hoffman concluded by stating that he would return all monies and he personally would stat a new Queens C.O.R.E. With these closing words walked out of the meeting to join Mr. Dickson, Mr. Kahn, Mrs. Timpnne and a few Score members, who were now holding their own meeting in front of the office in the street.
There was much discussion about starting another chapter in front of the office. Dr. Kaufman stated that whether National accepted us or not, we will have to continue with our programs because to much work and many people are involved to let everything go down the drain. We are being constantly interrupted by the other group coming in and out during this Dr. Kaufman asked that the programs be presented from our Education Chairman, Mrs. Booker. Mr. Booker came in late dur to the P.T.A. meeting at P.S. 134, which had Queens C.O.R.E. to help them since their school had been taked off the pairring list. Mrs. Booker was sent because of our meeting here tonight. Mr. Booker reports that these parents plan to go along with a series of boycotts soon. As plans are made with other schools in this same condition and asks Queens C.O.R.E. to please help them. The parents are planing to have coffee clutches and invite speakers from our group to start our speaking committee and prepare others.

Mrs. Booker states, that she has written to all the schools, P.T.A. churches and civic association in district 50; asking them to please s support the intergration plan. Mrs Booker asked us to write a letter asking that mrs Frances Werner be removed from the local school board due to the 2,000 ad in the Long Island press by her surport for the Van Cott Bill. Mrs Booker asked each of us to come to the monthly meeting of the local school board meeting, the first Thursday in April. She has also written for speaking time at the meeting for Queens C.O.R.E.

Dr. Kaufman asked for a report from the employment Chairman, Mrs. Scott She inturn introduced a Mr. Winbron, who gave us the facts and figure of employee at the Schaefer Brewery. Out of 3,500 employees there are only 57 negroes and puerto Ricans. Only 13 of those 57 have the protection of a union contract. We were then given leaflets to pass out to bars and stores to ask people not to buy or sell Schaefer Beer, until our demands are met.

Mrs. Scott and Dr. Kaufman have also been negotiating with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce; in conjuction with N.A.A.C.P. and Urban league. Some of their findings while working with this group was the fact that there was much discrimination within the puplic utilities. Eg. A t-t Brooklyn Union Gas, and Con Edison among other.

There was then a request from the floor, from a mr. Young, to give a fact finding report after attending a meeting concerning the Telephone Company, in the name of Queens C. O. R. E. it was then established that he had not been authorized by the body to do this .

Dr. Kaufman asked for a financial report from the financial secty. Mr. Robinson. He stated the amount in Tres. and called Mr. Kahn from out side, to give his report on the boycott of Feb. 3rd. Mr. Kahn stated that he used roughly 400.00 for the boycott; and could account for about 216.00. The other money, about 200.00 want for petty cash; such as phone calls, carfare, etc. He refused to give a itemized list for this money. The members didn't feel that this amount of money should have gone so haphazdly. It was the feeling of the group, that if this was a city wide project and we were given thousands of leaflets from other organization, such a vast amount of money should have been spent.

Mr. Conway, who was chairman of the march 16, boycott; gave her report and bill which came to 61.00 total amount used. She gave Mrs. Timpnene, 8.00 for post cards to be sent out to 800. members for the rally on March 19, with Mr. Farmer as quest speaker.
Dr. Kaufman, then asked Mr. Kahn our action Chairman to report on the meeting he attended with a new group, called M.A.C. C.O.R.E. They deals only with city wide projects. After presenting his report, it was suggested that we establish ourselves with national before we go into M.A.C. Mr. Kahn was asked if he would go Sunday as a observer and let us know what is going on; he refused, saying it is all in secret. Dr. Kaufman asked him if he thought he could go. Mr. Kahn told him that he wouldn't be recognized. A motion was made that we not take over any legal technicalities until we get a report from Dr. Kaufman with the results from national. It was seconded and accepted.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 A.M.

ACTIVITIES OF QUEENS C O R E

July 1963 To April 1964

July — A group of Queens people decided to form an active CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP, we called National Office and asked for an organizer and we began our picket line at White Castle on Hollis Ave. and Francis Lewis Blvd. Mr. John Shafer talked to us after he had observed our first line and told us some ofthe things we would have to do to organize a C O R E chapter. He also brought us some material. We began to hold regular membership meetings at the Presbyterian Church of St. Albans, our large meetings are still held at the Church. It was at this point we held our first membership drive.

August — During July and August the chapter joined the Rochdale project. Eleven of our members were arrested and many of us picketed daily. During these two months, we attended the Rochdale Project meetings nightly and continued to hold our Chapter membership meetings. We also organized and secured one bus for the March on Washington; we had many requests for reservations but could not hire any more vehicles. We also supported National at the picket of the United Nations and also at the City Hall March.

September — We began work on the voter registration campaign which ended in October. The chapter was also in a project collecting books for Mississippi. We initiated picketing of school district 50 local board meeting.

October — The chapter was involved in getting petitions signed for the Civil Rights Bill in Washington. We organized and held a Memorial March for the Birmingham Children. (It was the largest street demonstration held in Queens in years.) The Constitution Committee presented the proposed chapter constitution to National Office and to the membership for acceptance. We picketed the South African Queen with National. The chapter was meeting with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce to establish the Civil Rights Council of the J C C. A house party was held to raise funds. We began our survey of the Queens A&P Food stores. Our Officers were elected at the membership meeting.

November — We took office space in Keeseville Ave. We picketed and negotiated for a couple to integrate the Fleur De Lis apartments. Picketed School District 49 local Board meeting.

December — We cooperated on the Schafer picketing and we held a very successful dance to raise funds. We began research and preparations for the Feb. 3 School Boycot.

January — Began survey on Bohack Food stores and continued work on the School boycot.

Feb. and March — School boycot and silent Prayer march with

the Puerto Rican People.

April

Preparations for the Worlds Fair Project; started another voter registration campain and our membership drive.

OUR Chapter has also been involved with negotiations for more jobs with various companies in our aera. We have sent representation to many councils, such as the Joint Leadership Council where all of the Major Civil Rights Organizations are represented along with the many Clergymen and other civic and parent organization We have sent our members to speak at schools, church and fair housing councils. We also have attended PAT meetings to battle these segregationist.

Although many things are expected from the meetings with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce as jobs across the board, one of the most meaningful things to happen is that they are compiling a book called " A Handbook on Civil Rights for the Business Man". This will be distributed Nation wide. We are mindful that this will not be the end all of this Council, our main job is to get jobs.

WE NOW HAVE 110 PAID MEMBERS.

National

FORWARD

April 1964 Vol.1

EDITORIAL:

Now another life has been snuffed out along with the many others that have struggled in the Civil Rights movement. For years of untold generations Negros have been wasted, destroyed, castrated and ignored by the white racests and bigots. The time has come when they no longer should be allowed to do this to us. The time has come for us to be united and militant. Let us now stand and be counted.

JOIN QUEENS C O R E so that we can have the power to burst our chains and assume our rightful place in society.

* * * * * *

There is a cancer growing in Queens and it grows under the initials of P A T. This cancer must be isolated and removed. We with our strength and persistance must tear this malignancy out of our borough and make sure it is gone forever, It is fust this kind of cancer that gives rise to and breeding grounds for fascists KKK's and home grown nazis.

* * * * * *

The time for sticking ones head in the sand has long been gone. It is time we begin to stand tall and the only way we can do this is by giving more. The fight needs people it needs money, it needs raw courage.

Join Queens C O R E.

Send your name and address to Queens C O R E.

Address: Queens Chapter C O R E
189-22 Keeseville Ave.
St. Albans, N.Y. 11412

Employment:

Queens C O R E has been active in employment on several fronts. One very interesting achievement has been some of the doors that have been opened up by our work in the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. In the space of 6 months we have been able to get jobs for some 100 people in different capacities. Beside sales clerks, we have bank clerks' managers and engineers and this is only the beginning. Plans are now being make for more direct action on several fronts.

We are now in a boycott stage agaainst Shaefer Beer Co. for their policy of marked discremination. Tell your friends and your local dealers not to patronize Shaefer.

United Parcel Service has been called upon the carpet for their discriminatory practices. We attended a preliminary meeting with members of ther Civil Rights Groups in Queens. Theywere the Urban League and Mayor's Committee on discriminatory practices, the City Labor department representative was also present. We advised that the State Commission on Human Rights do the initial investigation and we follow it very closely with further demands.

There are more irons in the fire and they are heating red hot. We need you to help. COME JOIN US.

* * * * *

UNTIL THE CHAINS OF DISCRIMINATION ARE REMOVED FROM THE FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT, NEITHER THE NEGO NOR THE WHITE WORKER WILL BE FREE! !

Housing:

Investigation is under way to open several areas for those who are living in unsuitable conditions. Negotiations have reached the "amount" stage and it won't be long before we either get what we want or we go into Direct Action. There are three different areas we feel we can attack,(non-violent that is). So come on and lets do the job.

* * * * * *

Education:

It is a fact that we have met strong opposition in this area however we have not quit the fight instead we have intensefied it. We have been asked to speak at several PA's. We also are coordinating activities with the other Civil Rights organizations. The fight for adequate education for our children has just begun, It is to our minds one of the most important tasks we have undertaken. Queens C O R E is one of the Sponsors of the Leadership Conference along with the NAACP of Jamaica, Jamaica Urban League and the Clergy. Participating in this Conference were such organizations as Hollis Civic Assocation, United Democrats, Queens Political Action League, So. Ozone Park Civic Association So Jamaica Civic Association and and many more.

It was a most successful conference and at its conclusion telegrams were sent to Speaker Carlino asking that the Van Cott bill and Van Cott type bills would not be introduced on the floor. These bills would deprive our children of any sort of decent education. If you have not already sent out your letters or cards please do so immediately. They can go to either Speaker Carlino and or Gov. Rockerfeller; State Assembly Building, Albany, N.Y.

EDUCATION FOR THE WHOLE CHILD IN THE WHOLE SOCIETY.

Political Front:

In the 9th A.D. we are in support of Mr. Singelton and Mrs. Jones as the Democratic Leaders. They are fighting the incumbent segregationist.

Voter registration drive is officially being kicked off at our meeting April 15, 1964. We need workers by the dozens to do the kind of job we know must be done.

REGISTER and be a FREEDOM VOTER

****

National:

We support the National program about the Worlds Fair. When the whole World will be watching intently, we must point out most strongly our demands. It must be done together.

* * * * * *

SUPPORT THE CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT. JOIN QUEENS CORE

Send your name and address to Queens CORE 189-22 Keeseville Ave. St. Albans 12, N.Y.

GL 4-1762 Home

QUEENS

CORE

THE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, 189-22 Keeseville Avenue, St. Albans, N. Y. - HO 5-9088

ACTIVITIES OF QUEENS C O R E

July 1963 April 1964

July a group of Queens people decided to form an active Civil Rights Group, wo called Nationsl Office and asked for an organizer and we began our picket line at White Castle on Hollis Avenue and Francis Lewis Blvd. Mr. John Shafer talked to us after he had observed our first line and told us some of the things we would have to do to organize a C O R E Chapter. He also brought us some material. We began to hold regular Membership Meetings at the Presbyterian Church of St. Albans, 191st Street and 119th Avenue, our large meetings are still held at the church. It was at this point that we held our first membership drive.

August During July and August the Chapter joined the Rochdale Project. Eleven of our members were arrested and many were picketed daily. During these tow months, we attended the Rochdale Project meetings nightly and continued to hold our Chapter Membership Meetings. We also organized and secured one bus for the March on Washington, we had many more requests for reservations but could not hire any more vehicles. We also supported National at the picket of the United Nations and also at the City Hall March.

September We began working on the voter registration campaign which ended in October. The Chapter was also in a project collecting books for Mississippi. Picketed School District #50 Local Board Meeting.

October The Chapter was involved in getting petitions signed for Washington on the Civil Rights Bill. We organized and held a Memorial March for the Bermingham Children (it was the largest street demonstration held in Queens in years.) The Constitution Committee presented the proposed Chapter Constitution to National Office and to the Membership for acceptance. We picketed the South African Pioneer with National. The Chapter was meeting with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce to establish the Civil Rights Council of the J C C.

October A house party was held to raise funds, Mrs Ida Timpone was chairman. We began our survey of the local A&P - Food Stores. Our officers were elected at the membership meeting.

November

We took office space in Keeseville Avenue in November. We picketed and negotiated for a couple to integrate the Fleur-De-Lis apartments. Picketed School District 49 Local Board Meeting.

December

We cooperated on the Schafer picketing and we held a very successful dance to raise funds at the Club Ruby. We began research and preparations for the February 3 School Boycott.

January We began a survey on Bohack Food Stores and continued to work on the School Boycott.

February School Boycott and Puerto Rican March on City Hall.

March School Boycott

April Preparation for Worlds Fair Project, started another voter registration campaign and opened our membership drive.

Our Chapter has also been involved with negotiating for more jobs with various companies in our aera. We have sent representation to many councils such as the Joint Leadership Council where all of the Major Civil Rights Organizations are represented along with many clergymen and other civic and parent organizations. We have sent our members to speak at schools and churches and fair housing councils. We have also attended P.A.T. meetings. Although many things are expected from the meetings with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerces, mainly jobs across the board, one of the most meaningful things to happen is that they are compiling a book called "A Handbook on Civil Rights for the Business Man" which will be distributed Nationwide. We are mindful that this will not be the end all of this Council, our main job is to get jobs.

We Now have 110 Paid Members and

QUEENS C.O.R.E.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

AUGUST 1963 TO APRIL 1964

INCOME:			
MEMBERSHIPS	$ 207 -		
DUES	37 -		
FREEDOM DANCE	603 -		
RALLIES	1440 92		
TOTAL INCOME		$	2287 92
DISBURSEMENTS:			
CHARTER FEE TO NATL	$ 10 -		
MEMBERSHIP FEES TO NATL	104 -		
POSTAGE & STATY	345 27		
RENT	335 -		
TELEPHONE	131 88		
FLEUR DE LIS PROJECT	25 -		
A.E.P. PROJECT	50 -		
FREEDOM DANCE	230 96		
SCHOOL BOYCOTT #1	550 -		
SCHOOL BOYCOTT #2	100 -		
WORLDS FAIR PROJECT	139 -		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			2021 11
CASH BALANCE 4/30/64		$	266 81

E. Robinson 4/30/64

Paid members of 1963 - 1964
who went to South Jamaica
Core.

Dorothea Leonardo 152-40 Melbourne Ave.
Frank Leonardo 152-40 Melbourne, Ave.
Anthony Timpone 114-30 203rd St.
Ida Timpone 114-30 203rd St.
Joel Rosinsky 208-22 Bardwell Ave.
Allan Carlin 80-15 30th Ave.
Andy Young 116-15-157 St.
Diane Kahn 42-42 Judge St.

All paid $3.00

total 24.00
Sent Natl. 12.00
Queens Core 12.00

Demonstrators at Plumbers
Union May. 11, 1964
Mrs. Howard Price
Mr. Howard Price
Mr. Robinson

For May 18, Rally
10 People Passed out leftlets May 9,
15 .. .. May 10,
8 .. .. May 13,

Demonstration Jamaica Saving Bank
May 14,

Queens CORE

Demonstrators at the World's Fair April 22, 1964

Names	Phone #	Address
Mildred Mills	AR6-1320	195-12 119th Ave.
Molly Malinow	AR6-2325	163-37 130th
Robert Hyman	JA3-1846	65-88 162nd St.
Emile Hyman	JA3-1846	65-88 162nd St.
Audrey Scott	JA9-5656	117-17 135 St.
Warren Bailey	JA9-5656	117-17 135 St.
Anne Williams	GL4-3718	186-39 Hillburn, Ave.
Larry Hochman	BA5-5146	65-18 223rd pl.
Maxine Williams	AX7-8258	169-01 104th Ave.
James Williams	No phone	137-23 134th Ave.
David De Rienzis	GL4-8613	188-02A 71 Crescent
Richard Johnson	HO4-8503	114-53 207th St.
Barbara Zeluck	BA9-8458	43-05 215th place
Grace Minns	LA7-3788	118-23 205th St.
Rosalie Taylor	HO8-6860	202-03 104th Ave.
Ralph Cranow	FL3-233	57-45 Parsons Blvd.

Arrested - Names	Phone #'s	1st. Hearing	2nd Hearing
Robert Jaffe	TW7-0344	5-6-64	6-1-64
Mark Brody	LI4-1024	5-4-64	
Dorothy Conway	HO8-2299	5-7-64	5-28-64
Christine Palmer	HA8-9352	5-21-64	
Thelma Dantzler	HO8-5229	5-26-64	
Alberta Wright	AR6-0860	5-28-64	
Claudia Brown	HO8-5229	5-28-64	
William Madison	AR6-3855	5-12-64	
Gular Glover	HO4-9367	Released at Arraign	

May 10, 1964
Dorothy Conway

g

4

Old members
Paid for '64 - '65
Active

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter: Queens (City or County) St. Albans N.Y. 11412 (State) Date: May 9, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
Nate Sherman	204-15	Foothill	11423	3 00		
Richard Johnson	114-53	207th St.	11411	3 00		
Marie Booker	191-16	116th Ave.	11412	3 00		
Eva Spero	111-02	204 St.	11412	3 00		
Murray Spero	111-02	204 St.	11412	3 00		
George Kaufman M.D.	112-02	Farmers	11423 Blvd.	3 00		
Rev. Charles L. Gray	119-11	190 St.	11412	3 00		
Hulan Glover	204-12	100 Ave.	11412	3 00		
Grace Minns	118-23	205 St.	11412	3 00		
Dorothy Conway	111-04	204 St.	11412	3 00		
Alberta Wright	178-34	Eveleth Rd.	11413	3 00		
Evermont Robinson	109-84	Van Wyck	11420 Exp.	3 00		
Maxine Williams	169-01	104 St.	11433	3 00		
Juanita Butler	111-09	203 St.	11412	3 00		
Audrey Scott	117-17	135 St.	11420	3 00		
Carrie Dekie	111-32	207 St.	11411	3 00		
Clara Schroder	87-08	Commonwealth	11429	3 00		
Eva Mills	114-26	203 St.	11412	3 00		
George Mills	114-26	203 St.	11412	3 00		
Stanley Shiffman	94-20	66 Ave.	11374	3 00		
Christine Palmer	61-08	224 St.	11361	3 00		
			Total This Sheet	$ [redacted]		
				$62.00		

Amount remitted herewith $. Queens C.O.R.E. [redacted] $62.00 Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway (Name) 111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans, New York. (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

Old Members
Paid for 64-65
Active

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter Queens St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 Date May 9, 1964
(City or County) (State)

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
David DeRienzo	188-02	71 Crescent	13	5 00		
Vida Gaynor	113-33	Francis Lewis	11411	3 00		
Edward Warmsley	171-23	105th Ave.	Blvd.	3 00		
Emile Hyman	65-88	162 St.	11365	3 00		
Robert Hyman	65-88	162 St.	11365	2 00		

Old-1963-1964
Associate members
Paid

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

ame of Chapter Queens St. Albans N.Y. 11412 Date May 9, 1964
(City or County) (State)

NAME	ADDRESS number street zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
Ellen Goldfarb	93-35 Lamont Rd. 113 69	5 00	2 50	2 50
Gertrude McBurin	112-57 180 St. 11412	3 00	1 50	1 50
Michelle Kattenburg	155-07 Sanford Ave. 11357	5 00	2 50	2 50
Ruth Stoney	110-48 176 St. 11433	3 00	1 50	1 50
Louis A. West	116-46 169 St. 11434	5 00	2 50	2 50
Mary Felder	Box 105 11431	3 00	1 50	1 50
Marilyn Stewart	188-23 Lewiston Ave. 11412	4 00	2 00	2 00
Frances Carter	110-15-198 St. 11423	3 00	1 50	1 50
Al. Carlin	80-15 30 Ave. 11369	3 00	1 50	1 50
Priscilla Brown	1-25 Astoria Blvd. 11369	3 00	1 50	1 50
Frederic Kattenburg	155-07 Sanford Ave. 11357	5 00	2 50	2 50
Marcus Judith	119-36 195 St. 11412	3 00	1 50	1 50
Marie Housman	33-21 165 St. 11358	10 00	5 00	5 00
Fannie Presley	119-36-195 St 11412	3 00	1 50	1 50
Barbara Duffy	79-26 238 St. 11426	3 00	1 50	1 50
Edwina Johnson	114-53 207 St. 11411	3 00	1 50	1 50
Robert Moore	187-06 Linden Blvd. 11412	3 00	1 50	1 50
Willie Danner	1500 Bedford Ave. BKlyn	3 00	1 50	1 50
Lena Douglas	190-34 117 Rd. 11412	3 00	1 50	1 50
David Dobson	1820 Park Pl. BKlyn	3 00	1 50	1 50
Abe Green	2423 7th Ave. N.Y. 10030	3 00	1 50	1 50
	Total This Sheet	61 00	32 00	32 00

Submitted '63.
Amount remitted herewith $ 32.00

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway
Name

101-04 204 St.
Address

St. Albans N.Y. 11412
City & State

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

1963-1964
Associate members
Paid

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

ame of Chapter. Queens (City or County) St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (State) Date. May 9, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Barbara Alston	195-15	119 Ave.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
Shirley Artadi	114-54	203 St.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
Marilyn Bibb	199-17	111 Ave.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
Robt. Molineaux	116-34	140 St.	11436	5	00	2	50	2	50
Cuthbert Simpkins	197-05	110 Ave.	11423	2	00	1	00	1	00
Steven Brooks	46-05	216 St.	11361	3	00	1	50	1	50
Steven Daniel	219-36	Edgewood Ave.	11413	3	00	1	50	1	50
Shirley Carnegie	172-23	205 St.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
			Total This Sheet	25	00	12	50	12	50

Amount remitted herewith $ 12.50

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway (Name)

111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans, New York 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

New unpaid
Active member

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

~~ASSOCIATE~~ MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter.. Queens (City or County) St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (State) Date. May 9, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number street zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
Claudia Brown	209-35-112 Ave. 11429			
Mrs. E. Williams	198-03 111 Ave. 11412			
James A. Bailey	117-17 135 St. 11420			
Ida Williams	113-20-196 St. 11412			
Molly Malinow	163-37 130th Ave. 11434			
A. Abrams	163-39 130th Ave 11434			
Ruth Williams	111-15-208 St. 11429			
Ruth Abrams	163-39 130th Ave 11434			
Mrs David Lichtman	193-01 B 73rd Ave. 11365			
Mr. & Mrs. Sims	191-02 110 Rd. 11423			
Mrs Ida Freedman	99-20 202 St. 11423			
Mrs. Foster	99-11 204 St. 11423			
Macy Jack	178-15 120th Ave. 11412			
B. D. Coleman	114-61 178 Place 11412			
C. Davis	114-61 178 Place 11412			
L. Lawrence	123-50 146 St. 11437			
Joyce Powell	104-31 204 St. 11423			
Eloise Thompson	188-51 Dorman 14 12 Rd.			
Joan Barron	99-18 205 Pl. 11423			
Rhoda Gadson	111-68 145 St. 11435			
Eugenie Mendis	188-11-12 St. 11412			
Vernand Baker	111-04 204 St.	Total This Sheet 11412		

Amount remitted herewith $.0.....

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Mrs D. Conway (Name)

111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

New Paid Associate members

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

ame of Chapter. Queens (City or County) St. Albans N.Y. (State) 11412 Date. May 9, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Dorothy Plaskett	100-21	194 St.	11423	3	00	1	50	1	50
B 7 Williams	113-20	196 St.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
Selma Brivic	63-16	Boelsen Cresent	11374	3	00	1	50	1	50
Mr. William Harris	152-72	Melbourne Ave	11367	5	00	2	50	2	50
Mrs. William Harris	152-72	Melbourne Ave.	11367	5.	00	2	50	2	50
Theodore Salzman	105-28	65th Ave	11375	5	00	2	50	2	50
~~Steven Daniel~~	~~219-30~~	~~Edgemere Ave~~	~~11413~~	~~3~~	~~00~~	~~1~~	~~50~~	~~1~~	~~50~~
Dorothy Spells	206-17	184th Pl.	11429	3	00	1	50	1	50
Iris H. Potts	175-15	Murdock Ave	11412	5	00	2	50	2	50
Norman Vaughn	115-56	204 St.	11412	3	00	1	50	1	50
Helen Richardson	205-16	Murdock Ave	11429	3	00	1	50	1	50
Cecil Paris	24-45	95th St.	11369	3	00	1	50	1	50
Mrs. James C. Merrick	187-09	Hillburn Ave	11423	3.	00	1	50	1	50
Mr. James C. Merrick	187-09	Hillburn Ave	11423	3	00	1	50	1	50
Rev. William J. King	5312	Arnold Ave.	Ohio #7B Mc 55.	3	00	1	50	1	50
Annette Bronseaux	109-83	135 St.	11420	2	00	1	00	1	00
Beverly Bronseaux	109-83	135 St.	11420	10	00	5	00	5	00
Beth Robinson	283	Decatur St.	11233	10	00	5	00	5	00
Mamie Bryant	172-09	Brinkerhoff Ave	11433	5	00	5	00	5	00
Mary S. Coombs	109-34	197th	11412	5	00	5	00	5	00
Francis N. Coombs	109-34	197th	11412	5	00	5	00	5	00
			Total This Sheet	~~$~~					
				#10	20	$51.	00	$51.	00

natl in Nov. + Dec.

Submitted to

Amount remitted herewith $ 51.00

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway (Name)

111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans N.Y. 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

New Paid Associate members

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

ame of Chapter Queens St. Albans N.Y. 11412 Date May 7, 1964
(City or County) (State)

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Curtis Kendrick MD.	191-14	Nashville Blvd	13	5	00	2	50	2	50
James H. Baugh	89-06	70th Rd.	11375	3	00	1	50	1	50
Evelyn J. King	5312	Arnold Ave.	Flushing N.Y. 11365	3	00	1	50	1	50
Phyllis Bronstein	109-83	135 St.	Jamaica Mass. 11420	10	00	5	00	5	00
Dolores Williams	169-01	104 Ave.	11433	3	00	1	50	1	50
~~Robert Z~~									
Louis West	116-46	169 St.	11434	5	00	2	50	2	50
Theodore Salzman				3	00	1	50	1	50
Marvin Kelly	223-18	133rd Ave.	14 13	3	00	1	50	1	50

New
Paid
Active Members

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter. Queens St. Albans N.Y. 11412 (City or County) (State) Date. May 10, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
Gladys Major	194-10	Hollis Ave.	11423	3 00		
Jacquelin Turner	111-10	204 St.	11412	3 00		
Mildred O. Mills	195-12	119th Ave.	11412	5 00		
Nora Dixon	191-23	116th St.	11412	3 00		
Antoinette C. Jones	130-43	Inwood St.	11435	3 00		
Reginald W. Glover	204-12	100th Ave.	11423	3 00		
Bonnie Evans	141-31	184 St.	11413	3 00		
Susie Hicks	197-03	111th Ave.	11412	3 00		
Robert J. Jaffe	98-30	67th St.	11374	3 00		
June Watford	111-20	209th St.	11429	3 00		
Ralph Branow	57-45	Parson Blvd	11364	3 00		
Anne Williams	186-39	Hillburn Ave.	11412	3 00		
Oscar J. Vago	164-13	73rd Ave.	11366	3 00		
Edith Galabrod	169-29	130th Ave.	11434	3 00		
Rosalie Taylor	202-03	104th Ave.	11412	3 00		
Edward R. Blagg	114-62	208th St.	11411	5 00		
Thelma Dantzler	209-35	112th Ave.	11429	5 00		
Evelyn R. Chapman	187-14	119th Dr.	11412	3 00		
Delores J. Dantzler	2816 -	8th Ave.	N.Y.	3 00		
Lilly Marvin	223-18	133rd Ave.	11413	3 00		
Edgar L. Carter	187-43	Keeseville	11412	3 00		
April 15, - May 8,		Total This Sheet		$69 00		

Submitted 69.00 to Queens Core

Amount remitted herewith $ 69.00 Please send receipt to:

Signed: Mrs. Dorothy Conway (Name) 111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans New York 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

New
Paid
Active members

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter. Queens (City or County) St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (State) Date. May 10, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number	street	zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Howard Price	197-06	110th Ave.	11412	5	00				
William Madison	115-47	196th St.	11412	3	00				
Otis Conway	111-04	204 St.	11412	3	00				
Irwin Scheintaub	41-72	Judge St.	11369	3	00				
Clarence Hemingway	113-02	201 St.	11412	3	00				
Barbara Zeluck	43-05	215th Place	11361	5	00				
Lili N. Zelshin	117-03	97th Ave.	11419	25	00				
Jean V. Whitener	116-32	167 St.	11412	3	00				
Susan Nimowitz	163-39	130th Ave.	11412	3	00				
Clara Harris	200-01	Linden Blvd.		3	00				
Melvin Johnson	111-16	Farmer Blvd.		3	00				
Olivia Wilson	163-39	130th Ave.	11423	5	00				
Valerie Brown	186-08	120 Rd.	11412	3	00				
Miriam Shiffman	94-20	66 Ave.	11374	3	00				
Arthur Harris	122-08	153 St.	11434	3	00				
John McDowell	142-16	168 Place	11413	3	00				
April 15 to May 8,			Total This Sheet	76	00				

Submitted 1
Amount remitted herewith $ 76.00 to Queens Core

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Mrs. Dorothy Conway (Name)

111-04 204 St. (Address)

St. Albans, New York 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

1963-1964
Old member
Active

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter. Queens St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 Date May 10, 1964
(City or County) (State)

NAME	ADDRESS number street zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Eugene Dennis	107-07-157 114	3	00	1	50	1	50
John Evans	168-37-104 Ave 114	3	00	1	50	1	50
Constance Carr	173-17-103rd Rd 114	5	00	2	50	2	50
Hamilton Banks	118-17 153rd St. 11434	3	00	1	50	1	50
Harry Lew	59-33 154th Pl. 11355	2	00	1	00	1	00
Arnold Carnegie	182-13 145-th Dr. 11413	3	00	1	50	1	50
Eng Chin	29-10 Union St. 11354	2	00	1	00	1	00
Richard Palmer	61-08 224 St. 11361	3	00	1	00	1	00
	Total This Sheet	24	00	12	00	12	00

Amount remitted herewith $ Sub. to Natl. 12.00

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway
Name

111-04 204 St.
Address

St. Albans, N.Y. 11412
City & State

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

1. New Unpaid Active members

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

[redacted] MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter Queens (City or County) St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (State) Date. May 10, 1964

NAME	ADDRESS number street zone	Paid by Member	Retained by Chapter	To National CORE Herewith
Glen S. Speciale	339 W. 44th St. N.Y. 10036			
Irwin Sollinger	143-23 Barclay Ave. 11355			
Ann M. Kotell	38-15-149th St. 11354			
Arthur Rothman	23-45 Bell Blvd. 11360			
Susan Schwartz	133-40 Roosevelt Ave. 11354			
Morty Schwartz	133-40 Roosevelt Ave. 11354			
Susan Shotland	1346 Bch. 69th St. 92 N.Y.			
Tobi Lichtman S.	193-01 B 73 Ave. 11365			
Mildred Madison	115-47 196 St. 11412			
Theo N. Tucker	178-22 Crandall Ave. 11413			
Thelma Tucker	178-22 Crandall Ave. 11413			
S. Addowitz	188-02A 71 Ave. Res. 11354			
Murray Blank	144-52 Jewel Ave. 11367			
Catherine Jenkins	169-01 104 Ave. 11433			
Saul Nimontz	163-39 130th Ave. 11420			
Ernest Watford	111-20 209th St. 11429			
Judith Mercy	169-04 104th St. 11433			
Mandala McPherson	200-06 120th Ave. 11412			
Carletta Ford	164-33 109th Ave. 11433			
Larry Hochman	65-18 223rd St. 11361			
Mark Brody	111-35 77 Ave. 11375			
[redacted]	Total This Sheet			

April 15, to May 8,

Amount remitted herewith $..... Please send receipt to:

Signed: Dorothy Conway (Name) 111-04 204 St (Address)

St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 (City & State)

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

The Community Chatter

Monthly Round-up of Community News

HOLLIS — JAMAICA — OZONE PARK — SPRINGFIELD GARDENS — ST. ALBANS

Vol. 3, No. 10 APRIL, 1964 37 10¢ per copy

An Open Letter To Jamaica Savings Bank

Upon entering your beautiful new bank a few days ago, we were completely engulfed by beauty and progress. We were greatly impressed by the murals that dominate your interior scenery. Until our eyes fell upon your display of the Amercina Negro symbol—"Banjo Billy." We were appalled and disappointed because we then realized that neither beauty nor progress engulfed us. Instead, a cloud of humiliation, degradation and certainly a lack of appreciation. We recalled the years of toil, struggles, and the loss of many Negro lives for the growth and advancement of this country for the American ideals. We feel that Mr. Fitzgerald's image of the Negro in his mural is a total contradiction to the ideals one formulates as he reads this quotation as stated in your preface: "A day will come when beings who are now latent in our thoughts and hidden in our loins shall stand upon a foot stool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amid the stars."

Certainly we feel that the Negro is now as for many years ascending that foot stool," laughing and reaching out his hands amid the stars." One could rightly assume that the Negro is still latent in his abilities and efforts. He is still hidden in the loins of our modern day society and views the outdated irresponsible image of a "happy go lucky slave," as an unfair connotation.

We appreciate your admiration for the Negro's cultural contribution in the field of music. However, as Negroes living in this modern age we can hardly appreciate your display as representative of our musical culture with your selection of Banjo Billy. He represents a fictitious character created in the minds of the American white man. We further feel that such a display hinders the definite progress and forward advancement that we are making today.

What kind of motivation does this mural lend to the intellectual, emotional and moral development of the Negro child, especially now that the stress is on better education and improved social relations between the races of man? One thing is definite—**THE NEGROES OF THIS COUNTRY ARE MOVING FORWARD. We are not going back to the days of your Banjo Billy. Therefore, we strongly suggest that you acknowledge this fact by replacing Banjo Billy with a more authentic representative of the Negro's contribution to Long Island.**

(Mrs.) Lottie L. Taylor and (Mrs.) Mamie L. Conway

GILL PHOTO

QUIZZING FOR FIV: Mrs. Mae Hatch Ozone Park resident and member of the Richmond Hill branch of the League of Women Voters is shown quizzing Charles L. Sherwood, Manager of the Equitable Savings Loan Association, St. Albans on the fifteen questions the politically informed voter answered with ease. Yes—his score was 100%. The non-partisan organization has launched a campaign to distribute the six throughout the five boroughs to get out not only voters, but politically well informed voters.

Queens Group To Fight PAT

While the members of Parents and Taxpayers continued their campaign to oppose the Board of Education plan to break up the neighborhood school pattern and institute the Princeton Plan, the Queens Association for Integrated and Quality Education, an interracially mixed group of parents, has formed to fight PAT and its "separate but equal" platform.

The group whose ranks are rapidly growing has pledged to move in the right direction, and gain widespread support for integration and quality education in the public schools. During the March meeting of the Association, Miss Deborah Jackson of the City Commission on Human Rights pointed out that "this concern for a neighborhood school would be fine if it reflected tht outside world." She cited that in 1957 there were 64 segregated elementary schools in the New York City school systed as compared with the 1963 census that revealed the number had risen to 134. She stated, "we cannot rear another generation of children who will have the problem of adjusting to change."

A telegram and letter campaign from the representatives of over

(Continued on Page 10)

L. I. Baseball Season Opens On May 3rd

Jamaica Central Little League

The Jamaica Central Little League opening day will start with a parade beginning at Inwood Street and 134 Ave. The parade will proceed south along Rockaway Blvd., turning down Sutphin Blvd. to Linden Blvd., where the members of the team will march along Linden Blvd. to their new ball park at 116th Ave. and 157th St.

Borough President Mario J. Cariello is expected to throw out the first ball of the opening game. The teams scheduled to play that day are: The Angels, Tigers, Reds, Dodgers, Phils, and the Colts.

* * *

John F. Kennedy League

The John F. Kennedy Baseball League will officially open its 1964 season on May 2, at Peters Field, 183 Pl. and Liberty Ave., Hollis, with an opening day parade. The parade will precede the game starting at Linden Blvd. and Merrick Blvd., proceeding to Liberty Ave. on 183 Pl.

Mario J. Cariello, the Borough President of Queens, is expected to attend the game and throw out the first ball. The opening game time will be at 1 P.M. with the Braves and Indians leading the play off.

Editorial:

"Banjo Billy" Has Got To Go

GILL PHOTO

The Jamaica Savings Bank main office in Jamaica, Long Island, has "An Historical Pageant of Long Island" portrayed in murals along the walls of the beautiful, modern, newly opened edifice by the artist Edmond J. Fitzgerald.

Among those depicted in this epic are:

George Washington—during his night long vigil on horse back managing the withdrawal of his troops.

Rufus King—soldier, statesman, scholar is pictured in the Court of St. James, standing beside his military court attache's.

Elizabeth Potter—is pictured in a mural depicting one of the unsung heroes of the American Revolution.

Among the many various murals on the wall depicting the historical pageant of Long Island is a thick lipped, wooly headed former slave sitting on a stool strumming on a banjo to the delight of the wooly headed children around him tapping their musical feet to the tune of the music. This banjo strummin' slave was chosen to project the American Negro's contribution to the "Historical Pageant of Long Island" is none other than—BANJO BILLY!

In a text prepared by H. E. Jamison it explained that, "Banjo Billy was a happy-go-lucky slave of the Mott family, Quakers living near Flushing. He was a good musician, a favorite of the children and he could 'rip your heartstrings out' on a banjo made of a dried gourd.

"He was lucky and happy because it was the Long Island Quakers who instituted the practice of 'manumitting,' or the freeing of the slaves. This was done in recognition of outstanding service and ability to get along in the world. Banjo Billy was among these."

This is a di-humanizing stereotype that will perpetuate an unfavorable view of the Negro by those who find it hard to picture him as a person of culture, achievement and interest in community life.

Every ethnic group has a part of his heritage that is meaningful and a part that he does not necessarily want to be reminded of. Therefore if he is going to be represented he would prefer that that part of his heritage that has made a meaningful contribution to society be used for this purpose. This type of representation is in a more constructive vein than the foot stompin, banjo playing, grinning, big lipped, plantation type—BANJO BILLY!

Certainly there are Negroes who made more important contributions to the "historical pageant of Long Island."

The late C. M. Reid, M.D.—organized the Jamaica Branch of the NAACP. He spent twenty years on the staff of Queens General Hospital and was well known for his contribution to the Jamaica community in both civil rights and civic growth.

Lewis Lattimer—Flushing resident who was associated with Con Edison, solved the problem of turning the electric current into lumination by inventing incandescent lamps.

Jupiter Hammond—The first American Negro recognized poet. As a slave he belonged to I. Lloyd family of Queens Village. In 1787 Mr. Hammond wrote an address to all Negroes of New York State to stand against slavery and demand their freedom.

James Bland—was born 9 years before the Emancipation

(Continued on Page 7)

Get The Community Chatter by mail or at your favorite newsstand.

Join the residents who like to keep informed about their community

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER
120-37 200th STREET
ST. ALBANS 12, N. Y.

Enclosed find my check for (check one)

$1.00 .... 1 year $1.90 .... 2 years
$2.80 .... 3 years $4.00 .... 5 years

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE.....
(please print and mail in)

CLASSIFIED

COLUMNS OF OPPORTUNITIES

SERVICES

CHILD CARE
FULL DAY SESSIONS—Ages 2-6
Free Transport. Planned Activities
LAKEVIEW CHILDREN'S CENTER, INC.
153-16 Baisley Blvd. LA 7-9544

CHILDREN BOARDED, DAILY OR WEEKKLY. Infants and older. Large play area. Hot meals and excellent supervision. Reasonabe. LA 5-0141.

CHILD CARE

CHILD CARE daily or weekly, ages 2 and up. Large play area, hot meals, excellent supervision AR 6-7301.

TUTORING

TUTORING SERVICE—Spanish Conversation, Grammar. Adults or High School Students. LA 7-4138.

FOR SALE

STUDENT DRUMS. Practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. JA 3-9746.

WANTED—DRIVERS WITH LIMOUSINES

Must have public livery Insurance for world's fair service. Call eves HO 8-6303

FOR SALE

GET RID OF THE PEST!
Roaches — Rats — Squirrels
Termite Control — Inspection
Five Year Guarantee
Day, Night Service — Anywhere
Commercial, Industrial, Residential
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
FREE ESTIMATES
Individual — Contract Service
CARL'S EXTERMINATING SERVICE
118-11 201 Street, St. Albans
Call LA 5-7523

REAL ESTATE

NEW 1 and 2 Family Homes also
Suburban Apts and Foreclosures
Tobias W. Washington, Broker
141-09 115th Ave.
FA 2-8514 JA 9-1539

ST. ALBANS—1 family, $17,990; 5 rooms down, 3 up; 2 baths, 2 kitchens, 2 car garage. Can easily be made legal 2 family. Agent, LA 8-5378.

WE WANT TO RENT A DETACHED LARGE HOUSE. FOR CHARITABLE NON-PROFIT PREFER LARGE GROUNDS WITH PARKING FACILITIES. Phone HO 8-6303 Evenings

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker desires dressmaking and alterations. Prices reasonable. FI 1-4505.

RALPH'S CARPET SERVICE
Install - Cutting - Fitting - Clean in the Home
Binding - Repairing
Call After 6:00 P.M. OL 9-4130

FUEL OIL
Sales KLAHR Service
AUTOMATIC HEATING CORP.
193-19 LINDEN BLVD.
St. Albans, L. I. LA 8-1635

QueensNotebook

(Continued on Page 2)

able than the Commissioner in deciding the question of irresponsibility. We as citizens and our politicians should make this quite clear, with no hedgehopping. Some decent police officers are ashamed at their superiors, and other acts of ill will, but others will take advantage of it, particularly those who imagine themselves as supermen because of badge, billie, and gun. It was obvious that the police at Rochdale did not have the best interest of the community in mind, now from "Bull" Murphy (an ideological relative of "Bull" Conner of Alabama) has given them support, as well as those who would break the law knowing the police are in sympathy with them. A leader in a community must be successfully able to unite his neighbors against this intrusion on their Constitutional rights. There is protection in numbers, and we have them. Rochdale was a great teacher.

There are other problems such as education. Politicans, as leaders, should have been out in front, not all of them were. Maybe self-interest did not allow it? How many politicians have mobilized the resources of the community to aid our children? If the incumbent politician, in your area, has not done something positive, get rid of him. We should be able to take our representatives to task and tell them not to ask us what we are willing to do for them, but rather what have they done for the community.

We as a community should not have to labor under the strain of so many problems, but as long as we allow politicians to "sweet talk" us without producing good and positive results for an improved community then they are worthless, and we should look to new men of courage and faith in a new day.

In the coming elections some men are coming forward, if we can find good ones let's back them up, and show the enemies of the Negro community that we are not to be played with in this year or any other.

The Africans have another saying needing no explanation. It says, "Cross the river in a crowd, and the crocodile won't eat you".

Queens Group

(Continued from Page 1)

50 schools in the eastern Queens area has notified the Board of Education and city and state officials of their affirmative position for the Princeton Plan in Eastern Queens.

The co-chairmen of the group are Rev. Donald P. Scott of the Hollis Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. Herbert Skeete of the Union Methodist Church and Mr. Jack Raider of Laurelton. Residents who ar seeking information about the group can write Box 747, Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

STEIN'S
Wines & Liquors
134-13 Farmers Boulevard
Springfield Gardens, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY — Call
AR 6-5600

The Social Whirl

By BARBARA BRANNEN

The first of April some do say,
Is set apart for all Fools Day
But why the people call it so
Nor I, nor they themselves do know.

The Americana provided a beautiful setting for the well groomed ladies attending the Links Luncheon. A flowering garden couldn't have been more breathtaking. Linda Pages' handiwork was sprinkled throughout the audience adding frosting to the cake. Ruth Ann Holmes, Ruby Stewert, June Williams, Marge Whiting, Dr. Leona Turner, Marion Bradford, Daisy Hicks, Carole Witcher, Maxine Jeter, Eloise Percival and many many more ladies were present.

Barbare Jacquet tying up loose ends for the Doll League's dance. The Vulcan Society scholarships dance will be held April 24, at the Riverside Plaza. This organization raises funds for such excellent charities as the United Negro College Fund, and others.

Dolly Turner spearheading the St. Catherine youth organization dance to be held in the parish auditorium. Illinois Jacquet will make a guest performance to keep things moving.

Birthday congrats to Mirian Fisher, Jay Anderson, Speedy Perkins, Carrie Robinson, Leroy Tyus, Estelle Gaskin, Theresa Mack and to all our readers who are celebrating this month.

Speedy Perkins was really surprised at the wonderful birthday party his wife hosted. Costumes made the evening very exciting.

The Brooklyn Chapter of Jack and Jill will be hosting the Long Island Chapter at the McDonough Street Community Center during the month.

Neighbors on 111th Avenue know that Spring has arrived without ever hearing the robbins, with Essie Macky puttering on her lawn. The circus is in town and it is as stimulating as ever, be sure to take the children.

St. Benedict the Moors Annual Reunion Dance wil be held at the New York State Armory the first of May. Father Phillips and Father Mannion would appreciate your support. We will look forward to seeing the founders and new members at the affair. We wil also look forward to seeing you at the United Democrats Dinner and Fashion Review at the Top of The Fair April 18, 1964.
Ester Bentley spent Easter in Bermuda with her family returned full of vim and vigor.

Many guests of the Fantasy East Supper Club of Hollis had the unexpected pleasure of seeing some of the beautiful hats of Bernard and Ardelle on Easter Sunday.

Th Long Island Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women wil host the visiting chapters during thet 16th Regional Conference April 24, 25, and 26 at the Bellaire Castle, Queens Village.

The three day conference will include a trip to the World's Fair, special programs and a brunch to be held at 10 A.M., April 26, at the Bellaire Castle. Reservations for the Brunch may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Gladiola Bagbie at AX 7-0173 or, Mrs. Leola Polk Rhodes at RE 9-2611.

Harold E. Russell, president, has announced the re-activation of the 366th Infantry Veterans Association. The veterans group held a Spring Festival at the Club Ruby April 11. Veterans seeking information about the 366th can write P.O. Box 1066, Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

In this month's club circle our datebook reminds us of the Phi Delta Kappa Beta Omicron Chapter's Spring Dance at the Linden Manor Ballroom April 24th. Be sure to "X" May the 3rd for the concert to be given by the Long Island Choral Group, also at the Linden Manor.

The Club Consonant's gave a lovely Spring affair at the St. Albans Plaza. This group proves they are "community minded" by their yearly contribution to our Community Camp Fund. Slated April the 25th at the St. Albans Plaza is the Spring Dance of the well known and popular—Club 50.

Congrats to Jamaica Community Concerts on celebrating their fourth year of bringing culture to the area. Special mention goes to Edna Maxwell, Francis Code, Minnie Williams, Ruby Couche and Ted La Mont. Subscriptions can be had by calling Minnie Williams Subscription Membership chairman at JA 9-0197. Merrick Community Center, Huntington Community Center, J.H.S. 8 (Richard S. H. Grossley) will sponsor a professional vaudeville show for teenagers on Tuesday Evening, May 5th at J.H.S. #8. Free Tickets can be had at the centers.

P.S. 40 presented their first annual Arts & Crafts show with children from 1st to Kindergarten to Fifth Grade. The Show which featured Ceramics Fingerpainting and a tree paper mache tree, was directed by the art teacher Miss Moore and under the direction of Mr. Salvatore F. Piana the new principal. The principal at 4 P.S. 40 was so impressed with the exhibit that he exhibited several of the children's pieces at the principal confrence in District 50. Three works of art were selected to represent P.S. 40 in th city wide competition at Lever House. They were drawn by Ethel Smith 1st grade, Doreen Taylor kindergarten and another 1st grader.

A joint initiation of Elks was held at Queens Lodge #1001, April 12. Mr. Arthur Mack, Exalted Ruler of the Lodge announced that the initiation included lodges from Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau County. Joseph F. Ackerman of Queens Lodge #1001 is the State District Director of the membership drive.

Plans are being made to expand on club, fraternity, and sorority news in future issues of Chatter. Club publicity chairmen are urged to register their club with the Community Chatter office by calling LA 8-8110, and send in news of your organization by the 25th of each month.

Have a heart—a generous one during the months of April, May, and June—let's show the children in the community that we care and by sending more children to camp this year.

HAVE YOU SEEN "BANJO BILLY"

"~~Banjo Billy was a happy go lucky slave~~ of the ~~Mott~~ Family, Quakers who lived near Flushing. He was a good musician, a favorite of the children and he could rip your heartstrings out on a banjo made of dried gourd."

WELL! JUST TAKE A BRIEF MOMENT AND PEER INTO THE WINDOW OF JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK AT 161-02 JAMAICA AVENUE IN JAMAICA, OR STEP IN AND TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT "THE AMERICAN NEGROES CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORICAL LONG ISLAND," OR READ THE FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL OF THE MAY ISSUE OF COMMUNITY CHATTER THAT INCLUDES A PICTURE!

THIS HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTION IS DEPICTED IN A THICK LIPPED, WOOLY HEADED, FOOT STOMPIN, BANJO PLAYING, GRINNING, MURAL ON THE WALLS OF THE BANK, CAPTIONED, "BANJO BILLY."

THE BANK CLAIMS THAT THEY HAVE RECIEVED ONLY THREE LETTERS VOICING THE OBJECTION TO " BANJO BILLY." THIS CANNOT BE THE TRUE THINKING OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.

WRITE! WRITE! WRITE! WRITE! WRITE!

TAKE FIVE MINUTES AND WRITE A LETTER! TELL YOUR FRIENDS TO WRITE! TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS TO WRITE! TELL YOUR ORGANIZATION TO WRITE. WE MUST FLOOD THE BANK WITH LETTERS VOICING OBJECTION TO THIS DEHUMANIZING PROTRAYAL OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO!

WRITE TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK
161-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
JAMAICA, L.I., N.Y.

COME TO: OUR NEXT ACTION MEETING!
WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1964-8:30 P.M.
191-35 109 Road
HOLLIS, L.I., N.Y.

****

PETITIONS AND FORM LETTERS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER
120-37 200 ST.
ST. ALBANS, L.I., N.Y.

*****FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL*******

LA 8-3972

LA 8-6119

SP 6-4923

MR. JAMES WILBER, VICE PRESIDENT
THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, QUEENS BRANCH
191-35 109 Road
Hollis, L.I., N.Y.

****

WE MUST BE UNITED! WE MUST BE ABLE TO SAY IN A UNITED VOICE THAT BANJO BILLY MUST GO! AND BE REPLACED WITH A MORE AUTHENIC, RESPECTABLE REPRECENTATION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, OR THEY CAN LEAVE THE SPACE BLANK.

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER

Editorial:

"Banjo Billy" Has Got To Go

GILL PHOTO

The Jamaica Savings Bank main office in Jamaica, Long Island, has "An Historical Pageant of Long Island" portrayed in murals along the walls of the beautiful, modern, newly opened edifice by the artist Edmond J. Fitzgerald.

Among those depicted in this epic are:

George Washington—during his night long vigil on horse back managing the withdrawal of his troops.

Rufus King—soldier, statesman, scholar is pictured in the Court of St. James, standing beside his military court attache's.

Elizabeth Potter—is pictured in a mural depicting one of the unsung heroes of the American Revolution.

Among the many various murals on the wall depicting the historical pageant of Long Island is a thick lipped, wooly headed former slave sitting on a stool strumming on a banjo to the delight of the wooly headed children around him tapping their musical feet to the tune of the music. This banjo strummin' slave was chosen to project the American Negro's contribution to the "Historical Pageant of Long Island" is none other than—BANJO BILLY!

In a text prepared by H. E. Jamison it explained that, "Banjo Billy was a happy-go-lucky slave of the Mott family, Quakers living near Flushing. He was a good musician, a favorite of the children and he could 'rip your heartstrings out' on a banjo made of a dried gourd.

"He was lucky and happy because it was the Long Island Quakers who instituted the practice of 'manumitting,' or the freeing of the slaves. This was done in recognition of outstanding service and ability to get along in the world. Banjo Billy was among these."

This is a di-humanizing stereotype that will perpetuate an unfavorable view of the Negro by those who find it hard to picture him as a person of culture, achievement and interest in community life.

Every ethnic group has a part of his heritage that is meaningful and a part that he does not necessarily want to be reminded of. Therefore if he is going to be represented he would prefer that that part of his heritage that has made a meaningful contribution to society be used for this purpose. This type of representation is in a more constructive vein than the foot stompin, banjo playing, grinning, big lipped, plantation type—BANJO BILLY!

Certainly there are Negroes who made more important contributions to the "historical pageant of Long Island."

The late C. M. Reid, M.D.—organized the Jamaica Branch of the NAACP. He spent twenty years on the staff of Queens General Hospital and was well known for his contribution to the Jamaica community in both civil rights and civic growth.

Lewis Lattimer—Flushing resident who was associated with Con Edison, solved the problem of turning the electric current into lumination by inventing incandescent lamps.

Jupiter Hammond—The first American Negro recognized poet. As a slave he belonged to L. Lloyd family of Queens Village. In 1787 Mr. Hammond wrote an address to all Negroes of New York State to stand against slavery and demand their freedom.

James Bland—was born 9 years before the Emancipation Proclamation. The Flushing resident was a brilliant composer of well over 700 songs, that included many written in German. He became a celebrated word figure, and was referred to as the Negro Stephen Foster. Mr. Bland composed such well known tunes as "Oh Them Golden Slippers" and "In The Evening By the Moonlight."

Richard S. Grossley—The new Junior High School 8 in Jamaica was named after this well known educator. Dr. Grossley is considered the father of the Unit Study System now used in the New York City School System. A professor at N.Y.U. the school at which he obtained his Ph.D., Dr. Grossley was also the founder of State Teachers Association. and the National Teachers Association. He was one of the founders of Merrick Community Center.

Arthur Proctor and John Hopson — Two courageous World War I soldiers from South Jamaica who died on the battlefields of France. They were symbolized as the American's Negroes contribution to World War I. There is a Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Jamaica and a park circle dedicated to the heroism of Proctor and Hopson.

It is almst horrendous that officials of a financial institution of such magnitude would show short sightedness and display an unfavorable stereotype of the American Negro, at a time when many civic, fraternal organizations and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History are working at an effective speed to put Negro history in its proper prospective.

****

JOIN THE FIGHT TO GIT RID OF
THIS STEREOTYPE!
FORM LETTERS, PETITIONS AND
THROW AWAYS AVAILABLE AT:
James Wilber - 191-35 109 Rd.
Hollis, N.Y. or

Community Chatter =120-37 200St.
St. Albans.

CALL SP 6-4923, LA 8-6119 FOR
MORE INFORMATION

To: The Board of Directors
Jamaica Savings Bank
161-01 Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.

We, the undersigned residents of Queens County, New York, hereby request the Jamaica Savings Bank 161-01 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, L.I., New York, to remove immediately the "insulting" mural of "Banjo Billy" from its walls, and replace it with a more authenic depiction of the American Negroes contribution to Long Island.

NAME	ADDRESS

May, 1964

Board of Directors
Jamaica Savings Bank
161-02 Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica 32, New York

Gentlemen:

I have seen the mural of "Banjo Billy" and feel that you have unintentionally made a grave mistake, by depicting the American Negro as a "banjo strumming happy go-lucky" character along the walls of your bank, in contrast to the portrayal of white Americans who have made contributions. This mural is a slap in the face at the Board of Education, and the many organizations who are working at deliberate spped to give the proper image of the Negroes contribution to America.

The projection of " Banjo Billy " is a directed insult to the Negro community. Since you did not depict the Jew as a long haired, individual with a goatee and skull cap; the Italian as a " slick haired" gangster type; or a Mexican sleeping under a sombrero, I can not truly see why the Negro is pictured as a wooly headed, thick lipped stereotype.

I appreciate your thinking of the Negro, but your mistake was the vein of your thinking. This reveals that each one of you needs to be educated about the Negro and his contribution to America.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is a respected authority on the Negroes contributions to our society. They would be only to glad to help you in your choice of a replacement. If you can not find a suitable replacement for Banjo Billy, I would suggest that you leave the space blank, and this would truly symbolize what you understand about the American Negro of today.

Very truly yours,

_____

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1961 MAY 1 PM 12 37

VUA017 NBC164 SYD167
SY JAB060 PD ST ALBANS NY 1 1206P EDT
NATIONAL CORE, JAMES MCCAIN
38 PARK ROW NYK
IT IS RECOMMENDED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF SOUTH JAMAICA CORE THAT THERE IS NEED FOR MORE THAN ONE CORE CHAPTER IN QUEENS. PLEASE TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN DISCUSSING CHAPTER AFFILIATIONS OF BOTH SOUTH JAMAICA CORE AND QUEENS CORE. WE FEEL WE CAN WORK COOPERATIVELY
STEERING COMMITTEE SOUTH JAMAICA CORE
(19).

CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

MAY 4, 1964

Telegram sent to NYC area chapter chairmen and executive committee members on Mon, 4, 1964:

TO ALL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
OF YOU
IMPERATIVE ALL/ATTEND MEETING 7:30 PM, ~~THURSDAY~~ Wed., MAY 6,
AT DOWNTOWN CORE, 66 DELANCY ST.

DISCUSSION ON:
NYC PROGRAM:
MAY 18 SCHOOL RALLY
WASHINGTON DIRECT ACTION
DIRECT ACTION DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS

NORMAN HILL,
PROGRAM DIRECTOR, NATCORE

This telegram was sent at the "day-letter" ~~NIGHT~~ rate to twenty-one (21) chapters.

cc

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Queens CORE

present - 12 members 5-5-64

Executive meeting - DR. KAUFMAN. chr.

Report of Committees

BANJO Billy A Negro mural in the JAMAICA bank. - MR. Johnson reporting.

Employment - schaefer beer - AIRLINES TWA, EASTERN

Job CATAGORIES - maintenance, clerk typist - ticket agents - public utilities, Con Edison

Education → MRS. MARIE BOOKER - meeting with the sch. Board to demand the resignation of one of the Board members. - Negroes want intergrated Quality Education.

Housing - Fresh meadows survey shows that no negroes in these homes.. underwrited by n/y. life insurance.

membership - 94 members + 32 new paid members

Voter Registration - 62 new persons registered - Books closed until after June 2.

Need a CORE Chapter in Corona Long ~~Island~~ --
A area where the Muslims are very strong.
Rally for fund raising. Attempting to get Dick
Gregory.
Nominating committee — Report not completed at
this meeting.

Employment, chr. - MRS. Adria Scott

JAMAICA Chamber of Commerce Civil Rights
Council of which Dr. George Kaufman is a member.

Queens - 5-8-64

I. Get group to send in membership list.

II. When will Orientation start for new members?

III. Action projects must get started immediately.

Queens membership meeting

MAY 18 MARCH FOR DEMOCRATIC SCHOOLS — DR. KAUFMAN PUSHED THE MAY 18th PROTEST.

IF the Committee WORKING ON BANJO. Billy ~~Joe~~ IN JAMAICA BANK does not move if the MURAL is not removed, then QUEENS CORE will take direct action AGAINST the BANK. Negotiating with General Electric on the upgrading of Negroes. Leaftet being distributed AGAINST JAMAICA BANK ASKING depositers to start withdrawing SAVINGS FROM the BANK if BANJO Billy isNt taken down.

Leaftets ARE being PREPARED to get people out on MAY 18th

5-11-64

several Queens CORE members demonstrated at Local 2 of the plumbers union of N.Y. City

James T. McCain---RE. Queens Chapter of CORE

Activities: Took part with National CORE in demonstrating inside the World's Fair

The March For Democratics Schools

Police Brutality Review Board

Picketing Jamaica Saving Bank on Bango Billy. Also passed out leaflets asking depositers to withdraw savings out of the bank until demands are met on Banjo Billy

Passed Out Leaflet For school Rally
March

May 9, 1964

Jean Whitner
William Madison
Howard Price
Edward Warmsley
Eva Mills

MAY 22 1964

May 10, 1964

Emile Hyman
Robert Hyman
Donald Wright
Ronald Wright

May 11, 1964

June Watford
Thelma Lantzler

May 13, 1964

Gular Glover
Mildred Mills
Otis Conway
Marie Booker
Donald Wright

~~Ronald Wright~~
Dorothy Conway
Alberta Wright

Queens C.O.R.E. demonstrators at the
Plumbers Union. 112 4th Ave, N.Y.

May 11, 1964

Mr. Howard Price

Mrs. Howard Price

Mrs. Evermont Robinson

May. 13,

Mrs. Richard Johnson

Queens C.O.R.E. demonstrators at The Jamaica Saving Bank 161-01 Jamaica Ave. Thursday May 14, 1964

Lili Pelshin
June Watford
Dorothy Conway
Richard Johnson
Maxine Williams
George Kaufman, M.D.
Marie Booker
Jacqueline Turner
Claudia Brown
Alberta Wright
Murray Spero
Evermont Robinson
Audrey Scott
Gulan Glover

Mrs. Juaneta Hamilton
Mrs. Melba Bailey
Mr. George Allen

Queens C.O.R.E. demonstrators at bank
Friday May 15, 1964

Eva Spero
Grace Minns
Rev. L.C. Gray
Audrey Scott
Oliva Wilson
Dorothy Conway
Bonnie Evans
Lili Belskin
Diane Thompson
Alberta Wright
Mr. George Allen

Saturday May 16, 1964

Leaflets

Bill Madison	2 Packs
Vernard Baker	1 Pack
Carolyn Baker	1 Pack
Julius King	½ Pack
Hope Spero	½ pack
Denise Boyce	½ pack
Grace Minns	2 packs.
Marie Booker	2 packs
Dorothy Conway	1 pack
George Kaufman	1 pack
Edith Ca	2 packs
Harold Nussdorf	1 Packs 7L 8-8649
Ernest Tutson	1 Pack. 191-34 Murdoch
Arnold Neal	116-20 197 St. 1 P.
Isaac Daise	116-16 198 St.
George Thomas	117-29 200 St. 1P.
Mr. Williams	NAACP 1 Pack
Glover	1 Pack.
Makine	½ Pack.
Gladys Major	1 Pack.

Clarance Hemingway 1 pack.
Johnson Richard 1½ pack.

Picket and passed out leaflets
at Jamaica Saving Bank
May 20, 1964
Dorothy Conway
Gular Glover
Claudia Brown
Jacquline ~~Brown~~ Turner
June Watford

May 19, 1964 Cut Stencil
Ran off leaflets for Jamaica
Saving bank Tuesday night.
1,000 leaflets

William Madison
Howard Price
Dorothy Conway
Richard Johnson

May 20, 1964
Ran off leaflets 1500 leaflets
Dorothy Conway

May 20, 1964
Jacquline Turner
~~Gloria~~ Gular Glover
Claudia Brown
June Watford
Dorothy Conway

QUEENS CORE
189-22 KEESVILLE AVE
ST. ALBANS NY 11412

OUR HISTORICAL PAST HAS BEEN RAPED AND DISTORTED.

OUR TEXTBOOKS HAVE BEEN DISTORTED.

NOW JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK IS PERPETRATING THE DISTORTION BY DEPICTING AS OUR MOST NOTEWORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO LONG ISLAND SOCIETY "BANJO BILLY". -A THICK LIPPED, WOOLY HEADED, FOOT STOMPIN BANJO PLAYING NEGRO, WHOSE ONLY ABILITY WAS -TO MAKE THEM LAUGH!

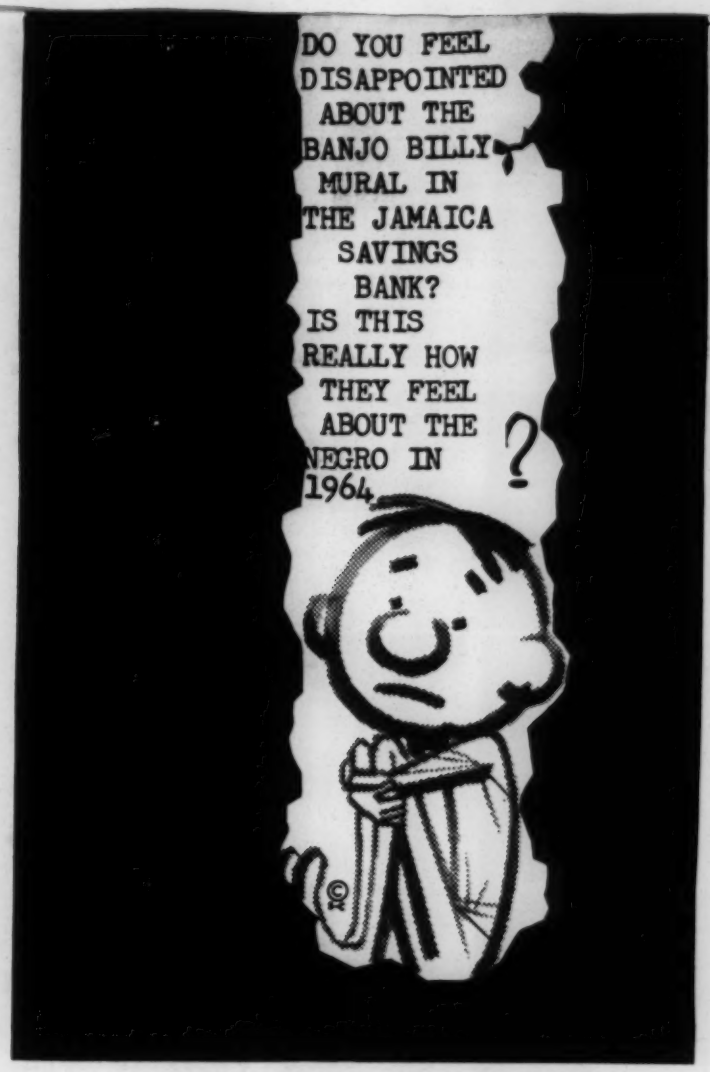
THIS IS A BIASED, INSULTING, DERAGATORY & AUTISTIC REPRESENTATION OF THE NEGROS ACTUAL CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION TO LONG ISLAND SOCIETY.

WE DEMAND! THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK REMOVE THIS MURAL AT ONCE!

"BANJO BILLY"

HAS GOT TO

GO



DON'T BANK WHERE THEY DON'T RESPECT YOU!

JOIN THE COMMUNITY IN

" MASS WITHDRAWAL DAY "

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1964

9 A.M. to 3 P.M. and

6 P.M. to 8 P.M.

PULL THAT MONEY OUT!

Confidential

6-00-64

OFFICE	SECRET BALLOT NOMINEE	VOTE here	FLOOR NOMINEE	Vote here
CHAIRMAN	JOHN McDOWe //			
Lst Vice-Chairman	DOROTHY CONWAY			
2nd Vice -Chairman	REV. CHARLES L GRAY			
Treasurer	EVERMONT ROBINSON			
Recording Secretary	EDGAR CARTER			
Corresponding Secretary	Jaccueline Turner			
Financial Secretary	JUANITA BUTLER			
Chairman-Housing	GULAR GLOVER			
Chairman-Employment	AUDREY SCOTT			
Chairman-Projeᵉt	WILLIAM MADISON			
Chairman-Education	MARIE BOOKER			
Chairman-Steering committee	RICHARD JOHNSON			

June 11, 1964

Queens C.O.R.E.
189-22 Keeseville Avenue
St. Albans, N.Y.

JUN 12 1964

James t. McCain, Direct. of Org.
National C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request of last night, I am sending a list of those officers chosen at last night's Queens C.O.R.E. elections. This list follows.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Edward Bragg, 114-62 208 St., Cambria Heights, N.Y., HO-8-6913

First-Vice Chairman: Rev. L. Charles Gray, 119-11 190 St., St. Albans, N.Y.
LA-5- 2472

Co-Chairman: Mrs. Dorothy Conway, 111-04 204 St., St. Albans, N.Y., HO-8-2299

Steering Committee Chairman: Mr. Richard L. Johnson, 114-53 207 St.,
Cambria Hieghts, N.Y., HO-8-8503

Treasurer: Mr. Evermont Robinson, 109-84 Van WYck Expressway, South Ozone Park
OL-9-8213

Employment Chairman: Mrs. Audry Scott, 117-17 135 St., South Ozone Park, N.Y.
JA-9-5656

Publicity Chairman: Mr. Howard Price, 197-06 110 Avenue, Hollis,N.Y.
HO-8-5171

Recording Secretary: Mr. Robert M. Hyman, 65-88 162 St., Flushing 65, N.Y.
JA-3-1846

Corresponding Secretary: MRs. Grace Minns, 118-23 205 St., St. Albans, N.Y.
La-7-3788

I hope that this list will be of value to you.

Sincerely yours,
Robert M. Hyman
Robert M. Hyman, Recording Secretary
Queens C.O.R.E.

JUN 15 1964

306 Ivey Street

Plaquemine Louisiana
June 11,1964

Dear Marcia:

After working with Queens CORE for the past several weeks and the outcome of the election of officers on the evening of June 10th,1964, I would like to recommend the chapter for affiliation to the Steering Committee at its next meeting on June 19th,1964. The things that the chapter has been active in will be found in Queen,s folder in the National office .

Please make this recommendation for me at the next Steering Committee meeting. We have had our first session of training with 24 persons present. Things are moving along nicely. My warmest regards to everyone.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T, McCain

need addresses

Done
JUN 22 1964

QUEENS CHAPTER CORE
189-22 Keeseville Avenue
St. Albans, New York 11412

June 18, 1964

Greetings:

Elections were held on Wednesday June 10 at the membership meeting. Your new officers are:

Chairman	Edward R. Bragg
1st vice chairman	Mrs. Dorothy Conway
2nd vice-chairman	Rev. Charles Grey
Treasurer	Mr. Evermont Robinson
Corresponding Sec.	Mrs. Grace Minns
Recording Sec.	Mr. Robert Hyman
Steering Comm. Ch.	Mr Richard Johnson
Publicity Chairman	Mr. Howard Price
Employment Chairman	Mrs. Audrey Scott

We are fortunate to have a group of very <u>active</u> members as officers. No leadership is any more effective than the membership makes it;therefore, it is the responsibility of <u>all</u> of us as <u>members</u> to <u>do</u> more than <u>our share</u> to see to it that one, two or just a few persons are not left to do all the work. The aim of this administration is to make this a truly <u>militant</u>, <u>efficient</u> and <u>effective</u> <u>C O R E Chapter</u>.

The MEMBERSHIP MEETING will be held on <u>Wednesday Night</u>,
June 24 at 8 PM
GRACE METHODIST CHURCH
200th Street & Murdock Avenue
(The Q3A bus stops on the corner of 200th St & Murdock.)

Let us not forget that our primary duty in C O R E is to fight in the Civil Rights struggle, not to consume time attending endless meetings. In order to conserve our time and energy if you are prompt in arriving at the meetings that are called I will make every effort to conclude them at a reasonable hour.

Sincerely,

Edwaed R. Bragg Chairman

P.S. Have you renewed your membership?

June 29, 1964

Mr. Edward Bragg, Chmn.
Queens CORE
189-22 Keeseville Avenue
St. Albans, New York

Dear Mr. Bragg:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council Steering Committee meeting on June 19, 1964.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

July 27, 1964

Queens CORE
189-22 Keysville Avenue
St. Albans, L.I., N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I trust youswill follow through on the information in the attached letter.

Thank you

Sincerely yOurs,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

July 27, 1964

Mike Flug
East Harlem Action Committee
94 E. 111th Street
New York 29, N. Y.

Dear Mike Flug:

We are referring your letter of July 22nd to Queens CORE. I am sure they will follow it up.

I am afraid we will have to cancel the meeting scheduled for Thursday at the East Harlem Action Committee headquarters. Since Lou Smith has not as yet arrived here and our staff in this office is so limited we can't see our way clear to have this meeting. We do hope we can call it again in about 10 days.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:mk

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Organization
give to
Jim Callen

JUL 23 1964

East Harlem Action Committee
94 E. 111th Street
New York, 29, N. Y.
FI8-3549

July 22, 1964

Mr. Norman Hill
Program Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Norm:

In the pa s t few weeks several people have brought to my attention the problem of apparent employment discrimination at the J. J. Newberry Co. warehouse in Queens. I have a lso heard that this discrimination is present in their retail outlets in Queens and Long Island. At the warehouse there are approximately 150 employees in all categories. Approximately 40 of these are people hired in the year 1964. No employees at this warehouse are black or Puerto Rican and my informant tells me that none have ever been hired.

I will have information on the breakdown of job categories and the turnover in each category within a week. I feel that this project would be one in which we could get a substantial number of jobs without vast effort. I trust that we will include this problem on the agenda July 30 at the Employment Chairmen's meeting. Call me if you want any more information.

Sincerely Yours,

Mike Flug

Mike Flug

Q U E E N S C O R E N E W S L E T T E R - A U G U S T

On June 19th, Queens CORE carried out the door to door Can Solicitation to aid Mississippi and Louisiana.

The following people took part in this project and Queens CORE wishes to express its gratitude:

MAXINE WILLIAMS, WAYNE LA BLANC, CLARA SCHOREDER, BETTIE THOMPSON

LILLIAN FREEMON, JEAN SCHULZ, WARREN BAILEY, OTIS, DOROTHY AND

JULIUS CONWAY, MR. LEWIS, MR. FERNANZA AND MR. DE LEON.

There was a very generous response to this request for aid by the vast majority of citizens in Hollis and St. Albans. However, had we had the assistance of more CORE members in carrying out this project we would have reaped a larger harvest and this would have been VERY useful in every aspect of the Civil Rights struggle.

NORTH EAST REGIONAL held a conference at the Regional office and each chapter was requested to have 10 members attend. Queens CORE was not able to come up with this number. There was ONLY ONE new member who attended the conference which was held at the Washington Temple for Brooklyn CORE, and this was WAYNE LA BLANC. Queens CORE wishes to thank him most sincerely.

****

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANTS WERE KIND AND GENEROUS ENOUGH TO CONTRIBUTE TO QUEENS CORE AND WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS:

Chas. T.H. Greenbaum, Dec., Inc.
91-11 Merrick Road
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Boulevard Sash Door and Con's., Inc.
114-02 Merrick Road
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Linden Liquor Sales, Inc.
163-01 Linden Boulevard
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Merrick Boulevard Animal Hospital
115-31 Merrick Boulevard
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Joan Shoes
188-13 Linden Boulevard
St. Albans, New York

James Wilber Insurance Agency
191-35 109 Road
Hollis, L.I., New York

Stein's Wines & Liquors
136 13 Farmers Boulevard
Springfield Gardens, L.I., New York

Flair Realty
188-40 Linden Boulevard
St. Albans, L.I., New York

****

NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1965

The theme of the 1965 National Convention was "The Black Ghetto - An Awakening Giant". Queens CORE had 3 votes, the same as any community chapter. I attended the following workshops.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Here, the main idea is to get the entire community involved and try to determine what we can do for them as a community service and not what they can do for us. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to hold mass meetings.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND FUND RAISING

To try and get as many churches involved as possible and also try to get clubs to have affairs to raise money for us and National CORE.

CORE SCHOLORSHIP AND DEFENSE FUND

Any person who wishes to donate to the organization, with Tax deduction, should make check payable to the above name.

There were as many as 10 persons representing some chapters and of course, this enabled them to attend all workships.

There was a great deal of discussion about doing away with paper chapters, which is what we are supposed to be, because what we are doing is not being made known. I fought to defend us and promise not to let this happen again.

I do believe we should be prepared to send at least 3 people and a tape recorder to the 1966 National Convention, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

Most of the Northern Chapters wanted to support the Deacons for defense in the South but the Chairman of the Deacons said that he did not want CORE to turn to his philosophy, but would set up places all over the country to protect CORE people.

cont'd.

There was a Mr. Walter Oday, from Federal Equal Employment Opportunity, who said that if a Negro school is built within one block of a White school this should be reported to the Justice Department. And also that, any teacher who is fired because of Civil Rights demonstrations would be placed back to work in September. Some of the schools have placed a Negro teacher in a White school but this will not work -- all schools must be fully integrated by 1967 or lose Federal funds. Some will be integrated in September 1965.

Mr. Farmer said that all chapters should take part in politics.

The Field Secretary is to work with all the chapters. All members of all chapters are to attend an orientation meeting. There are to be workshops set up for all chapters.

Everyone jumped for joy when Carl Hacler came in the plenary session and said the Federal Government had just placed an injunction against the police in Bol. La.

Dick Gregory came in and talked with us before going to the Stallion Club to make his appearance, for which, part of the money will go to CORE.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT CORE COMMUNITY CENTERS AID IN ORGANIZING URBAN GHETTO AREAS.

THERE WERE ALSO PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS.

I remain yours in Freedom
Dorothy Conway

Q U E E N S C O R E N E E D S Y O U R H E L P !!!!!

YES! I WOULD LIKE TO HELP QUEENS C O R E WORK FOR FREEDOM FOR ALL.

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

TELEPHONE_____

I am interested in working on the following committies:

Education_____Publicity_____Employment_____Action_____

Fund Raising_____Secretarial_____Day available_____

Please return to Queens Core, 189-22 Keesville Ave., St. Albans, New York

September 3, 1964

Queens CORE
189-22 Keysville Avenue
St. Albans, L.I., N.Y.

Dear Edward Bragg:

Enclosed is a letter concerning a problem for you to take care of.

Please let us have a report of any action you take.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

115-45 Inwood Dr
So Ozone Pk 11435
Aug 20, 1964

Division of Licenses
575 Worth St
New York, N.Y.
Complaint Desk
Dear Sir:

I wish to give complaint of an incident that occured in Jamaica, Queens Co. on Thursday, August 13, 1964 between 8 and 8:30 PM at Sutphin Blvd and Hillside Ave.

At the above location on returning from Manhattan via Southway. I had been to meet guests from Atlanta Ga. I attempted to get a taxicab to my home with me who a Mother and 3 young daughters.

Several Cabs with no "OFF DUTY" signs passed finally a Cab was stopped by the Red Light the passenger got out. I immediately jumped in with one of the children. Before the other could get into the vehicle, the driver asked where he were going When every one was seated I gave him my address.

By this time the light had changed and instead of going to my destination he started using profane language and made some derogatory remarks. Then I told him if he objected to taking us to the address I gave him to take us to the nearest Police Precinct

He then said he didnt know the location of my address and I told him I would direct him. After many more profanities he took us to my address

If possible, I would like an appointment to speak with someone further on this matter because I feel that my guest and I was abused and insulted unnecessarily.

The CAB NUMBER IS 22D-36

The DRIVERS NAME IS THOMAS TERLATO
15058

I am enclosing a Self addressed envelope for reply

Yours truly,
Mrs. Edith Mason

File
Queens

September 14, 1964

Edward Bragg
Queens CORE
114-62 208th St.
Cambria Heights, N.Y.

Dear Chairman:

As you know, CORE has been pushing for the passage of the Weiss Bill. If passed, this bill will establish an independent review board to deal with charges of police brutality.

The two key sections of this bill are as follows:

1. Members of the nine man board shall not be employees of the police department or other governmental agencies.

2. The new board would not operate under the cloak of secrecy which enshrouds the present board. It would be empowered to issue its findings or recommendations publicly and be required to submit them for periodic reports.

At the present time, the prospects for passage of this bill are dim. It's passage may hinge on CORE'S direct involvement. I am therefore calling on you to take the following initial steps. Mobolize the community in your borough to write letters to their councilmen urging passage of the Bill. (The key council members of your borough who we feel can be persuaded to support this bill are listed below).

Matthew J. Troy, Jr. 230-36 88th Ave. Queens Village, N.Y.
John J. Santucci, 124-20 Liberty Ave. Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Edward L. Sadowsky, 33-26 92nd St. Jackson Hts. N.Y.
Frank V. Smith, 48-16 47th St Woodside, N.Y.

(Continued)

September 15, 1964

After getting community members to write letters, ask them to call for a meeting with the individual council members to find out where they stand on the bill This techniques has worked in the past It should also be of benefit to you as a chapter in widening your community roots

Please keep me advised as to what success you have as stronger action may have to be planned

Sincerely yours,

Louis Smith
New York Regional Secretary

LS/mt

10/November 1964

Queens Student Group Officers

Harry Nussdorf
142-01 59th Avenue, FL8-0649
Flushing, N.Y. 11355

Mark Feinstein
170-16 84th Avenue JA3-4955
Jamaica, N.Y.

Steve Tamarin
161-04 Jewel Avenue OL7-7449
Queens, N.Y.

File

QUEENS C.O.R.E.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

189-22 KEESEVILLE AVENUE • ST. ALBANS, 12, N. Y. • HO 5-9088

November 14, 1964

NOV 16

Mr. Lou Smith
38 Park Row
New York City

Dear Mr. Smith:

During the past summer months, we have collected hundreds of pounds of Clothing for Mississippi. They are in good and clean condition. Our goal is to send them to Miss. ourselves, by Railway express.

Our drawback is that we do not have sufficient funds for mailing such a large amount of clothing: I am therefore requesting a slew of COFO cans to take from door to door to collect funds for this purpose.

If this can be arranged we will be grateful; however, if this cannot be done, please help us with perhaps another kind of solicitation can appropriate for this kind of drive.

I await your reply soon - we would like to go out one Sunday before the weather gets too cold.

With thanks,

Yours truly,

Edward R. Bragg

Edward R. Bragg

Chairman.

30 November 1964
Marvin Rich
Community Relations
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Louis Smith
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Marv,

I have received a request from Edward Bragg, Chairman of Queens CORE, for a "slew" of Mississippi collection cans or any kind of collection can if the Mississippi containers are unavailable.

If you can supply, please send them immediately. If unable to please notify Mr. Bragg, Queens CORE, 189-22 Keeseville Avenue, St. Albans 12, New York.

Yours in freedom,

Louis Smith
Northeast Regional Director

P.S. I know you're "soul" enlugh to know how much a "slew" is.

c.c. Ed Bragg
File

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

File
Queens CORE

December 17, 1964

Mr. Ed Bragg,
Queens CORE
189-22 Keeseville Avenue
St. Albans 12, New York

Dear Mr. Bragg:

With reference to your request for collection cans; I am sorry we cannot fill you order. As you know, a permit is necessary for street collections and we cannot obtain a permit. We have already used up our quota of two for the current year. We are attempting to arrange for a permit to cover the first three months of 1965. If you would like to solicit contributions at that time, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

cc: Mr. Lou Smith

File Queens CORE

QUEENS C.O.R.E.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

189-22 KEESEVILLE AVENUE • ST. ALBANS, 12, N. Y. • HO 5-9088

January 12, 1965

Dear Mr. Smith,

On March 5th, 1965 the Queens Chapter of C.O.R.E and several other organizations will sponsor a parade in honor of Crispus Attucks.

As you know, he was the first Negro to die for this country ~~during~~ before the Civil War.

We would appreciate it very much if you could publicize a nd support our endeavor to help the children of the community to better understand thier heritage.

For further information and leaflets, you can contact me at HO 4 9367.

List of what you can have in parade--

Float----

Car------

Band----

Marchers----

Please check which ones you will have if interested.

Yours in Freedom,

Gular Glover

Gular Glover
Cultural Director

P.S.

We will also have a Book Fair on Sunday, February 14, 1965 from 1:00 P.M. until evening at 189-22 Keesville Ave., St. Albans, NY

I am mailing more letters to you.

April 13, 1965

Mr. John Adikes
Jamaica Savings Bank
161-01 Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica, New York

Dear Mr. Adikes:

As you know, for some time now our Queens CORE chapter along with other groups has been concerned about the painting of "Banjo Billy" which hangs in your main office. The National Office of CORE has been asked by the Queens chapter to be in touch with you on this matter which, according to several sources, has been under discussion since April 1964.

Perhaps since you have not been subjugated to the degradation which Negroes have suffered it is difficult for you to understand the high degree of emotionalism which such a painting evokes in the Negro community. It is similar to your having a painting of a member of the Jewish community as a money-grabber; similar to showing an Italian as a mobster; similar to picturing an Irishman as a drunken simpleton;

I would like to quote to you part of a discussion paper prepared by our National Director, Mr. James Farmer:

"A . . . crucial aspect of the problem is the cultural--the devilish concept of innate Negro inferiority, mental, spiritual, emotional, developmental, which has become so much a part of the culture of this nation that our children, white and black, breathe it in the air and very nearly suckle it from the breasts of their mothers. The other side of this phenomenon is the deculturation of the American Negro which produces the problem frequently referred to as that of 'identity'."

(continued)

While you certainly have the right to put any painting you wish on the walls of the bank, it seems to us that it would be in your own best interests as well as in the best interests of the community, to have a painting which correctly depicts the Negroes of Long Island. Since the City Commission on Human Rights has already suggested this course of action to you, it is difficult for us to understand your reluctance to accept current American tradition.

Before we make further suggestions to our Queens chapter and to the community at large, I would appreciate hearing your views on this matter. If we have not heard from you in a reasonable amount of time, of course, we would feel justified in making certain recommendations to Queens CORE.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms

cc: Mrs. Gular Glover, Queens CORE

File
Queens Student
CORE

QUEENS STUDENT CORE---
Congress of Racial Equality

WHAT: ACTION PROJECT AND BRIEFING.....

JOB CORPS COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

WHEN: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1965

10:00 AM----------Jamaica HS
Francis Lewis HS
Martin Van Buren HS

and

11:30 AM----------Andrew Jackson HS
Forest Hills HS
Flushing HS
Bayside HS
Bryant HS

WHERE: Donna Hackman's
150-20 87th Rd.
Jamaica.....at Parsons Blvd IND stop
near 165th St Terminal.
Hillside Ave Buses,
Q65, etc.

* * * * * *

The Job Corps is a Federal Government-sponsored program under the "War on Poverty"'s supervision aimed at making useful citizens of high-school drop-outs; it gives valuable work experience and skills to such youths, who are unemployable because of a lack of education. They are paid for their work, done throughout the country. FULL DETAILS AT SATURDAY BRIEFING. BE PROMPT.

.....Our Community Organizing will consist of getting posters into store windows, setting up displays in stores, with leaflets, etc.; we will break yp into teams of three along Jamaica Ave. between Parsons and 169 St, and along New York Blvd, to do the work. Come dressed according to the weather. We need as many people as we can get!

Further info, call Steve Tamarin, Action Chairman, OL 7-7449

Queens Student CORE

Editorial

Good Darkey — Natchitoches, La.

This statue was erected by the city of Natchitoces, Louisiana, in 1927 and bears the inscription, "In Grateful Recognition of the Arduous and Faithful Service to the Good Darkies of Louisiana."

Good Darkey — Jamaica, L. I.

This mural was placed in the Jamaica Savings Bank as the American Negroes' contribution to Long Island history.

This symbolic stereotype dedication to the good darkies of Natchitoches, Louisiana has the same connotation as Banjo Billy to the good darkies of Jamacia, Long Island.

Banjo Billy was a good darkey too! He was happy-go-lucky and would "pluck" on his banjo to the delight of his listeners. Banjo Billy was never a problem to his master because he knew his place. A good darkey is always one who stays in his place.

When the time came to select the historical contribution of the American Negro the Jamaica Savings bank officials could not think of any Negroes that made positive contributions to Long Island. It was natural that they would want to project a stereotype image, void in personality, character and depth. It was natural that they would think of the good darkey whose only aspiration was to serve and amuse his master. Instead of matching the Negroes contribution with others included in the mural, Banjo Billy was hand picked, as the good darkey they felt deserved this recognition.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, The Jamaica Savings Bank, along with our elected city officials and the daily local newspaper have turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to the Negro people of the Jamaica community. They refuse to read the hand writing on the wall. Their eyes and ears are closed to the peaceful, rational community-minded citizens.

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER

Monthly Round-up of Community News

HOLLIS • JAMAICA • OZONE PARK • SPRINGFIELD GARDENS • ST. ALBANS

LAurelton 8-3972

120-37 200th STREET
ST. ALBANS 12, L. I., N. Y.

APR 12 1965

April 8, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
Organization Chairman
National Office
Congress of Racial Equality

Dear Mr. Gore:

Mrs Gular Glover, Cultural Chairman of Queens CORE requested that I send to you a brief summary of our year long protest against a mural, in the Jamaica Savings Bank, Jamaica, Queens.

In April, 1964, when the Jamaica Savings Bank opened their new main offices at 161 St. and Jamaica Avenue, they also opened up their feelings about the Negro living in Long Island.

Stretched across the bank is a mural, depicting historical figures from all ethnic groups, an included in that mural is the Negroes Contribution to Long Island. The Negro is depicted as a happy-go-lucky, ex-slave of the Mott family, Quakers living near Flushing, and a revolutionary hero. This brave hero, does not have a gun in his hand, nor does he have an oar, since he whas suppose to be manning the whale boats. Guess what he has in his hand? A BANJO! BECAUSE HE USE TO MAKE THE LITTLE CHILLUN HAPPY, AND THEY WOULD DANCE AROUND HIM WHILE HE WOULD PLUCK ON THE BANJO. THE CONTRIBUTION OF NEGROES, IS A SILLY LITTLE GRINNING CHARACTER NAMED, "BANJO BILLY".

In May, 1965 the City Commission on Human Rights, reccommeded to the bank that the mural be removed at once, because it was an irritant to the Negro Community. Mr. Edward Bragg, Queens CORE chairman delivered over 10,000 signatures to bank against the mural. Civic, PTA, religious, sorority, fraternal, and numerous individuals, including the local district attorney, Catholic priest, have approached the bank about the mural. We have held a vigil outside the bank, every Monday evening, snow, rain, sleet. Many, many letters have been written.

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER

Monthly Round-up of Community News

HOLLIS • JAMAICA • OZONE PARK • SPRINGFIELD GARDENS • ST. ALBANS

LAurelton 8-3972

120-37 200th STREET
ST. ALBANS 12, L. I., N. Y.

All efforts have proved futile! BECAUSE THE MURAL STILL REMAINS!

It is our belief that the bank could have shown better judgement in the selection. Once the mistake was discovered, it should have been erased. There are many Negroes from Long Island that made positive contributions, and they have been told of this fact, by the Study for Negro Life and History, Queens Branch.

We have appealed to Attorney General L. Leftkowitz, Assemblyman Lama of the State Banking, I have also written numerous letters to all our so-called liberal white legistlators. AND THE MURAL STILL REMAINS.

The City Commission on Human Rights and its figurehead, Madison Jones, could have been more militant. Mr. Jones prefers to brush the issue aside because the bank has convinced him, that the protest is just a "tempest in a teapot." I assure you sir, it is not that small. And if we did not feel the "free thinking" community was not in agreement, we would have dropped the protest long ago.

We have made our minds up/ it may, but it shouldn't take another year to bring down that silly little reminder of how simple minded the Negro can be, or use to be.

Like Uncle Tom, what was his first name. Banjo?

I feel that pressure should be g brought on Mayor Wagner, The Banking Commission, and all these so-called liberal minded legistlatures to make the bank--SHOW CAUSE.

We are a perfect example of what non-violent, peaceful, patient, intelligent, protest will accomplish. NOTHING!

Please excuse the errors, ~~wh~~ for I have had to type somewhat hurriedly. I'f you need any further information, I can be reached at TW 9-1011 during the day, OR LA 86119.

THE COMMUNITY CHATTER
Monthly Round-up of Community News

HOLLIS • JAMAICA • OZONE PARK • SPRINGFIELD GARDENS • ST. ALBANS

LAurelton 8-3972

120-37 200th STREET
ST. ALBANS 12, L. I., N. Y.

But, believe me. You will need more than another letter to those Bigots, in Brooks Brothers suits.

Thank you for your interst.

I remain,

Yours for Dignity,

Ella Ferguson
Chairman, Committee for the Removal
of Banjo Billy from the Jamaica Savings Bank.

Mr. John Adikes
161-01 Jamaica Ave
Jamaica, N.Y.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

April 9

Dear Judy,

We just got the material you mailed us (a bunch of Allen reports)--thanks a lot for it! As far as what we are doing is concerned, I think our Action Chairman, Steve Tamarin, spoke to you about us a while ago. In any case, let me list some of our recent activities: a while back we set up a pretty extensive voter registration program in South Jamaica; beginning in July we're starting a "civic" project in S.J. aimed at waking up the community to the apathy of local politicians concerning all sorts of local problems--lack of traffic lights, signs, good roads, as well as poor sanitation conditions..e.g., garbage is picked up three times a wekk instead of the three times daily prescribed by the Sanitation department. In conjunction with South Jamaica CORE, which is getting on its feet again as you know, we're planning a series of street demonstrations and meetings to arouse any sort of "indignation" which might lead to political awareness--to an awareness that ordinary politicians have no link with the community, that there is no communication between the Negro community and the city government. All this ought to tie in with voter registration at the end of the summer, and with CORE's recent policy on Mayor Wagner and the election.

Also we're trying to get into the community with 1) extensive forums on issues such as Civilian Review Boards, etc. to be held with informed speakers in all sorts of organizations--churches, tenants groups, etc. etc. Along that line we printed up a letter to every church and religious organization in Queens, about 500 in all, asking thatthey work with us and the other civil rights groups in any way possible (we've also had a book drive, collected 10,000 books; set up two fairly large tutoring programs; been working with JOIN, the Job Corps, Huntington Community Center on unemployment). By the way, in regard to political action, we've been trying to get someone like Hamilton Banks of SJ CORE to do something like running for city councilman..it's just a very small idea now, though.

So you can see, I hope, that we <u>are</u> actively engaged, in some ways at least; I really think that something is beginning to move here, and in the city as a whole..though maybe I'm a little too optimistic;...anyway, I hope to hear from you soon about our projects, perhaps you can write some comments, or phone or something. Thanks for everything.

Yours for freedom,

Mark Feinstein

Mark Feinstein
Chairman
JA 304955

Just to let ~~you know~~

JAMAICA AM 22 APR

THAT OUR NEW ~~TELEPHONE~~

NUMBER IS HO5- 0640

WON'T YOU JOT IT DOWN IN YOUR

TELEPHONE NUMBER BOOKLET?

NAME Queens C.O.R.E.

New ADDRESS Box 53 Cambria Heights L.I. N.Y.

C-3479 5/57

send copy to Mrs Flowers 5/6/65

JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK
161-01 JAMAICA AVENUE
JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11432

APR 2 7 1965

JOHN ADIKES
PRESIDENT

April 26, 1965.

Mr. Robert Brookins Gore,
Assistant Director
Department of Organization,
CORE, 38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York.

Dear Mr. Gore:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 13th.

I'm sure you have been influenced by hearsay reports on the effect of our mural on the Negro citizens of Jamaica. There is no question that Mrs. Ferguson and some of her followers do not like the mural. They are not depositors of the Bank. On the other hand, I can advise you factually that the number of our Negro depositors and the number of Negro transactions has increased tremendously over the past year. Many have expressed gratitude that such a pleasant picture of a Negro was included in the mural. TW9-1011

I'm sure you recognize it is impossible to please everyone. Many have talked of a substitute that would fit the requirements of our mural, but no one has come forward with anything practical or satisfactory to us.

Please understand that we have no official suggestion or recommendation from the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights.

Mr. Zimmerman
ECHR
566-5050

Faithfully yours,

John Adikes

JA:GM

President

Queens Reap

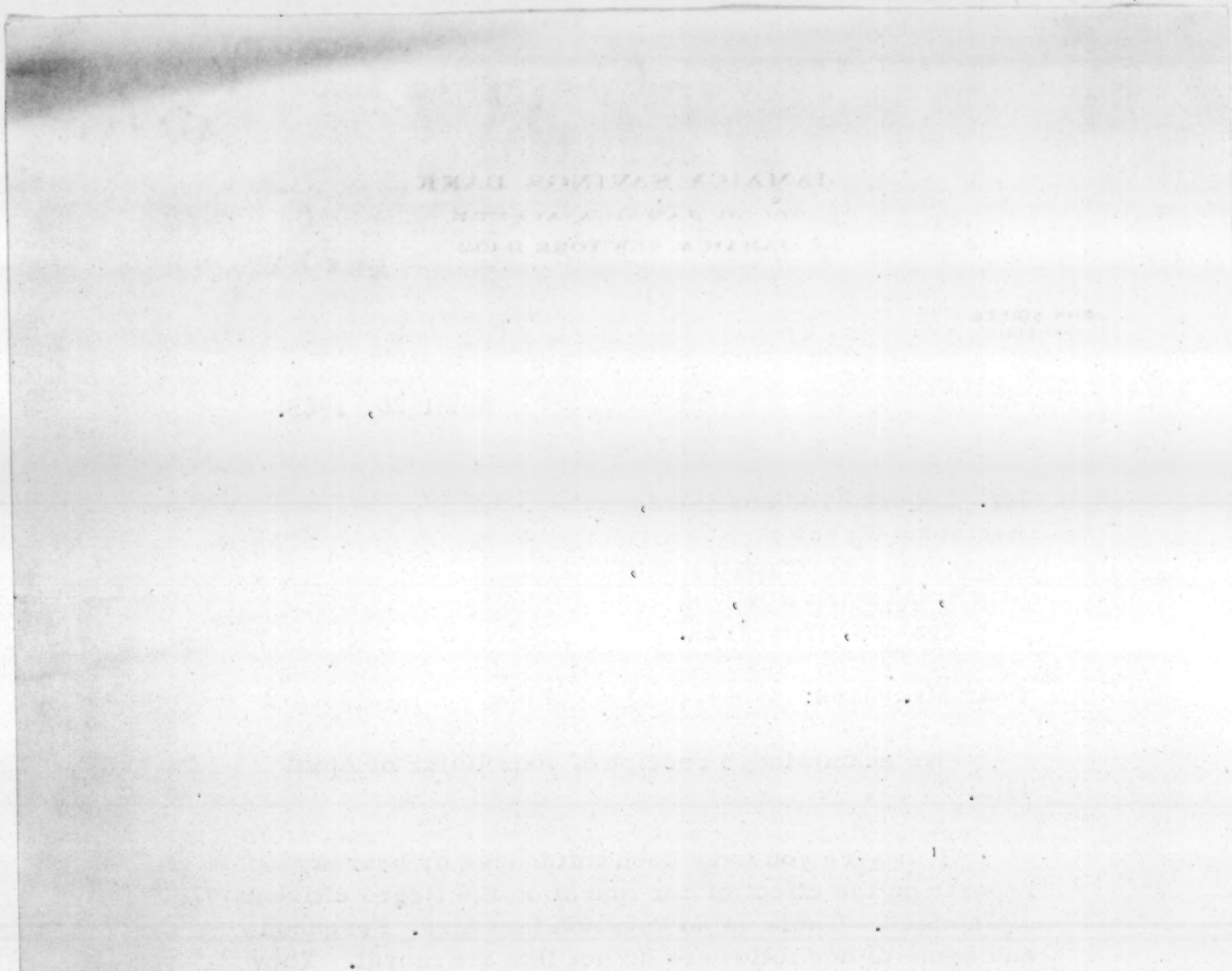
Zimmerman CCHR

Gertrude McBrown

→ to make official recommendation

1. readjust perspective

Mary McVeigh
Rev. Miller



Activities Of Queens C.O.R.E.

June 1964 to April 1965

MAY 4 1965

June - Reorganizing of the chapter.

July - Foley square virgel , We sent some first aid and members to help N. Y. C.O.R.E. duringthe Harlem roit. We had three representives at the convention in Kanas City Mo. Public collections for Cofo, in Miss.

August- We participated in Miss, Freedom Demoncratic Party at Atlantic N. J. We collected clothing for Miss .

Sept. We took part in the demonstrations at Foleysquare, Mr, James Hampton was our chain in for the day.

Oct. Voters Registrations, a Virgil in Laurlton , where crosses had been burnt at two Afro- American homes. We participated in the trailway bus project.

Dec - We had a Christmas concert , we attended regular meetings of the board of of Education.

Jan -we participated in The write in , The Campaign for , Ryan Report.

Feb- March, Book fair, The Crispus Attucks Parade. March 12, 1965.
Crispus Dance March 12, 1965.

April- Protest against, Bango Billy , at the Jamiaca Savings Bank. Mrs Glover participating with other groups.

Mrs Glover , participated in a Demonstration in Albany N. Y.

Mr. Riched Johnson took part in the Selma March.

The chapter took part in the harlem march.
The chapter took part in the World's fair D emonstration.

The chapter took part in the Heritage program all year.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Queens Student CORE
170-16 84 Ave. Jamaica 11432

File →

1965

May 25

Miss Joyce Ware
Regional Director
NE Regional CORE
48 West 125 Street
NYC

Dear Joyce,

I think Steve Tamarin, our Action Chairman, spoke to you a while ago about a rally we're going to be holding on June 6 (Sunday) in South Jamaica concerning voter registration. You said at the time that you'd probably be able to make it to speak at the rally (3 PM, St Albans Memorial Park, Linden and Merrick Blvds). I just want to remind you about it now and give you some idea of our progress.

We applied for a Park Dept permit which is yet to come through, but there shouldn't be any real problem there. Gene Sharp of NAACP gave us his support, and an NAA lawyer will be speaking. We've also invited Reverend Johnson of the Queens Council of something or other (pretty active in civil rights) and Reverend Sherrard, a very active pastor of a Corona church. The general tone of the rally will be aimed specifically at voter registration and the importance of community political action...William Fitz Ryan may also come, and though we've invited Lindsay to speak (he indicated that he probably wouldn't) we've begun to reconsider after reading some of his policy statements on bussing for integration, etc.

In any case, it would be really good if you could get to the rally..we want to get publicity going on it by this Saturday (5/30), so we'd like to hear from you as soon as we can (by the way, of course, the emphasis of the rally will also be on the anti-Wagner campaign, so that would be a good thing to talk about). Please get in touch with me at JA 3-4955 or Steve at OL 7-7449.

Thanks a lot for everything,

Mark Feinstein

Mark Feinstein
Chairman
Queens Student CORE

167

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

~~38 PARK ROW~~
~~NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK~~
~~CORtlandt 7-6270~~

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Steve Tamaim
161-04 Jewel Ave.
Flushing 65 N.Y.

June 2nd, 1965

Dear Joyce;

We will have someone pick you up at regional at about 1:00. The main purposes of this rally are voter registration ad education. We would like you to speak on the particulars of a citizen of New York City. You could then mention CORE's opposition to Mayor Wagner. I don't want to tell you what to speak on, but it might be a good idea to mention the importance of voting in order to insure proper administration of new projects. I think that you can have a pretty free reign over what you say. Thanks

Steve Tamaim
Queens SCORE

Read by Dodd.

SEP 1 9 1965

114-53 207 Street
Cambria Heights N.Y. 11411
September 12, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware, Director
North East Regional, C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Ware,

I feel that it is my duty as a person strongly interested in C.O.R.E., its policies, its ideals and its philosophy, to call on you for help. The chapter here in Queens known as Queens C.O.R.E. is needed. Needed tremendously because it is the only institution with the potential of dramatically activating the Afro-American population into functioning in Civil Rights in this borough. This chapter, going into its fourth year in the borough, its second year under ratification of National C.O.R.E., has never been able to get off to a stabilized program. This is due to cliques, internal dissention and the lack of a planned structure, all having kept it divided and reforming. (This last statement is my personal opinion.)

Examples of my drawn opinion are:

1) Without an Action Chairman, and without funds or preparation, demonstrations against "Banjo Billy" are being resumed.
2) Dissident members who were successful in dividing the Chapter are being reinstated without following the Constitution of the Chapter.
3) Decisions reached in Executive Board meetings are disregarded.
   a) Person handling membership was explicitely directed at the Exec. Board meeting to work on membership and solicitation of funds ONLY. Yet this person without making any contact with other members of the Board, has seen fit to communicate with the Jamaica Water Co. through a strong letter, even to the inclusion of threatening a picket line on the issue of jobs for Afro-Americans. You will note here, this is in complete

defiance of not only leaving the duties assigned him by the Chapter, but also of C.O.R.E.'srules on investigation, negotiation, then action. It appears to me that this type of action on the part of an individual not only damages the image of the local chapter but that of National C.O.R.E.

b) All Executive Board members have been told repeatedly that clearance for financial operations and expenditures must be cleared with the Treasurer after discussion before the Exec. Board. Yet, telephone service for the office, two extensions - one in an individual's home plus processing of an application for special listing in the white pages was executed without any discussion, or agreement by the Exec. Board. The said mentioned telephone, two extensions and special listing were being billed to another Executive Board member without his consent or knowledge. The latter Exec. Board member happens to be me.

At this time I am sure you will agree with me, such acts as stated beforehand will call for another dividing and re-forming within the chapter.

To prevent this occurence, I have discussed with Mrs. Dorothy Conway, Chairman, the fact that I was going to call on National C.O.R.E. for assistance.

I implore you, Miss Ware, to use whatever steps you see fit to prevent the desctruction of this chapter and to establish it on a sound and productive basis.

Fraternally yours for freedom,

Richard M. Johnson

Richard M. Johnson

copy to Mrs. Dorothy Conway

P.O. Box 1044
Jamaica, N.Y.
11431

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter... Queens ... St. Albans ... N.Y. ... 11412 (City or County) (State) Date... July 15 1965

NAME	ADDRESS number street zone	Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
Steve Levitt	134-29 166 Pl. Jamaica 11434	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Jean Schulz Secy	376 Clinton St. Hempstead 31	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Bettie Thompson	183-16 Elmira Ave Hollis 11423	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Linda Rubenstein	141-59 85 Rd. Jamaica	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Oscar J. Vazs	164-13 73rd Ave Flushing 11366	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Ilse Hurst	86-06 208th St. Queens Vil 11427	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Dorothy Conway Chmn.	111-04 204th St Albans	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Isaiah Clinton Treasurer	107-11-142 St Jamaica NY	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Otis Conway	111-04 204th St St. Albans	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Judson Jenkins	205-23 115Rd. HOLLIS, N.Y. 11412	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Richard L. Johnson Exec. Director	114-53 207th St Cambria Heights	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
Lew de Leon Asst. Chmn.	185-02 Hillcrest Ave Hollis NY	3	-	1	√0	1	√0
	Total This Sheet					18	00

Amount remitted herewith $.....

Please send receipt to:

Signed: Lew de Leon
Name

Queens C-O-R-E
Address

P.O. Box 1044 - Jamaica NY 11431
City & State

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

$18.00

Q U E E N S C O R E N E W S L E T T E R - A U G U S T 1965

On June 19th, Queens CORE carried out the door to door Can Solicitation to aid Mississippi and Louisiana.

The following people took part in this project and Queens CORE wishes to express its gratitude:

MAXINE WILLIAMS, WAYNE LA BLANC, CLARA SCHOREDER, BETTIE THOMPSON

LILLIAN FREEMON, JEAN SCHULZ, WARREN BAILEY, OTIS, DOROTHY AND

JULIUS CONWAY, MR. LEWIS, MR. FERNANZA AND MR. DE LEON.

There was a very generous response to this request for aid by the vast majority of citizens in Hollis and St. Albans. However, had we had the assistance of more CORE members in carrying out this project we would have reaped a larger harvest and this would have been VERY useful in every aspect of the Civil Rights struggle.

NORTH EAST REGIONAL held a conference at the Regional office and each chapter was requested to have 10 members attend. Queens CORE was not able to come up with this number. There was ONLY ONE new member who attended the conference which was held at the Washington Temple for Brooklyn CORE, and this was WAYNE LA BLANC. Queens CORE wishes to thank him most sincerely.

****

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANTS WERE KIND AND GENEROUS ENOUGH TO CONTRIBUTE TO QUEENS CORE AND WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS:

Chas. T.H. Greenbaum, Dec., Inc.
91-11 Merrick Road
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Boulevard Sash Door and Con's., Inc.
114-02 Merrick Road
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Linden Liquor Sales, Inc.
163-01 Linden Boulevard
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Merrick Boulevard Animal Hospital
115-31 Merrick Boulevard
Jamaica, L.I., New York

Joan Shoes
188-13 Linden Boulevard
St. Albans, New York

cont'd.

James Wilber Insurance Agency
191-35 109 Road
Hollis, L.I., New York

Stein's Wines & Liquors
136 13 Farmers Boulevard
Springfield Gardens, L.I., New York

Flair Realty
188-40 Linden Boulevard
St. Albans, L.I., New York

****

NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1965

The theme of the 1965 National Convention was "The Black Ghetto - An Awakening Giant". Queens CORE had 3 votes, the same as any community chapter. I attended the following workshops.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Here, the main idea is to get the entire community involved and try to determine what we can do for them as a community service and not what they can do for us. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to hold mass meetings.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND FUND RAISING

To try and get as many churches involved as possible and also try to get clubs to have affairs to raise money for us and National CORE.

CORE SCHOLORSHIP AND DEFENSE FUND

Any person who wishes to donate to the organization, with Tax deduction, should make check payable to the above name.

There were as many as 10 persons representing some chapters and of course, this enabled them to attend all workships.

There was a great deal of disoussion about doing away with paper chapters, which is what we are supposed to be, because what we are doing is not being made known. I fought to defend us and promise not to let this happen again.

I do believe we should be prepared to send at least 3 people and a tape recorder to the 1966 National Convention, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

Most of the Northern Chapters wanted to support the Deacons for defense in the South but the Chairman of the Deacons said that he did not want CORE to turn to his philosophy, but would set up places all over the country to protect CORE people.

cont'd.

There was a Mr. Walter Oday, from Federal Equal Employment Opportunity, who said that if a Negro school is built within one block of a White school this should be reported to the Justice Department. And also that, any teacher who is fired because of Civil Rights demonstrations would be placed back to work in September. Some of the schools have placed a Negro teacher in a White school but this will not work -- all schools must be fully integrated by 1967 or lose Federal funds. Some will be integrated in September 1965.

Mr. Farmer said that all chapters should take part in politics.

The Field Secretary is to work with all the chapters. All members of all chapters are to attend an orientation meeting. There are to be workshops set up for all chapters.

Everyone jumped for joy when Carl Hacker came in the plenary session and said the Federal Government had just placed an injunction against the police in Bol. La.

Dick Gregory came in and talked with us before going to the Stallion Club to make his appearance, for which, part of the money will go to CORE.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT CORE COMMUNITY CENTERS AID IN ORGANIZING URBAN GHETTO AREAS.

THERE WERE ALSO PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS.

I remain, Yours in Freedom

Dorothy Conway, Chrman.

Q U E E N S C O R E N E E D S Y O U R H E L P !!!!!

YES! I WOULD LIKE TO HELP QUEENS C O R E WORK FOR FREEDOM FOR ALL.

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

TELEPHONE_____

I am interested in working on the following committies:

Education_____Publicity_____Employment_____Action_____

Fund Raising_____Secretarial_____Day available_____

Please return to Queens Core, 189-22 Keesville Ave., St. Albans, New York

QUEENS

C-O-R-E

PRESENTS

James Brown

IN CONCERT

— AT THE —

Linden Manor Ballroom

114-32 MERRICK BLVD., ST. ALBANS, N. Y.

WITH

SIR, LON DeLEON

"THE BIKE" DANCERS

GEORGE BRUCE

LEONTYNE WATTS

EDDIE JERIGAN SINGERS

FANNY BRAITHWAITE

Lady of Achievement

SWINGING BAND

EDDIE O. J. — M. C.

Sir, Lon DeLeon, Chr. Ent.

Wed. Oct. 27, 1965

FROM 8 P. M. TO 12 P. M.

Advance Ticket $2.00, at the door $2.50

PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY THE LETTER SHOP, 117-18 FARMERS BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y. — AR 6-2700

CORE

Queens Newsletter

DOROTHY CONWAY, Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

I would first like to thank Mrs. Valerie Brown for accompanying me to Washington, D. C., during August in regard to the unseating of the present Mississippi delegates and seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

There will be a march on Washington, D. C., September 16, Queens C.O.R.E. would like to send a few people to represent us. There will be a large group of people from Mississippi.

There was a request for aid or advice from a Laurelton homeowner regarding difficulties with the Laurelton Fair Housing Council (an all-white council). The party had been trying to sell his $41,000 ranch to a Negro. I turned this over to the N. Y. C. Commission of Human Rights and notified National C.O.R.E.

A Mrs. Lillian Freeman went to a real estate broker for an apartment, and gave him money for an apartment which never materialized. The broker avoided returning this money until he received a telephone call stating ONLY that Queens C.O.R.E. had been notified of this.

The broker immediately said "Mrs. Freeman would get her money back if she would pick it up."

Mrs. Jenkins and her mother applied for a 3½ room apartment in Cunningham Heights and were told that none were available. I then went with her and we were showed an apartment but were told that we would have to call the next day (the occupants were not certain they were moving).

Mr. and Mrs. Schulz (two white members of Queens C.O.R.E.) applied for the same apartment and were shown two apartments already vacant which were available for immediate occupancy.

I turned this over to the N. Y. C. Commission of Human Rights. Soon after Mrs. Jenkins and her mother were given the apartment they wanted.

Mr. Oliver Jones and Mr. Lon DeLeon accompanied me to a conference-workshop in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Aug. 14. I would like to thank them for accompaning me.

ITEMS

Queens C.O.R.E. members participated in a lobby in support of the Mississippi Challenge, on Wednesday, August 25, 1965, in Washington, D. C.

The lobby was sponsored by the Queens Committee support of the Mississippi Challenge, and was organized nationally by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The challenge, as it has come to be known, was introduced on the floor by Rep. William F. Ryan. The Challenge contests the election of five Mississippi Congressmen as illegal, because it took place under a system of voting which almost totally excluded more than 42 per cent of the population of the state because they were Negro. The Challenge requests the unseating of the delegation and the holding of new elections under Federal supervision. The Queens group had interviews with Rep. J. Addabbo of South Ozone Park, who originally voted for seating, and who promised his support of the Challenge, Rep. Delaney and Rep. Halpern, who were urged to support the Challenge and supporting legislation.

Valerie Brown

Good news, good news, there is always good news. In these times, when things are moving forward, we can feel proud that there is turning more favorable for the Negro.

Our membership has increased by about 40 people. The membesrhip drive is still on. For those of you who know someone who would like to join C.O.R.E., have them call HO 5-9088, or stop in at our office at 189-22 Keesville Avenue. The office is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Monday through Friday.

The outline for this fall is schools, housing, jobs, and community anti-poverty programing.

I and others from Queens C.O.R.E. took part in a demonstration at the Democratic Headquarters on the Legislature redistricting. Queens C.O.R.E. also played a part at the Jamaica Savings Bank. Demonstrations were about the mural of Banjo-Billy. (This is a mural of a Negro man playing a banjo and one leg up in the air.) The bank said "that Banjo-Billy was a Civil War hero. We disagree. The demonstrations are still going on, if not by Queens C.O.R.E. by other civil rights groups. National C.O.R.E has sent a letter to the president of the bank And we now hope that Banjo-Billy's time is just about up.

Lon De Leon, Membership Chairman

POLITICAL REPORT

JUDSON DICKSON

Queens C.O.R.E. Poltical Action Chairman

The political arena warming up in Queens for the primary and coming election.

It is C.O.R.E.'s new policy to not only be more politically involved in politics but to become partisan in politics. C.O.R.E. city-wide is backing William Fitz Ryan for the Democratic nominee for Mayor of the City of New York. We in C.O.R.E. feel that he is by far the best candidate, and we are already engaged in an active campaign to help him win the primary race.

In the 22nd council district we supported Paul Gibson for City Council. Paul is a young forward-looking civil rights lawyer who, with the Honorable Kenneth Brown, will give us the kind of political leadership that this community so badly needs. Paul Gibson received over 2,000 votes in a 5-man race. Queens Poltical Coordinating Council.

The following merchants were kind and generous to contribute to Queens C.O.R.E. and we wish to express our thanks:

CHAS. T. H. GREENBAUM, DEC., Inc.
91-11 MERRICK RD., JAMAICA

BOULEVARD SASH DOOR AND CON'S, Inc.
114-02 MERRICK RD., JAMAICA

LINDEN LIQUOR SALES, Inc.
163-01 LINDEN BLVD., JAMAICA

MERRICK BOULEVARD ANIMAL HOSPITAL
115-31 MERRICK BLVD., JAMAICA

JOAN SHOES
188-13 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS

JAMES WILBER INSURANCE AGENCY
191-35 109th RD., HOLLIS, L. I.

STEIN'S WINES & LIQUORS
136-13 FARMERS BLVD., SPRINGFIELD GARDENS

FLAIR REALTY
188-40 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS

QUEENS C.O.R.E.
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
189-22 KEESEVILLE AVENUE • ST. ALBANS, N. Y. 11412 • HO 5-9088

December 22, 1965

DEC 27 1965

Dr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wiley:

Listed below please find our new officers resulting from our election in November:

Mr. Lon de Leon, Chairman of Queens chapter
Mrs. Jones, 1st Vice Chairman "
Mrs. Schlotz, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Grace Minns, Recording Secretary
Mr. Clinton, Treasurer
Mrs. Rubenstein, Publicity
Mr. Albentine, Project Chairman
Mr. Dinkenson, Political Chairman
Mrs. G. Glover, Housing Chairman
Mrs. Booker, Education Chairman
Mr. Jones, Steering Committee Chairman
Miss L. Watts, Mrs. Eddie O.J., Entertainment Chairmen

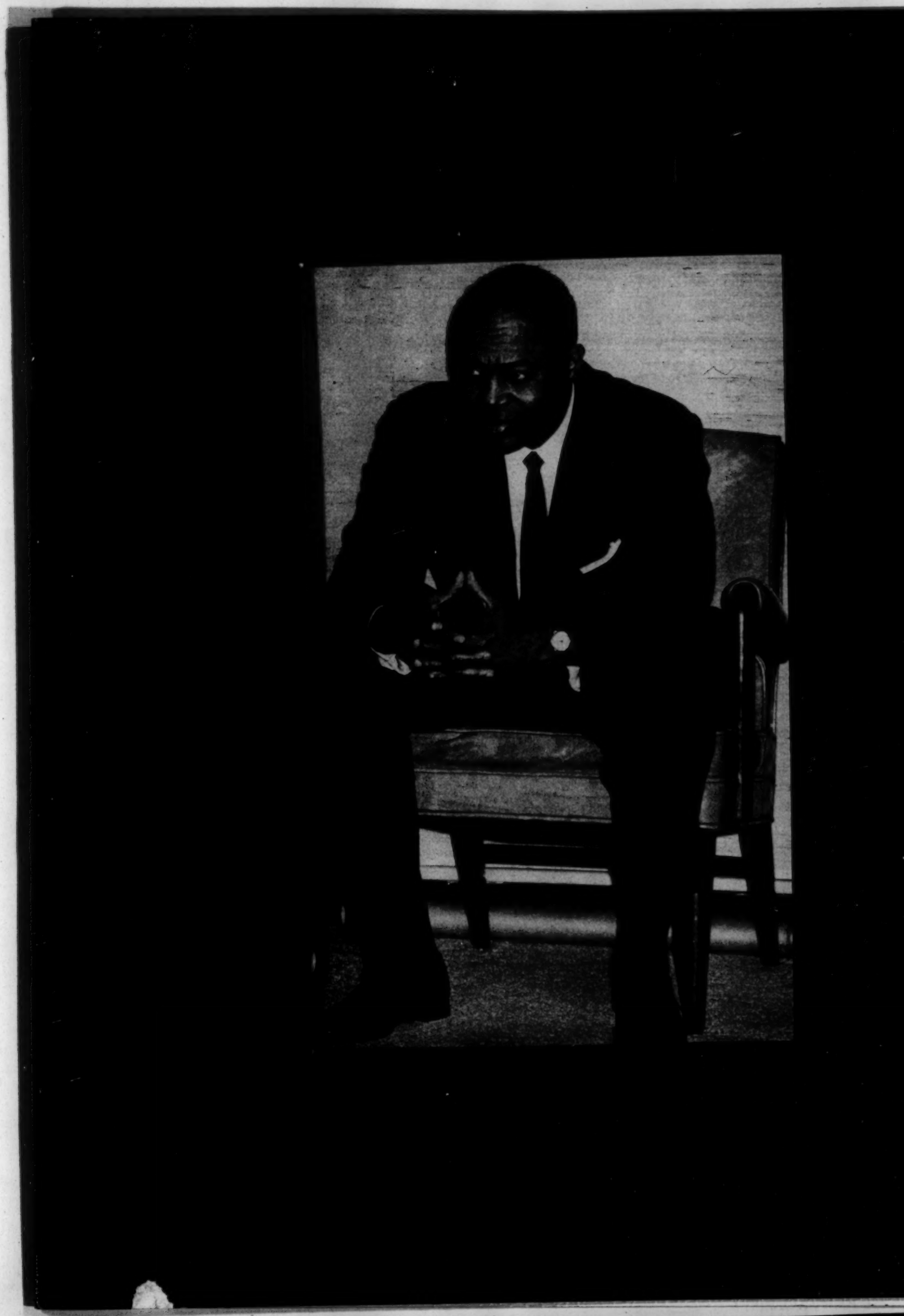
Please discard any old mailing plates and the post office box number as we are getting material late. We are now receiving all mail at the office. In case of an emergency, the Chapter Chairman's address is 185-02 Hilburn Avenue, St. Albans; phone - 454-3249.

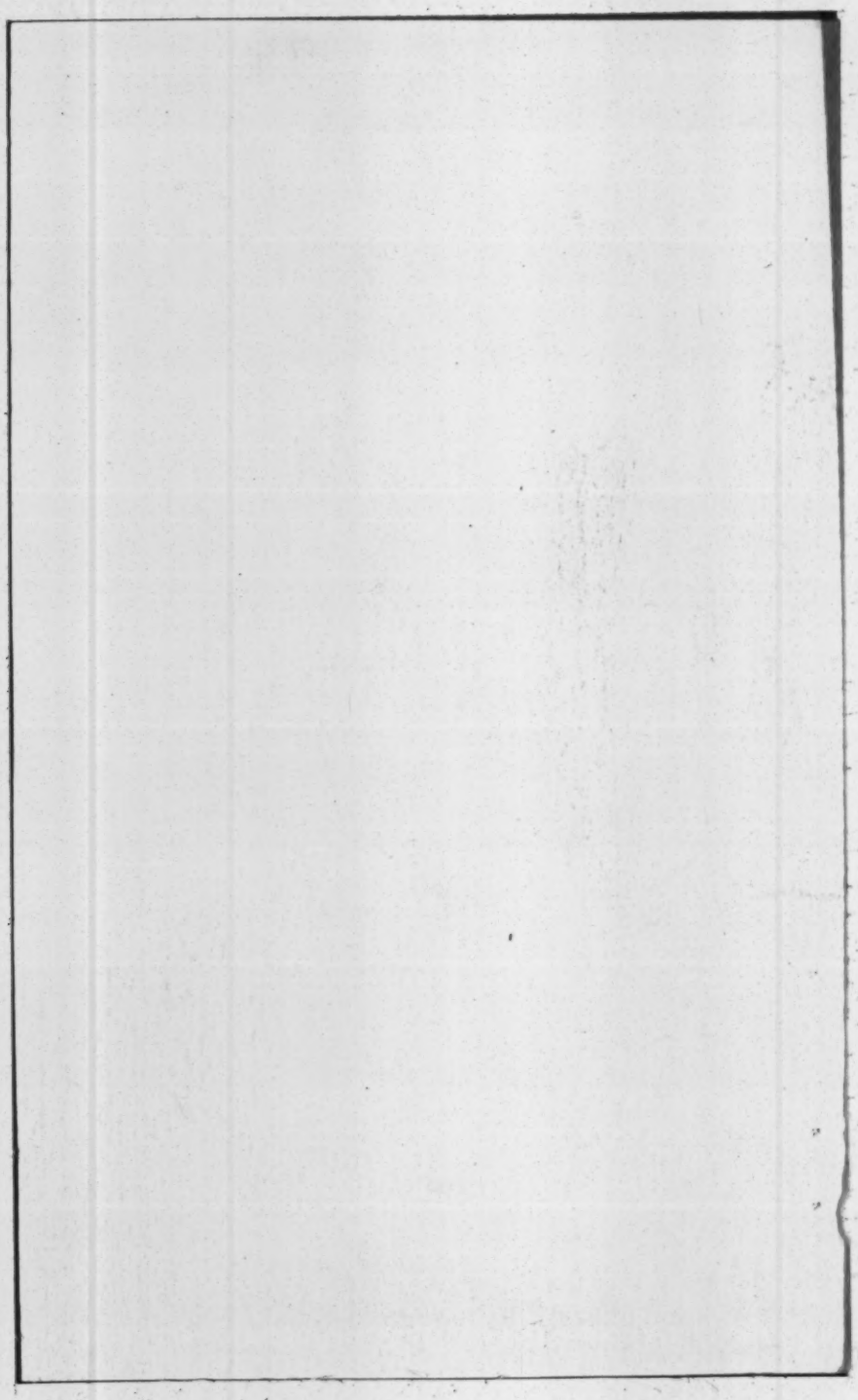
Thank you and best wishes for the holiday season and the new year.

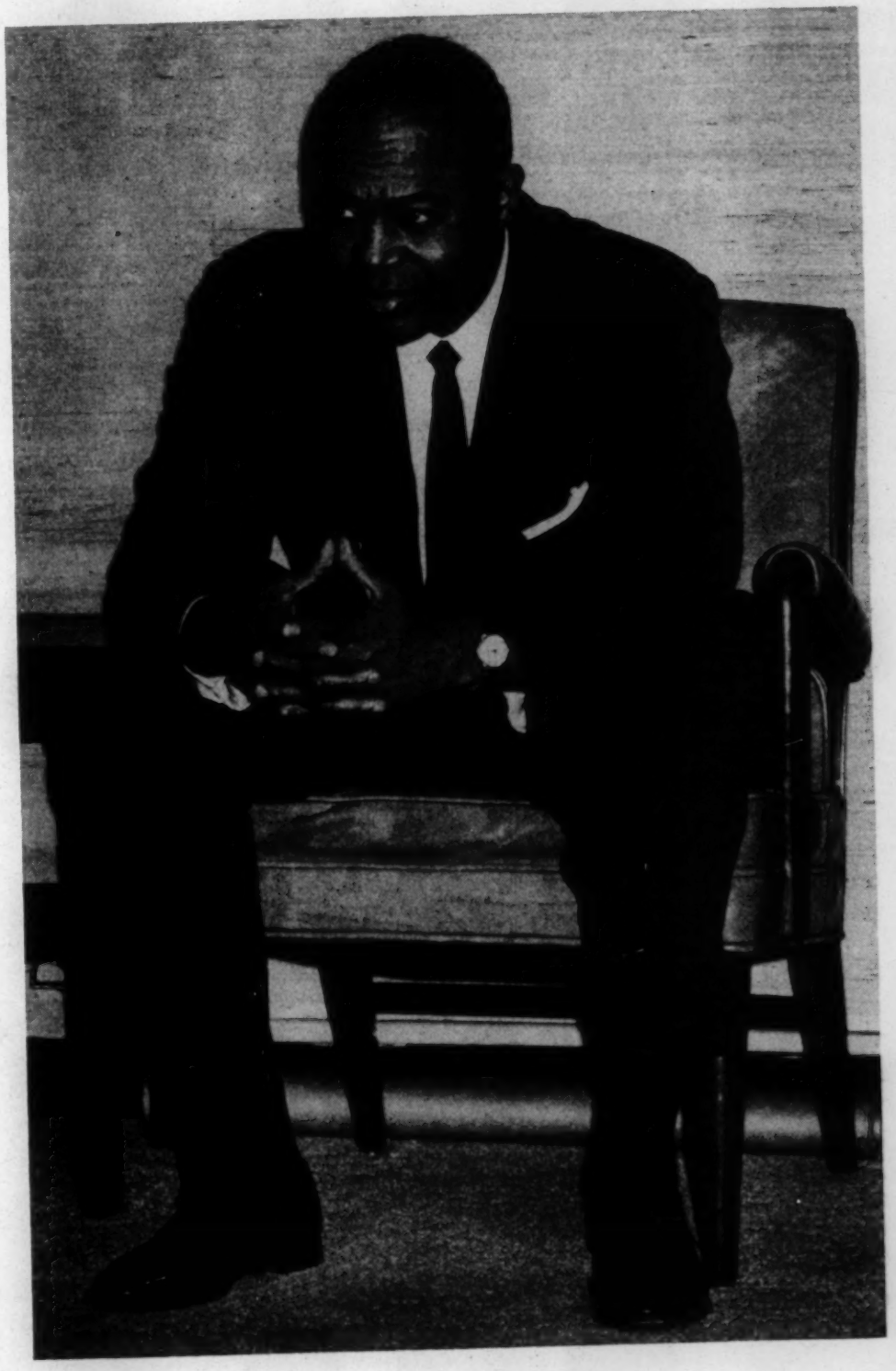
Sincerely,

Lon de Leon
Chapter Chairman

LdL/lw







JAMES FARMER

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

COrtlandt 7-6270

JAMES FARMER

National Director

The following is extracted from the February, 1964, issue of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

The organization that has gained the most enthusiastic support by young Negroes in their struggle for civil rights, especially in the South, is the Congress of Racial Equality. Although it is not as old as some of the other organizations, CORE has captured the imagination of the younger generation. Under the leadership of its National Director, James Farmer, CORE has pioneered successfully in such tactics as Freedom Rides, sit-ins, stand-ins, and, more recently the jail-ins.

Farmer was one of the group that founded CORE in 1942. He was its first National Chairman and became its National Director in 1961. In the spring of 1961, he led CORE's first Freedom Ride; as a result, he was held in Mississippi jails for more than a month. Farmer has also worked for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the NAACP, and several labor unions.

James Farmer was born in Marshall, Texas on January 12, 1920, the son of a scholar and the grandson of a slave. He earned his B. S. degree in chemistry from Wiley College when he was only eighteen years old. He enrolled in the School of Religion of Howard University, Washington, D. C., to prepare for the Methodist ministry. As a student he was active in the Christian Youth Movement, serving as Vice Chairman of the National Council of Methodist Youth and the Christian Youth Council of North America. Farmer received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1941, but declined ordination. Recalling that the Methodist Church in the South was then segregated, he says, "I didn't see how I could honestly preach the Gospel of Christ in a church that practiced discrimination. . . . But I never abandoned His teaching. It is still very much part of my thinking.

Instead of entering the ministry, Farmer turned his energies toward social action. From 1941 to 1945 he served as race relations secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. From 1946 to 1948 he took part in the organizing drive in the South of the Upholsterers' International Union. Later he served as international representative of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union, and in 1958 he was designated one of a five-man delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to fifteen African countries. Farmer also served as a Program Director for the NAACP and was a commentator on radio and television programs sponsored by the United Auto Workers in Detroit.

In 1942, with a group of students at the University of Chicago, Farmer organized the first chapter of CORE. The group intended, in his words, "to substitute bodies for exhortations," and to apply to the struggle for racial equality in the United States the techniques of nonviolence and passive resistance that Gandhi used so successfully in India's struggle for independence.

As National Director of CORE, Farmer not only plans projects but also participates in carrying many of them out. He was one of the original Freedom Riders, and, like most of the group, he spent forty days in jail in 1961. He was next imprisoned in August, 1963, for leading a civil rights demonstration in Plaquemine, Louisiana. Tear gas and electric cattle prods were used against the demonstrators, and Farmer, along with 232 others, was arrested for "disturbing the peace and obstructing the sidewalk." He was released from jail on August 29. On September 1, Plaquemine's Negroes staged an even larger demonstration. Police used tear gas and high-powered hoses on demonstrators who took refuge in a church parsonage. On April 22, 1964, he was arrested with over 300 other CORE members from all over the country, who had assembled in New York to protest segregation and discrimination practiced by many states exhibiting at the World's Fair. On several occasions during the spring and summer of 1965, Mr. Farmer led demonstrations in Bogalusa, Louisiana, directed at the brutality of the police there, the exclusion of Negroes from jobs in the city government, and employment discrimination by the city's largest employer.

Mr. Farmer received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities from Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 1, 1965.

Farmer is married to the former Lula Peterson and is the father of two girls.

Queens C. O. R. E. has been organized little more than 4 years, was the first civil rights group to work with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants in Jamaica, in setting up, a job program for the Negro and drop outs.

Queens C. O. R. E. also helped to make Rochdale Village cosmopolitan. The White Castle is now white and black, and under our new leadership Queens CORE was the first to sit and talk with the Good Fathers at St. John's University, one and half hours and got the real truth about the striking teachers, out of 600 teachers they have no Negro teachers there, out of 13,000 students very few Negroes.

Our chairman met with Mr. Frank O'Connor and Mr. William Booth at Boro Hall, on the anti poverty program for the community. We need a job training education program for adults, day and night, school playgrounds equipped with flood lights, for our children.

We are still fighting the murial on the wall at Jamaica Savings Bank "Mr. Banjo Billy".

Queens has more portable class rooms than any of the schools in the City of New York. We need better schools and better teachers.

Queens CORE dispute request won the battle with the teachers and bus drivers at Maimonides Institute. The bus drivers are getting the same qualifications as any other school bus driver in New York and are not doing maintenance work.

We hope to get our Little City Halls in this city and put a hurting on povetry and stop talking about it * * * One—Jobs, Two—Adult Education Program, Three—Public Schools, Four—Housing.

LON DE LEON, *Chairman*

Sir. Lon De Leon have a series of TV films showing in Europe call "The Bike." He and his sister wrote, Mrs. Frankie Lee Brownlee, Mr. Booth, Secretary.

Sir. Lon De Leon song and dance man of Command Performance is now Queens CORE New Chairman.

Our Best Wishes For

A Successful Future To Our Friend,

MR. JAMES FARMER

Would Love To See

Little City Halls In This City

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN SIR LON DE LEON
1st VICE CHR. MRS. IRENE JONES
2nd VICE CHR. ISAIAH MOULTRIE
CORR. SECY. MISS EMMA D. GRACE
REC. SECY. MRS. GRACE MINNS
TREASURER MR. ISAAH CLINTON
PUBLICITY MRS. LINDA RUBENSTEIN
MR. WILLIAM TOLES OF URBAN LEAGUE
PROJECT CHR. MR. NAT SHERMAN
POLITICAL CHR. MR. JUDSON DINKINS
EMPLOYMENT CHR. MR. JACK OSTLING, JR.
HOUSING CHR. MRS. GULAR GLOVER
EDUCATION CHR. MRS. MARIE BOOKER
STEERING COM. CHR. MR. ISAAH CLINTON
COMMUNITY CHR. MRS. DOROTHY CONWAY
ENTERTAINMENT CHR. MRS. EDDIE O. J., *MRS. LEONTYNE WATTS*
ACTION CHR. MR. NAT SHERMAN

HONORED GUEST

MAYOR JOHN LINDSAY
A. D. NAT H. HENTEL
COUNCILMAN MATTHEW J. TROY, JR.
CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH P. ADDABBO
PRES. OF NAACP W. EUGENE SHARPE
COMM. OF HUMAN RIGHTS MR. WILLIAM BOOTH
PRES. OF CITY COUNCIL FRANK D. O'CONNOR
COMM. OF FIRE DEPT. ROBERT O. LOWERY
MR. PAUL GIBSON, JR., ASST. TO MAYOR
MR. ROY WILKINS, NAACP
MR. BAYARD RUSTIN, CIVIC RIGHTS FIGHTER
MR. JAMES SMITH, ASST. TO MAYOR
MR. KENNETH BROWNE ASSEMBLYMAN
BOROUGH PRES. MARIO J. CARRILLO
MR. GUY BREWER, BORO. PRES. ASST.
MR. A. RANDOLPH PHILLIP
GLORIA LYNN, ENTERTAINMENT GUEST

QUEENS CORE

We cut to the core to cure the cause, if the cause is cure CORE. Does not cut.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE

MRS. EDDIE O. J., CHR.
MRS. GULAR GLOVER
MR. NAT SHERMAN
MRS. SHIRLEY LEAVY
MRS. EILEEN SCHNEIDER
MRS. THELMA ROSENBERG
MISS EMMA D. GRACE
MRS. IDA FREEMAN

MISS CATHERINE BASSIE, *MAYOR OF ST. ALBANS, M.C.*

GUEST SPEAKER

ATT. FLOYD McKISSICK (NEW DIRECTOR)

Mr. Floyd McKissick is from Durham, North Carolina, has been fighting the Civil Rights Movement, that all men are created equal, and if this is true then treat them the same.

ENTERTAINMENT

MISS D'AMITA JO AND HER *TRIO*
JIMMY PELHAM, *COMMEDIAN*
MISS ANNA ENGLISH, *SINGER*
FRANK DAVIS, *SINGER*
JOE LEE WILSON, *BAND POWER TREE REC. ART.*
LEROY CAPERS, *SINGER*
"THE JAZZTONES" *CONDUCTED BY SIR LON DE LEON*
GEORGE BRUCE *SINGER*
ALL STAR BAND

HONORED ARTISTS GUESTS

HARRY BELAFONTE
LEON BIBB
MR. EDDIE O. J., *OF WWRL RADIO*
MISS GLORIA LYNN

GL 4-5369

ROBERT JONES

GUITARIST INSTRUCTOR

THEORY TAUGHT

185-17 Mangin Avenue — St. Albans 12, N. Y.

LAurelton 8-7757

FLAIR REALTY

Houses Brought — Sold & Traded

The Rental Headquarters of Queens

188-40 Linden Blvd. — St. Albans, N. Y.

AR 6-9882

A Busines Without A Sign

Is a Sign of No Business

BRUCE PERFECT SIGN CO.

WE SPECIALIZE IN TRUCK LETTERING

SHO CARDS — WINDOWS

Wood - Plastic - Metal - Electric

201-12 Linden Blvd. — St. Albans, N. Y.

AR 6-8000 — License No. L-1290

LEN-HAR LIQUORS

LEONARD KARP

122-23 New York Boulevard — Jamaica 34, N. Y.

JA 9-9726
JA 9-0759

276-9804
276-9824

KITCHEY'S KORNER

Cor. Linden & Sutphin Blvds.
Jamaica, N. Y.

KITCHEY'S HIDE-A-WAY

183-17 140th Avenue
Springfield Gardens, N. Y.

Clara — Maria — Carmelita — Junior

Bowman's Showplace

"If You Can't Stop
Smile When You Pass"

AT THE BAR

Billie, Van, Candy, Millie,
Brownie, Junior, Mary

Song Stilist—Miss Anna English

Ent. Thurs. - Fri. - Sat. & Sun.

111-59 Farmers Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

HO 5-9380

Greetings

MRS. GULOR GLOVER

QUEENS CORE CHAIRMAN ON HOUSING

FANNY'S FASHIONS

CUSTOM MADE

Dresses — Hats — Suits

166-14 JAMAICA AVENUE

LAurelton 8-0753

KERN'S LIQUOR STORE

WINE - LIQUORS
CORDIALS

Lic. No. L 853

116-67 Newburg Street St. Albans, 12, N. Y.
Across From L.I.R.R. Station

NACHMAN-CADILLAC

NACHMAN MOTORS CORPORATION

138-49 Hillside Avenue Jamaica 35, N. Y.

GREETINGS

A FRIEND OF QUEENS CORE

FINE FOODS

If you don't like the grocer in your
neighborhood stop in BETTY'S
where I know you would

BETTY L. WILLIAMS, Prop.

111th Avenue & Farmers Blvd.

GOOD LUCK TO YOU

KAY'S FLORIST

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

St. Albans: OL 7-9666 - 114-40 Merrick Blvd. - OL 8-9095

Brooklyn: 42 Albany Ave. - PR 2-3556

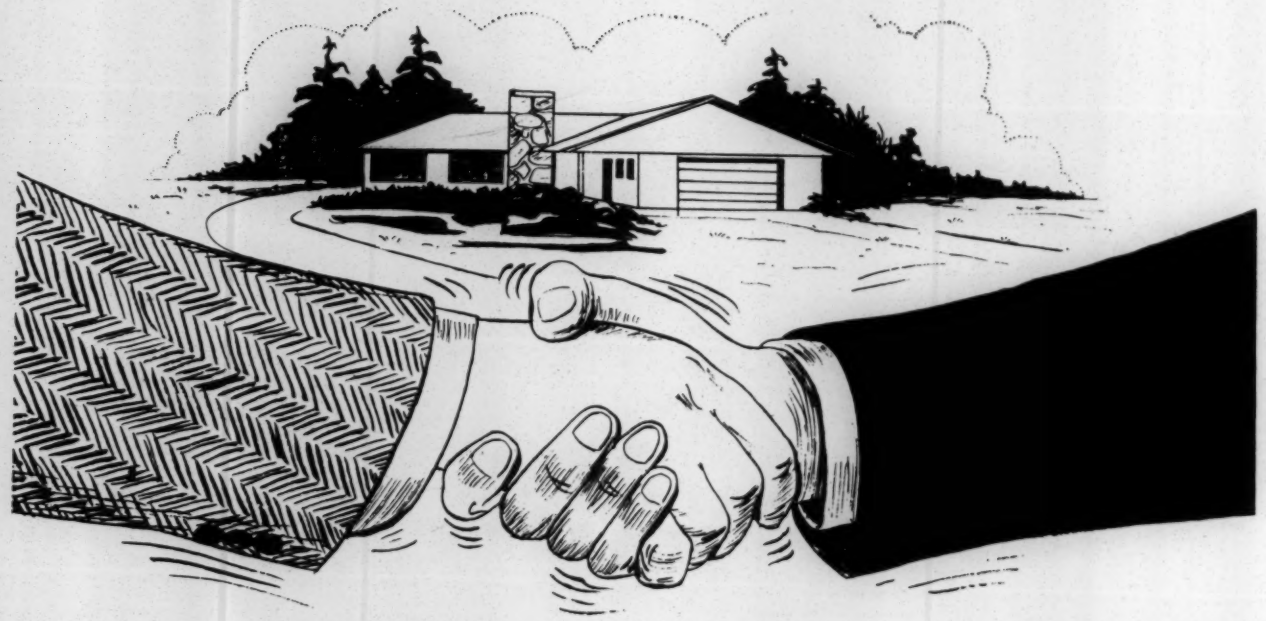
VAN'S - STOP AND MEET

OLDTIMERS, FORMER EMPLOYEES, FRIENDS

MISS VAN BROOKS, HOSTESS

AT BOWMAN'S SHOWPLACE

112TH AVENUE AT FARMERS BLVD., ST. ALBANS



LET'S PROMOTE COMMUNITY PRIDE

BE A PART OF YOUR

- CIVIC
- RELIGIOUS
- POLITICAL

ORGANIZATIONS

SUPPORT THE COMPANY THAT

SUPPORTS YOUR COMMUNITY

Ebony Oil Corp.

QUEENS CORE

Welcomes

Att. Floyd McKissick

As Our National Director

For Education, Employment

Housing or Any Problems

Call or Visit

189-22 KEESEVILLE AVENUE

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.

HO 5-9088

Herb
Referred to Queens Cole

MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON ANTI-POVERTY

Room 1502
100 Church Street
New York, N.Y.

February 8, 1966

Dear Community Leader:

I am pleased to let you know that my Task Force on Poverty will hold a public hearing in Long Island City on Wednesday, February 16, 1966, to hear from your community about its ideas for conducting an effective war on poverty both at the local and the city level. Similar hearings are being held throughout the city. The ideas and opinions expressed will be presented to the Task Force for evaluation and discussion. They will help to make up the program which we will conduct in the city.

Members of the Task Force and its staff will be available to discuss in detail the views of any person or organization in the community.

The hearing will take place at P.S. 111, 37-15 13th Street, Long Island City, and will begin at 8:00 a.m. and last until 11:00 p.m. If you would like to speak at the hearing, please contact the Task Force staff at 566-5685 to arrange for a time at which your views may be heard.

If we can be of any help to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

John V. Lindsay
MAYOR

FEB 14

Queens CORE

Queens CORE
189-22 Keeseville avenue
St Albans NY 11412
February 17, 1966

Mr. Herbert Callender
Director of Organization
38 Park row
New York New York 10038

Dear Sir:

My name is Judson Dinkins, I am the political action Chairman of Queens C.O.R.E. The first information that I received Concerning your letter Was today Feb 17, 1966

I was not made aware of information of this importance.

Since I have been given the responsibility to answer or fill in this information please address further Correspondence to me at Queens C.O.R.E Address.

I shall be happy to Cooperate in any way and shall not be late in reporting.

Yours for freedom

Judson Dinkins

Marcia.

Fyi

Steve Tamarin
of N.E. Queens Student
CORE called re
status of Visiting
Queens CORE groups.
Bob was at a
meeting there and
can possibly give
you more details.
Mr. T. would like for
you to call him
back: OL 7-7449

Mimi

OK G.
JUL 7 1966

7-5-66

Dear Sir or Madame:

I Isaiah Clinton of 107-11 142 Street, Jamaica New York, 11435, are no longer the treasurer of the Queens Core Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, 189-22 Keesville Avenue Hollis, New York.

Would you remove my name as co-signer of the Queens Core checks. I am no longer responsible for the financing of checks of this organization.

Isaiah Clinton

Isaiah Clinton
107-11-142nd St.
Jamaica / N.Y. 11435

CORE AND NONVIO

CORE, THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, is a national organization with affiliated local groups, committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct nonviolent action. All groups affiliated with national CORE agree to follow the nonviolent procedure in all action which they sponsor.

NONVIOLENCE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE A POWERFUL SOCIAL FORCE. A threefold type of power characterizes nonviolence: (1) the power of active goodwill and non-retaliation; (2) the power of public opinion against an injustice; (3) the power of refusing to be a party to injustice, as illustrated by the boycott and the strike.

SINCERE INDIVIDUALS ALL OVER THE WORLD have used this tactic to overcome seemingly overwhelming odds. When used by trained to understa discipline, it can ch

THE NONVIOLENT APPROACH to prob discrimination assu resolution of proble obtained through a and understanding. combined with a de discrimination throu directed to specific ultimate goal is an i where each membe the basis of his indi

CORE URGES THA should not knowing situation involving there is no other ch are participating in elimination of discr

THESE RULES FOR ACTION

have been approved Convention to provi individual participa projects and include the individual to the group to the indivi

IOLENCE

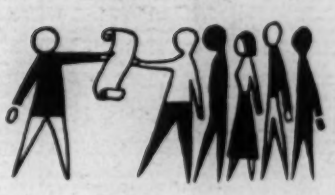
n used by a dedicated group
understanding and personal
it can change the social order.

VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION
H to problems of racial
tion assumes that a lasting
of problems can best be
hrough a spirit of good will
standing. This spirit must be
with a determination to end
tion through action programs
o specific problems. The
oal is an integrated society
h member is judged solely on
f his individual worth.

GES THAT MEMBERS
knowingly participate in any
nvolving segregation unless
other choice or unless they
pating in action toward
n of discrimination.

approved by the National
n to provide a guide for the
participating in CORE action
d include basic guarantees of
dual to the group and the
he individual.

GUARANTEES OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE GROUP



1 A CORE member will investigate the facts carefully before determining whether or not racial injustice exists in a given situation.

2 A CORE member will seek at all times to understand both the attitude of the person responsible for a policy of racial discrimination, and the social situation which engendered the attitude. The CORE member will be flexible and creative, showing a willingness to participate in experiments which seem constructive, but being careful not to compromise CORE principles.

3 A CORE member will make a sincere effort to avoid malice and hatred toward any group or individual.

4 A CORE member will never use malicious slogans or labels to discredit any opponent.

5 A CORE member will be willing to admit mistakes.

6 He will seek the aspect of any individual or group to the spirit of good will and creative reconciliation; he will adhere to nonviolence and will not retaliate in kind either by act or word.

7 A member will never engage in any action in the name of the group except when authorized by the group or one of its action units.

TO THE INDI

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(AS OF APRIL 15, 1963)

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf

Charles S. Zimmerman

CONGRESS OF

38 Park Row, New York

HE INDIVIDUAL

S OF RACIAL EQUALITY
New York 38, New York

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park [illegible] New York 38, New York

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN BEAUTIFUL ELECTCHESTER?

2 & 3 bedroom apartments

free electricity

free maintenance and painting

new stoves and refrigerators

from $77.55 monthly

the down payment on these cooperative apartments is approximately $1600 - 1950, depending on the apartment you select - - and can be paid off over three years.

Sounds good, doesn't it?

For almost 14 years Electchester - a city and state subsidized housing development - has been providing comfortable moderate cost housing to 2,200 families.

Its new schools, recreational facilities, shopping areas and other amenities have made it a fine community for both adults and children.

As a cooperative, Electchester is sponsored by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO.....

For almost all of its 14 years, Electchester has been practically a lilywhite community!

Within the last two years however - through the determined efforts of the Mid-Queens Citizens Committee for Civil Rights - Negro and Puerto Rican families have been moving into Electchester.

With the help of Queens CORE, Flushing NAACP, Queens American Jewish Congress, and other organizations, THE DOOR HAS BEEN FORCED OPEN A LITTLE BIT.

More than a year ago, Electchester and the leader of the Electricians Union, Mr. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., agreed to open the door wide - but they then went back on the promise.

While a few Negro and Puerto Rican families have moved in, Electchester is still not a truly integrated community.

BUT-

IF YOU ARE TIRED

OF PAYING HIGH RENT

YOU CAN HELP

INTEGRATE

ELECTCHESTER.....

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

By applying for an apartment in Electchester.

By being willing to register a complaint with the New York City Commission on Human Rights if you are turned away.

By helping to increase the pressures on the management of Electchester until we win a genuine open occupancy agreement.

IF YOU WANT GOOD HOUSING AT LOW RENTS --

IF YOU WANT TO HELP ---

COME TO THE MEETING

October 20, 1965 - Wednesday

at 8:15 PM promptly

at POMONOK COMMUNITY CENTER

67-10 Parsons Boulevard

YOU CAN ALSO HELP BY.....

.....PASSING THIS INFORMATION ON TO YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AND ASKING THEM TO COME WITH YOU TO THE MEETING.

Every family that applies for an apartment at Electchester will have the full support of

QUEENS CORE
FLUSHING NAACP
JAMAICA NAACP
QUEENS AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
NORTH EAST QUEENS FAIR-
HOUSING COMMITTEE

and many individuals who believe that THE FIGHT FOR INTEGRATED HOUSING IS A VITAL PART OF THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM NOW!!

Issued by: Mid-Queens Citizens Committee
for Civil Rights

Mr Robert Gore
National Core
38 Park Row
NY.

Chairman — Dr Kay Lance
Vice Chairman — Alberta Wright
Sect — Ara Mills
Sect treas. — E. Robinson
Treas. — Rev. Gray
Corresponding Sect — D. Conway.
Employment — Audrey Scott
Housing — Silas Glover
Education — Marie Booker
Membership — Clara Schroeder

Publicity and Coordination
+ action with Chairmen —

These are functioning
officers of Queens CORE.

Richard W. Johnson
C.O.R.E.

Attended
Ham Banks - Chairman
Connie Carr - Action Ch.
Richard Johnson - Ed. Ch.

* * *

STATEMENT

OF

POLICY

ON

CIVIL RIGHTS

OF

THE

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

* * *

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY ON CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce represents the interest of over 500 business firms in the Jamaica area, and whereas equal opportunity and civil rights for all citizens is essential for the future well being of business in this and all communities throughout America, and whereas the Board of Directors of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce recognizes that discrimination against minority groups is a moral problem which all Americans must face, be it resolved of that the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce promotes as official policy of the organization, and urges and encourages support of the following:

1. That all Jamaica businessmen comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and thereby in their hiring practices give equal opportunity to all, regardless of race, color, or creed.
2. Recognizing that equal opportunity implies a broader understanding and closer relationship between the Negro citizens and the business community, and that understanding is a two way street, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, as a matter of its official policy, urges and encourages Jamaica businessmen

join and participate in organizations devoted to the civil rights cause, and that Negro business and professional men join the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and participate in its committees and functions.

The Jamaica business community recognizes as one of the basic tenets of the Constitution of the United States the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. We firmly believe that the right of peaceful assembly extends to current activities in the civil rights movement, however, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce cannot be a party to violence or the infringement on the just rights of others by any group for whatever purpose.

Two years ago the membership of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce approved a basic policy which involved the Chamber in a commercial and industrial development program. The

attraction of new industries and commercial firms is a major part of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce program of attracting jobs and payrolls to the area. The Chamber's program in the field of commercial and industrial development has been carried out over the past two years without regard to the race, color, or creed of the principals involved and that will continue to be the policy of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

The law states that color, race or creed cannot be considered in hiring practices. We are confident that the vast majority of our members are living up to both the letter and spirit of the law.

The establishment of a Negro job objective or quota would, in effect, destroy the very principle of equal opportunity in which we all agree. It would force employers in fact, to consider color as a criteria for employment. We believe that a quota of "Negro jobs" is just as morally and legally wrong as discrimination against a qualified Negro when hiring.

We further feel that the vast majority of Negroes themselves would not want to be hired under a "quota system," but would prefer to compete in an atmosphere of honest equality of opportunity.

As a practical matter, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce has no police power nor any law under which employer members

could be forced to hire "their quota" of Negroes.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce is fully cognizant of the importance of steady, well paying jobs for all citizens. The economy of Jamaica cannot reach its fullest potential unless the opportunity to earn a decent living is available for all citizens. To this end, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce has established an Industrial Development Division to assist both local industry and new industry in locating plants and jobs in the area.

We are confident that the combination of available jobs and equal opportunity to compete for those jobs is far more in the interest of all citizens -- Negro and white -- than the establishment of a "Negro job quota system."

We do not know how many Negroes there are working in Jamaica now. We even suspect it would not be proper to run this kind of a census. But this is not the point. The point is that we want to do whatever we can to improve the economic and social conditions of the Negroes who live in our community and the job development and training programs of the Chamber are devoted to this end.

The Board of Directors of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce hereby recognizes that the adoption of this or any statement of policy, the expression of good intentions, and the public statement of support of civil rights causes are but the first

step to specific action in a Civil Rights Program. The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce hereby proposes that a true effectuation of any policies so outlined can only be achieved through a clear cut and well defined program of action, and a plan of implementation backed up by adequate staff and finances. Such a program of action is hereby proposed by the Board of Directors of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce as a permanent part of the organization's policy and staff structure.

* * *

PROGRAM

OF

ACTION

ON

CIVIL RIGHTS

OF

THE

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

* * *

I. EDUCATION

Recognizing that one of the obstacles to the hiring of Negroes in many skilled job classifications is the lack of adequate formal education and skills training, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce will establish a job training program designed to solve both the immediate need for training for Negroes currently in the job market and the long term need for continuing education.

A. JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Christmas Clerk Training Program

TO Begin 11/8

In cooperation with the National Cash Register Company the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce will conduct a clerk training program designed to provide Negro job seekers with the fundamental skills required of Jamaica retailers. The program will be conducted during the week of November 4-8 at a location to be selected. The program will provide basic skills by which graduates can favorably compete for available opportunities.

2. Manufacturing Skills

Recognizing the importance of skilled factory workers to the Chamber's program for acquiring new industry, the Chamber proposes a program to be conducted cooperatively with the Chamber, local industry and union organizations. Basic training opportunities will be coordinated for such skills as:

1. Pilgrim Machine operators.

2. Lathe operators.

3. Patternmakers.

4. Brake and Shear operators

5. Welders.

6. Mechanics.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce itself cannot become a training center but feels it can render the greatest service by coordinating all job training organizations and facilities - manufacturers, unions, schools, - to make it easier for Negroes to avail themselves of training programs.

B. <u>JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - SCHOOL DROP-OUT AND CAREER GUIDANCE PROGRAM</u>

1. Many agencies - government and private - are today concerning themselves with children who do not finish school or who, while finishing high school do not make adequate preparation to support themselves. The Chamber proposes a program to our local school board whereby the business community - in cooperation with the local junior high and high schools - would participate in career guidance programs.

The program will be launched on Monday, November 4, 1963 at the Edgar D. Scheimer Junior High School at 142nd Street and Linden Boulevard. On that date

Jamaica businessmen will participate in the Career Day Workshop coordinated by Mr. Wilton Anderson. The Chamber will provide guidance instructors in Accounting, Secretarial and Retailing.

II. LEGISLATION

A. EXISTING LEGISLATION

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce will publish - as soon as practical - a booklet entitled - " A Businessman's Guide To The Legal Aspects of Civil Rights." This publication will be distributed to the entire business community in order to inform the businessman of his legal obligations under current civil rights legislation.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce will, under its existing legislative committees study, analyze and report to the membership all future legislation on Civil Rights.

The Congressional Action Committee will analyze and report to the membership the various aspects of H.R. 7152. This bill is now in the House Committee on the Judiciary. The committee will be urged to report the bill to the floor and members will be asked to contact appropriate members of Congress requesting their support.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

The following machinery will be set up in order to implement these programs and others which may be approved in the future.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce hereby establishes the "Civil Rights Council of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce." The duties of the Council will be to recommend, analyze, guide and council the work and progress of the Chamber's Civil Rights Program and to report to the Chamber's Board of Directors monthly.

Membership in the "Council" shall include one representative each from the following organizations:

1. NAACP
2. CORE
3. Urban League
4. Coordinated Clergy
5. Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors
6. Merchants Council
7. Congressional Action Committee
8. State Affairs Committee

Chairman of the Council shall be elected by the Council members for a one year term and shall rotate among representatives of the member organizations.

IV. STAFF

Recognizing that the implementation of the above program could not be carried out under the existing staff of the Chamber, a staff executive with the title of Director of Civic Affairs will be hired.

A special budget will be set up which will include a salary adequate to attract a competent person with the necessary supporting costs for equipment, secretarial, taxes and insurance programs.

Interviews will begin as soon as adequate finances to carry out the program have been committeed. Preference will be given to qualified Negro applicants.

In order that this program be truly representative of the total community it is proposed that part of the cost of implementation be provided through additional Chamber members from the Negro business and professional community.

Steven Tamarin
161-04 Jewel Ave.
Flushing 65, N.Y.

QUEENS STUDENT CONGRESS OF
RACIAL EQUALITY

Dear Sir:

The struggle for freedom and equality of opportunity in the South today is being carried on to a great extent by religious organizations of almost every denomination and creed. The ethic of the Freedom Movement is basically a religious ethic--the affirmation of each man's humanity, and his responsibility to his fellow men and to his society. Southernreligious groups aiding the movement see this responsibility, and have provided the movement with moral support, materials, and meeting places. Religious groups have been in the struggle's forefront ever since its inception.

But religious groups and leaders in the South willing to help the cause of freedom are rarely well-off materially. Books, clothing, food, building supplies, office equipment, autos, appliances, all must be obtained elsewhere. Discrimination and segregation have inflicted a grinding poverty on rural Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida. Queens Student CORE as well as many other city Civil Rights groups has been conducting food, clothing, and book drives, and we have shipped tons of materials to Freedom Schools and Community Centers in the Deep South. These and other materials are desperately needed.

If the religious ethic of the Freedom Movement is to be turned into a way of life for all people in the South, it is our responsibility to help it. Would it be possible for you congregation to conduct some sort of drive to supply the South with the tools of freedom?

Queens Student CORE is essentially an educational organization. We are conducting at present a Tutorial Program in various localities, together with the Queens College Student Help Project. The program helps school children from first to twelfth grades to improve reading, arithmetic, and other skills. If such a program might be valuable in your area, please contact us at the above address. We could provide trained high-school and college tutors for you, as well as remedial and study materials.

We are also engaged in educational programs on housing problems such as block-busting, discrimination, "ghettoes", and other related problems. Integrated quality education is perhaps our chief concern. If it would be of interest to you and your congregation, we could provide you with qualified speakers, and other materials.

We hope that we may be of some serivce to you at some time. Please contact us if your institution can play some part inthe quest for human decency in the South, as well as in our own city.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Mark Feinstein, Chmn.

Steven Tamarin, Action Chmn.

R.S.V.P.

rh;lw

Dear Friend,

Student tutoring is recognized as one of the most, if not the most constructive and beneficial services offerable by a group such as ours, or any comparable group. Tutoring programs are growing rapidly throughout the country, attacking the worst enemy of equality -- poor education, and the apathy it often creates.

This summer, our group held a number of tutoring workshops, conducted by several well-qualified teachers and social workers. The tutoring started later in the summer at the Trinity Lutheran Church in St. Albans, on a relatively small scale. We were highly successful, and have been asked to re-initiate the program on a year-round basis.

Soon after school started, we were contacted by the Queens College Student Help Project, an older, well-organized group, which asked us to join forces with them, sharing their teaching materials, etc.

It is now up to us to reorganize on a larger basis, with qualified tutors in every subject. You need not be an expert in any special field to help -- we need tutors to work on all levels, from first grade to twelfth. Volunteers desiring to teach high school subjects should feel adequate scholastically to teach their subject. If you are interested in helping this program, please fill out the form below, and send it to Joe Gordon, 162-33 73 Ave. Flushing 66. All applicants will be notified about the program as it develops. I'm hoping to hear from you.

Joe Gordon

Tutorial Coordinator

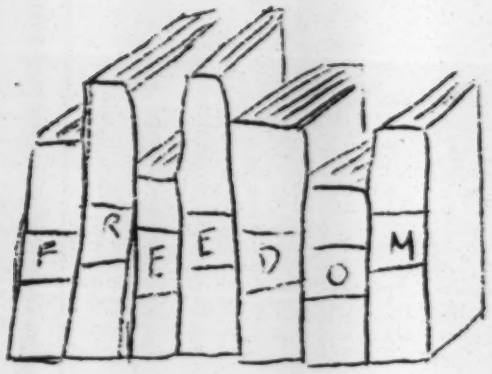
Name _____ _____ School _____
(last) (first)

Grade _____

I wish to tutor: (check those for which you feel qualified)

- ☐ Elementary school reading
- ☐ Arithmetic
- ☐ High school reading
- ☐ History (World and Amer.)
- ☐ Biology
- ☐ Chemistry
- ☐ Physics
- ☐ Elementary algebra
- ☐ Intermediate algebra
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ French

BOOKS FOR FREEDOM



* * * * *

RURAL FREEDOM SCHOOLS AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMUNITY CENTERS IN THE SOUTH NEED BOOKS DESPERATELY TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS..... MISSISSIPPI AND NORTHERN FLORIDA ARE OPENING NEW SCHOOLS AND CENTERS----------

BOOKS OF ALL TYPES ARE NEEDED, AND THEY ARE NEEDED BADLY!!!!!

The Rural South is poor; we in the North have relative affluence. Not everyone can go to Mississippi to set up freedom schools, but

MANY PEOPLE HAVE OLD BOOKS IN THEIR HOMES THAT NO ONE READS-- ALMOST EVERYONE HAS NEIGHBORS WITH ATTICS FILLED WITH OLD BOOKS-----

A N D T H E S O U T H N E E D S T H O S E B O O K S !!!!!!

Contact your school unit chairman or Book Drive Chairman for information on where to bring the books--EVERY BOOK IS A STEP TOWARD EQUAL OPPORTUNITY!

Books for Freedom Committee

QUEENSBOROUGH STUDENT CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

QUEENSBOROUGH STUDENT CORE

Dear Friend, November 11

Welcome to CORE---whether you're an old member, as many of you are, orfirst making the acquaintance of CORE, it's important that we get a comprehenslve mailing list of all members, for membership purposes,mailings, etc. For that reason, we're asking that everyone fill out the enclosed form. It's also vital that we get as much money as we canas soon as possible--- dues are two dollars; one dollar goes to National CORE for membership, and the other pays for ourmeetings, mailings, and other expenses. If you'd just liketo be on our mailing list, to be notified about meetings etc. , we must require a charge of 50¢ a year to cover the cost of mailing.

We extend our apologies for ,the postponement of our first borough wide meeting, we entailed many complications in finding a suitable place to hold it. We will have such a meeting with a prominent some time next month, you will recieve a mailing about it soon .

Enclosed among other things is a leaflet on the tutorial program--- it is one of our most important projects, if you can get involved in it in any way , let us know. In addition, a ,full day orientation session with workshops and materials is being planned for some Saturday in thenear future.

THE BOOK DRIVE IS ON! and so far, Queensboro SCORE has collected <u>thousands</u> of books---keep working at it through your school unit; get in touch with your unit chairman for inofrmation on getting the books to CORE (and see the enclosed leaflet).

So remember-------1) An expanded Tutorial Program is in the works--help if you can.
2) The Book Drive is striving for more thousands of books--help collect them.
3) Student CORE's first boro:ugh-wide meeting is coming up soon--watch for notices.
4) Get in the enclosed membership form as soon as possible--and include your dues.
5) ..and a Folk Concert with prominent singers is in the planning stages.

Thanks for your work in CORE; keep at it!

Yours for Equality,
Mark Feinstein
Mark Feinstein, Chmn.
Steve Tamarin
Steve Tamarin, Action Chairman

QUEENS STUDENT CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Application for Membership

Name:_____
(please pbint) First Last

Address:_____

_____

Do you have an unlimited phone?_____

Would you be willing to make calls in your area?_____

Name of School you now attend_____

Class(Freshman,Sophomore):_____

Dues: Dues are $2 a year , this includes both student and national CORE membership.

Dues_____
amount
Contributions_____
amount

Do you have access to any office machinery or supplies_____

If so,what?_____

_____

Please check area in which you would prefer to work(you may check more than one)

Eucation_____
Housing_____
Community Organization_____
Public Relations_____
Other_____

For further information contact:

Mark Feinstein
170-16 84 Ave.
Jamaica, N.Y.

JUL 15 1963

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

old 11/63

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: QUEENS COLLEGE

Headquarters address, if any: QUEENS COLLEGE, FLUSHING 67, N.Y.

Officers:

	TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #
EXEC. COMM. chmn.	PRESIDENT	MICHAEL WENGER	1000 EAST BROADWAY WOODMERE, N.Y.	516FR4-1617
	VICE-PRESIDENT	STAN SHAW	120-01 230 ST. JAMAICA 11, N.Y.	LA7-1096
	TREASURER	JAY GLASSER	NO PERMANENT ADDRESS	NO PHONE
	SECRETARY	CAROLYN HUBBARD	175-40 MURDOCK AVE. ST. ALBANS 34, N.Y.	AX1-2694
	PROGRAM CH'M.	STAN SHAW	SAME AS V.P.	

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have?_____ Associate members?_____

What would you consider the average attendance? 25-30

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

NONE

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

TUTORIAL COMMITTEE	STAN SHAW	SAME AS ABOVE
PUBLIC RELATIONS "	MICHAEL WENGER	SAME AS ABOVE
HOUSING COMMITTEE	PHYLISS PADOW	E. KIRKWOOD RD. MERRICK, N.Y.

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:

MATRICULATED DAY STUDENT OF QUEENS COLLEGE
REGULAR ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS
ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS
PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FEE

How often does the group hold regular meetings? WEEKLY DURING SCHOOL YR. **Time?** WED. NOON

Place of meeting? QUEENS COLLEGE ROOM R105

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

JAMAICA STUDENT HELP PROJECT (TUTORIAL)
PICKETING (HOWARD JOHNSON'S) (WOOLWORTH'S)

What project are you currently engaged in?

JAMAICA STUDENT HELP PROJECT (TUTORIAL)
VIRGINIA STUDENT HELP PROJECT (PROGRAM IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIR.)

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

THE ABOVE PROJECTS HAVE CONSUMED MOST OF OUR TIME.

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes ✓ No _____

If yes, to whom should they be sent QUEENS COLLEGE CORE
QUEENS COLLEGE
FLUSHING 67, N.Y.

How many? ~~25~~ 30

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes _____ No ✓

If yes, what is the name of your publication _____

Who is the editor of the publication? _____

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

The tutorial program, which has been carried out so successfully during the past year in cooperation with the Queens College Education Department, has brought the group closer together and has molded community support strongly behind us. However, the major success we have achieved in this area and the unswerving dedication of the members to the project, has turned the emphasis from other aspects of the civil rights struggle. One of our major aims next term will be to re-orient the group toward an understanding of the basic philosophy of CORE and to put the tutorial project in its proper perspective. Our summer in Prince Edward County should contribute to our understanding of the basic problems we face.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Michael Wenger, President

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

Page Four- report form

NOTE: The names of officers, executive committee members, and permanent committee chairmen will be carried on the contact list. If you wish contact mailings sent to the CORE headquarters address, please so indicate. Also, please indicate, if you feel it unnecessary for all these people to receive contact mailings. The contact list is set up for the benefit of the chapters, and we are willing to send mail to all officers who should receive it, but we do not want to spend the postage if you feel there is too much duplication.

SEND MAILINGS TO!

1. QUEENS COLLEGE CORE, QUEENS COLLEGE, FLUSHING 67, N.Y.
2. MICHAEL WENGER, 1000 EAST BROADWAY, WOODMERE, N.Y.
3. STAN SHAW, 120-01 230th St., Jamaica 11, N.Y.
4. CAROLYN HUBBARD 175-40 MURDOCK AVE., ST. ALBANS 34, N.Y.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION
QUEENS COLLEGE of THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FLUSHING 67, NEW YORK

OCT 2 1963

September 1963

VIRGINIA STUDENT HELP PROJECT

Dear Sir:

Sixteen Queens College students and one Queens College professor have recently returned from six weeks of teaching the Negro children of Prince Edward County, Virginia. From the various news media, you may have learned of our Virginia Student Help Project, which was designed to aid those children in Prince Edward who have been deprived of an education for the past four years because of the struggle there over the desegration of the schools.

We, who had the good fortune to be there, experienced the most rewarding and meaningful summer of our lives. Now that we have returned, we feel both a desire and a responsibility to share our experience with the members of our community. In ordinary times, we believe that we would have much of value to relate about our classroom experiences alone; but, in 1963, when we all are acutely aware of the problems of integration, we believe that we can also make some important contributions to discussion of this issue.

We have already been invited to appear before a number of civic and religious organizations. We are going to appear as individual speakers or, preferably, as a panel of speakers. If your organization is interested in hearing about our summer, please call or write us at the college and enclose a list of preferred dates and times.

Our commitment to and our feeling for the children of Prince Edward County remain with us; thus we have plans for establishing much needed educational and recreational facilities. If your organization can present us with an honorarium to help us in this endeavor, we would be very appreciative.

Sincerely yours,
The Members of the Virginia
Student Help Project

file

STUDENT ASSOCIATION
QUEENS COLLEGE of THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FLUSHING 67, NEW YORK

OCT 3 1963

September 1963

VIRGINIA STUDENT HELP PROJECT

Dear Sir:

Sixteen Queens College students and one Queens College professor have recently returned from six weeks of teaching the Negro children of Prince Edward County, Virginia. From the various news media, you may have learned of our Virginia Student Help Project, which was designed to aid those children in Prince Edward who have been deprived of an education for the past four years because of the struggle there over the desegration of the schools.

We, who had the good fortune to be there, experienced the most rewarding and meaningful summer of our lives. Now that we have returned, we feel both a desire and a responsibility to share our experience with the members of our community. In ordinary times, we believe that we would have much of value to relate about our classroom experiences alone; but, in 1963, when we all are acutely aware of the problems of integration, we believe that we can also make some important contributions to discussion of this issue.

We have already been invited to appear before a number of civic and religious organizations. We are going to appear as individual speakers or, preferably, as a panel of speakers. If your organization is interested in hearing about our summer, please call or write us at the college and enclose a list of preferred dates and times.

Our commitment to and our feeling for the children of Prince Edward County remain with us; thus we have plans for establishing much needed educational and recreational facilities. If your organization can present us with an honorarium to help us in this endeavor, we would be very appreciative.

Sincerely yours,
The Members of the Virginia
Student Help Project

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y. old 11/63

Name of local group Queens College

Headquarters address, if any Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

	Title	Name in full	Address	Phone (516)
Exec. Comm.	Pres.	MICHAEL WENGER	1000 E Broadway	FR4-1617
	Vice-Pres.	STAN SHAW	120-01 230 St. Jamaica 11, N.Y.	LA7-1096
	TREAS.	JAY GLASSER	NO address - No phone	
CHMN.	SEC.	Carolyn Hubbard	175-40 Murdock Ave. St. Albans 34 N.Y.	HX1-2694
	Program CHMN.	Stan Shaw	Same as V.P.	

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? _____

2. How many Active members do you have now? 25-30

3. How often do you meet? _____

4. What committees does your organization have? _____

5. How often does each of these committees meet? _____

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) _____

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict?_____

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group?_____

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE?
_____

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)_____
_____

_____

_____

11. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct:_____

_____

12. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.
(Use an extra sheet if necessary):_____

_____

DEC 14 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Queens College
Flushing, New York 11367

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Gentlemen:

Here is the membership list for Queens College CORE, Fall, 1964. Please send us membership cards. We would appreciate getting them as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Holly Baumann
Holly Baumann, Secretary

Lawrence Daley
112-43 15 Avenue
College Point 56, New York

John Agar
123 So. Franklin Ave
Lynbrook, Long Island

Jonathan Alexander
158-09 14 Ave
Beechhurst 57, New York

Jane Ander
81-11 260 Street
Floral Park, New York

Bruce Arnow
218-05 73 Ave
Bayside, New York 11364

Howard Baker
84-23 Manton St
Jamaica 35, New York

Barbara Barashick
131-39 229 Street
Laurelton 13, New York

Andrew Berman
173-09 Jewel Ave
Flushing, New York

Mike Bernhard
14 Scholar Lane
Levittown, New York

Michael Bogin
171 W 76 St
Apt 3R

Carolyn Hubbard
175-40 Murdock Ave
St. Albans 34, New York

Gene Spierman
139-21 85 Drive
Jamaica 35, New York

Holly Baumann
62-16 Apex Place
Forest Hills, New York 11375

Marc Helman
73-73 260 Street
Floral Park, New York

Carl Hodges
107-48 139 Street
Jamaica 35, New York

Beryl Borgersen
1841 Cross Bronx Expwy
Bronx, New York

Steve Brooks
46-05 216 Street
Bayside 61, New York

Larry Burak
2180 Bolton Street
Bronx, New York

Evalyn Carbon
4316 30 Ave
Long Island City, NY 11103

Lela Charney
47-20 201 Street
Bayside, New York

Karen Colodne
22-16 New Haven Ave
Far Rockaway 91, NY

Lawrence Davidow
153-24 W. Hempstead Tpke
Flushing 55, NY

Kenneth DeLuca
3668 Farmranch Road So.
Bethpage, LI, NY

Howard Epstein
48-29 190 St
Flushing, NY 11365

Clifford Fee
57 E 4 St
New York, NY 10003

Mary Ann Filandao
163-34 22 Ave
Whitestone, NY

Bonnie Fine
35 Candy Lane
Syosset, LI, NY

Malcolm Frouman
46-10 61 St
Woodside 77, NY

Arthur Gatti
79-58 205 St
N. Floral Park, NY

Gary Glauberman
64-31 Springfield Blvd
Bayside, New York 11364

Linda Goldman
80-20 138 St
Jamaica 35, NY

Fred Greitzer
131-16 224 St
Laurelton 13, NY

Sara Hewitt
3350 Perry Ave
Bronx 67, NY

Ellen Hoffman
67-48 136 Street
Flushing, NY

Iris Hoffman
66-03 Park Drive East
Kew Garden Hills 67, NY

Mordecai Kieffer
Old Westbury Road
Old Westbury, LI, NY

Lee Krapin
149-44 5th Ave
Whitestone 57, NY

Terry Kronen
58 Miller Road
Farmindale, LI, NY

Milly Landau
153-18 77 Ave
Flushing, NY 11367

Marvin Lange
220-29 73 Are
Bayside, NY 11364

Emily Lazarre
30 Greenwich Ave
NY, NY 10011

Irene Leabough
108-12 160 St
Jamaica 33, NY

Karen Lindsey
148-08 86 Ave
Jamaica, NY

Paul Madnick
17-79 166 St
Whitestone 57, NY

Laure Manella
42 Villa Court
Hempstead, LI, NY

William Manigault
107-25 Inwood St
Jamaica, NY 11435

Jerry Marton
1820 Bryant Ave
Bronx, NY

Robert Masters
150-53 60 Ave
Flushing, NY

Barbara Mechlowe
61-24 228 St
Bayside 64, NY

Susan Nadler
83-47 226 St
Floral Park, NY

Evelina Pan
202-19 50 Ave
Bayside, NY

Glenn Richter
162-10 72 Ave
Flushing, NY 11365

Beth Rosenberg
224-12 139 Ave
Laurelton, LI, NY

Walter Rosenthal
149-06 61 Road
Flushing 67, NY

Michael Rosenshein
2198 Cruger Ave
Bronx 62, NY

Steven Roth
48-38 204 St
Bayside 64, NY

Martin Rubin
118-37 Metropolitan Ave
Kew Gardens, NY

Fred Seiden
137-75 Geranium Ave
Flushing 55, NY

David Z. Steinberg
92-41 190 Street
Queens, New York

Nora Straus
39-45 49 St
Long Island City 4, NY

Ann Wasoff
161-06 Jewel Ave
Flushing, NY 11365

Linda Weiss
(address unknown)

Bonnie Weinstein
190-16 33 Ave
Flushing 58, NY

Jeffrey Aron
163-19 130 Ave
Jamaica, NY 11434

Mary Brittling
209-07 Hillside Ave
Queens Village 28, NY

Jaime Calvo
164-01 Foch Blvd
Baisley Park, NY 11434

Ruby Collings
122-05 Sutphin Blvd
Jamaica, NY

Richard Cushman
40-04 Bowne St, Apt 4K
Flushing, NY

Barbara Dotson
385 Wyona St
Brooklyn, NY

Elliot Linzer
144-07 249 St
Rosedale 22, NY

Dorothy Brandt
68-43 Juno St
Forest Hills 75, NY

Gabriel Ende
152-05 Jewel Ave
Flushing, NY

Michael Nash
2104 Bronx Park East
Bronx, NY

Richard Krauser
37-16 80 St
Jackson Heights, NY 11372

Jennifer Lipton
144-20 78 Road
Flushing 67, NY

Barry Stinson
108-32 173St
Jamaica 33, NY

Ruthann Carr
~~address~~
(adress unknown)

Howard Edenberg
144-25 72 Drive
Flushing 67, NY

Joseph Horne
1721 Newman Ct.
East Meadow, LI, NY 11554

Jane Paznik
178-26 Kildare Road
Jamaica 32, NY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

QUEENS COLLEGE

FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11367

February 19, 1965

The new officers of Queens College CORE from February 1965 to September 1965 are:

Chairman: Gene Spierman
139-21 85th Drive Jamaica 35, N.Y. OL8-8798

Vice Chairman: Carl Hodges
109-07 139th Street Jamaica, N.Y. AX1-5058

Program Chairman: Marc Helman
160-01 Horace Harding Expwy Flushing, N.Y.

Secretary: Beryl Borgersen
1841 Cross Bronx Expwy Bronx 60 N.Y. SY2- 8322

Treasurer: Jaime Calvo
164-01 Foch Blvd. Jamaica 34, N.Y. LA5-8544

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

QUEENS COLLEGE

FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11367

February 19, 1965

The new officers of Queens College CORE from February 1965 to September 1965 are:

FEB 2 3 1965

Chairman: Gene Spierman
139-21 85th Drive Jamaica 35, N.Y. OL8-8798

Vice Chairman: Carl Hodges
109-07 139th Street Jamaica, N.Y. AX1-5058

Program Chairman: Marc Helman
160-01 Horace Harding Expwy Flushing, N.Y.

Treasurer: Jaime Calvo
164001 Foch Blvd. Jamaica 34, N.Y. LA5-8544

Secretary: Beryl Borgersen
1841 Cross Bronx Expwy Bronx 60, N.Y. SY2-8322

Organization

67-44 164 Street
Flushing, New York 11365
September 20, 1965

SEP 27 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

This is to notify you that, as of this September, I have assumed the duties of Chairman of Queens Student CORE.

In order to coordinate the activities of this chapter with the National office, it will be necessary for me to receive the mail, which has previously been sent to Mark Feinstein and Steve Tamarin, former officers.

Mark Feinstein, formerly Chairman, has signed below to indicate my assignment of his duties.

Thank you,

Robert Hoffman

Robert Hoffman

Mark Feinstein

Mark Feinstein

Consta and

Rachlin for

approval

4/20/65

Note re: consideration

QUEENSBOROUGH COLLEGE
BAYSIDE. L.I.,N.Y.

CORE

D.Crittendon

Regional CORE.

Dear Sir

In answer to our telephone conversation of last week, I am sending you a list of our officers.If there are any more steps we have to take to be fully reckognized as a chapter of CORE,I would be grateful to you to inform me of them as soon as you can.I am inclosing a constitution of our chapter and in return I shall need a copy of the National Constitution of CORE.

I greatly appreciate your help in informing us of the steps to take for reckognition

Sincerely yours

Sage Mullany

P.S. I shall need a letter from CORE, ALLOWING US to use the name CORE on the campus.

QUEENSBOROUGH COLLEGE
BAYSIDE. L.I.,N.Y.

List of Officers

Serge Mullery, Chairman

Daniel Weisman, Vice Chairman

Joan Wallace, Secretary

Cynthia Petis, Tresurer

P.S. Please write to me at my home address which is 716 President Street, Brooklyn 15, New York.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CORE CLUB OF QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

ARTICLE I - NAME

Section 1 The name of this organization shall be the CORE CLUB of Queensborough Community College.

Section 2 This organization shall be affiliated with NATIONAL CORE.

ARTICLE II - The purpose of this organization shall be

Section 1 To safeguard the rights of all citizens,

Section 2 To protect the rights of the students of Queensborough College from any infringement by any group, organization or individuals.

Section 3 These purposes shall be achieved, in part, by meeting and working together with the desire to accomplish this purpose.

ARTICLE III - Membership

Section 1 All full members of this organization must be matriculated students and must be interested in the purpose of this organization.

b) No person shall be denied membership or office in this organization because of race, color, religious belief or non-belief, national origin, sex or political beliefs.

c) No person shall be admitted to Q.C.C. Core who advocates beliefs contrary to those principles supported by CORE.

Section 2 Method of becoming a member

a) To become a member a person must conform to Article III, Section 1, pay dues or be in the process of doing so, and attend 3 meetings.

b) Dues shall be $3.00 persemester.

c) All candidates for membership shall be voted upon by the chapter.

ARTICLE IV - Officers, Elections and Faculty Advisor

Sections 1 Officers

a) All officers must have an overall 2.0 index or better, and must have completed at least 12 credits at the time they enter their office.

b) There shall be a chairman who shall preside at all times

c) There shall be a Vice-Chairman who shall preside at all meetings when the Chairman is absent.

d) There shall be a Treasurer who shall collect all dues and monies and deposit all dues and monies.

e) There shall be a Secretary who shall take minutes and handle all correspondence.

f) The above officers and those appointed by the Chairman shall comprise the Executive Committee.

g) All committees and committee chairman are to be appointed by the Chairman.

Section 2 Elections

a) Elections shall be held at the second meeting of each semester.

b) Voting is to be by a show of hands.

c) Candidates are elected by receiving a simple majority vote of those members in good standing.

d) Those elected shall take office immediately upon election
e) An officer or member may be impeached by a 2/3 vote and removed from office for misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance by a 3/4 vote of the total membership one week after written notice of impeachment proceedings is sent to all members.

Section 1 - Faculty Advisor
a) A faculty advisor shall be elected at the second meeting of the Spring term.

ARTICLE V - Meetings

Section 1 This organization shall meet a minimum of at least 3 times a semester.

Section 2 A quorum, consisting of the chairman or his delegate from the Executive Board, plus 5 of the registered members, is necessary for the transaction of any business.

Section 3 The rules in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern this organization in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of this organization

ARTICLE VI - Amendment Procedures

Section 1 One week after an amendment has been proposed, it is considered adopted after passage by either a 2/3 vote of the members present and voting at two successive meetings.

Section 2 This constitution and all amendments to it must be approved by the Student Government Executive Board.

Q wellstonyfh

Art II. Aren't purposes too general

ARTIV - wording unsatisfactory. Emphasis should perhaps be a little higher

Art V - should have an appeal to EAC or Steering Committee

General - ought to be a statement about non-violence + CORE rules for action

file/→ Queensborough CORE

CONSTITUTION OF THE CORE OF QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Article I. - Name

Section I. The name of this organization shall be the CORE of Queensborough Community College.

Section 2. This organization shall be affiliated with National CORE.

Article II - Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this organization shall be to safeguard the rights of all citizens.

Section 2 To protect the rights of the students of Queensborough College from any infringement by any group, organization or individuals.

Section 3 Those pruposes shall be achieved, in part, by meeting and working together with the desire to accomplish this purpose.

Article III Membership

Section 1 All full members of this organization must be matriculated students and must be interested in the purpose of this organization.

b) No person shall be denied membership or office in this organization because of race, color, religious beliefs or non-belief, national orgin, sex or political beliefs.

c) No person shall be admitted to Q.C.C. CORE who advocates beliefs contrary to those principles supported by CORE.

Section 2 Method of becoming a member

a) to become a member a person must conform to Article III, Section 1, pay dues and be in the process of doing so, and attend at 3 meetings.

b) Dues shall be $3.00 per semester.

c) All candidates for membership shall be voted upon be the chapter.

Article IV Officers, Elections, and Faculty Advisor

Section I Officers

a) All officers must have an overall 2.0 index or better, must have completed at least 12 credits by the term during which they are to serve.

b) There shall be a chairman who shall preside at all meetings

CONSTITUTION OF THE CORE O[illegible] THE QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

a) There shall be a vice-Chairman who shall preside at all meetings when the Chariman is absent.

d) There shall be a Treasurer who shall collect all dues and monies and deposit all dues and monies.

e) There shall be secretary who shall take minutes and handle all correspondence.

f) The above officers shall and those appointed by the Chairman, shall comprise the Executive Committee.

g) All committees and committee chairman are to be appointed by the chairman

Section 2 Election

a) Elections shall be held at the second meeting of each semester

b) Voting is to be by a show of hands

c) Candidates are elected by receiving a simple majority vote of those full members

d) Those elected shall take office immediately upon elections

e) an officers or member may be impeached (by a 2/3 vote) and the removed form office for misfeance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance by a 3/4 vote of the total membership one week after writted notice of impeachment proceedings is sent to all members.

Section 3 Faculty Advisor

a) a faculty advisor shall be elected at the elections meeting of Spring ter

Article V- Meetings

Section 1 This organization shall meet a minimum of at least 3 times a semester

Section 2 A quorum, consistiong of the chairman or his delegate from the Exec. Board, plus 5 of the registered members , is necessary for the transaction of any business.

Section 3 The rules in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern this organization in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistient with the constitution and by-laws of this organization.

Queens Student CORE

Mark Feinstein Chmn.
170-16 84 Ave.
Jamaica N.Y.

Steve Jamaica - Vice Chmn.
161-04 Jewel Ave.
Flushing 65 N.Y.

CONSTITUTION OF QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE CORE

Article VI Amendment Procedures

Section 1 One week after an amendment has been proposed it is considered adopted after passage by either a 2/3 vote of the members present and voting at two successive meetings.

Section 2 This constitution and all amendments to it must be approved by the Student Government Executive Board.

Name of Members

Barry Cummings	473 Tompkins Ave Bklyn
Lodis Schulman	67-30, 215st Bayside
Eleanor Masin	58-43, 197st Flushing
John Tillman	541 Quincy st Bklyn
Mary Ellen Pruden	170-20, 130th ave Jamaica
Costella Tunage	116 Mill st Bklyn
Joan Wallace	531 Kosciusko st Bklyn
Beverly Williams	179 Halsey st Bklyn
Jarrell Weissman	5814 Farragut Rd Bklyn
Steve Reich	129-09 Liberty ave Richmond Hill
Evelyn Griffin	812 Prospect ave Bklyn
Eleanor Bryant	460 Bristol st Bklyn
Serge Mullery	716 President st Bklyn
Barbara Spiegel	141-09 28th ave Flushing
Arlene Cedeño	196-35 Pompeii Ave Hollswood
Josye Pearson	284 McDougal st Bklyn.
Charles Goodlett	143-21 Glassboro Ave Jamaica
Albert Johnson	108-41, 159st Jamaica
Carol Makosky	
Cynthia Adams	
Cynthia Peluce	
Pat Dunston	

Janie Rosenfeld 228-10, Stronghurst ave Jamaica
Lester E. Bland 415 central park west Manhattan
T.K. Logan 205 Hopkins Ave. Bklyn
Volney Powles 138 Lawerence St., Elmondale.
Douglas Lowell
Wayne Denis Semmerlen 132-22, 41 ave, Flushing
Andrea Lagnos 184-08, Galway St. St. Albans.
Doctor John Mangiante, Queensborough Community College.

Barbara Gilliam
Betty Glanis
Barbara Jackson
Clarence Robinson
Andrew Jamison
Henry V. Tassell Jr.
Martin Luther Simms
Christine La Roche
Russell Ward
David Woodley
Walter Cooper
Desireé Barnwell
Barbara Harris
Carla Hines

Garnet Wright
Helen Toppins
Claudette Richards
Lynette C. Jones
Jacqueline Stafford

Revised Constitution

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality

Article I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and shall be abbreviated as CORE.

Article II. Purposes and Nature

Section 1. The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direction action methods.

Section 2. CORE is a national multiracial membership organization composed of affiliated chapters, and of direct national individual associate (contributing)members. It shall represent the affiliated chapters and associate members on a national level and give voice to their convictions and ideals.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any person holding active membership in any affiliated chapter, all National Officers and members of the National Action Council are active members.

Section 2. Any person who supports national CORE financially is a national associate member unless he wishes to be considered only a contributor.

Section 3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who (a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principals of CORE; (b) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or (c) attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

Section 4. The Steering Committee, as it deems necessary, may hold a hearing on the eligibility for continued membership of any active member. The Steering Committee must inform the affiliated chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the affiliated chapter. If his membership in CORE is found to be in violation of the restrictions contained in this article, the Steering Committee shall then remove him from membership and exclude him from participation in National and local CORE groups. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision by the Steering Committee to remove him from active membership, he shall have the right to file an appeal to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention, and the decision of the Council or Conventionshall be final.

Section 5. Any active member removed from an affiliated chapter for whatever reason may appeal such removal to the Steering Committee and the next Council or Convention, whose decision shall be final. The Steering Committee must inform the affiliated chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the affiliated chapter.

Article IV. Affiliation

Section 1. Local action groups may be affiliated by the Annual Convention, The National Action Council, or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local group must have been in existence at least one

month and have ten members. Its application must be accompanied by the affiliation form, and an acceptable constitution, and payment of non-refundable ten dollars fee. Each affiliating group shall be known as the Committee of Racial Equality and shall be abbreviated CORE, or as a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and each group must accept the CORE Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the national organization before affiliation. In the case of a metropolitan area, where a new group applies and one or more CORE chapters is already affiliated, the existing CORE Chapter(s) shall be given an opportunity to make a statement relating to the application for affiliation of the new group.

Section 2. National CORE, or any of its affiliated chapters, may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires National CORE or any of its chapters to relinquish their autonomy.

Article V. Disaffiliation

Section 1. Affiliated Chapters may be disaffiliated by the Steering Committee if the group has ceased to carry on CORE-type action; fails to file reports with National CORE; takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; acts in violation of this constitution; fails to support National CORE by not remitting monies due; falls below ten active members; or consistently takes position on matters not directly pertaining to race relations.

Section 2. Such suspension may be appealed to the next National Action Council meeting or Convention.

Section 3. Any affiliated Chapter upon failure for two years to submit monies due National CORE shall be declared delinquent and ineligible to vote at Convention.

Article VI. Officers and Duties

Section 1. The National Officers of CORE shall be: Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by the Convention, and the COREIator Editor.

Section 2. Duties of the Officers:

(a) Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all Conventions and Council meetings. He shall appoint all committees at the National Council and Annual Convention, and he shall be ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee.

(b) First and Second Vice-Chairman: The First Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman. They shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the Chairman.

(c) Secretary: The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping a record of all Council meetings and Conventions.

(d) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for handling all funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. He shall

make regular reports to the Steering Committee, the National Action Council, and present a general report covering receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year to the Annual Convention.

(e) CORElator Editor: The CORElator Editor shall edit the official news bulletin of CORE and be responsible for distribution to affiliated chapters, associate members and interested individuals.

Article VII. Nominations and Elections

Section 1. The Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Annual Convention. The CORElator Editor shall be appointed by the National Action Council.

Section 2. Nominations for the officers to be elected at the Annual Convention shall be made by a nominating committee and by nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot and by a majority of votes cast.

Article VIII. The Convention

Section 1. The Convention shall be composed of the national officers, delegates from affiliated chapters and members of the National Action Council, provided that no person can vote in more than one of these capacities.

Section 2. The Convention shall meet annually.

Section 3. Each affiliated chapter shall have five votes at Convention. No one delegate may cast more than three votes. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s).

Section 4. The Convention is the highest governing body of CORE.

Article IX. National Action Council

Section 1. The National Action Council shall consist of: The National Director; The National Officers; two representatives from each of five geographical regions for two-year terms, no two of whom may be from the same metropolitan area. At any Convention when two representatives from one region are elected, the candidate receiving the most votes shall serve for a two-year term, while the next highest candidate shall serve for a one-year term; in any case a majority vote shall be necessary to elect a representative. The aforementioned seventeen members of the National Action Council will elect five additional members, no two from the same chapter, to the National Action Council; at least three of the five must be active members of affiliated chapters. Their term will be one year.

Section 2. The National Action Council shall be the governing body of CORE between Conventions.

Section 3. The National Action Council shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office, and shall meet twice a year, and more often at the call of the National Chairman, or the National Director, or one-third of the affiliated chapters.

Section 4. Five geographical regions shall be established by a majority

vote at Convention.

Article X. Steering Committee

Section 1. A Steering Committee of the National Action Council shall consist of the membership of the National Action Council. The Steering Committee shall meet at the call of the National Director or the National Chairman. The Steering Committee shall meet not less than eight times a year and shall be the governing body of CORE between National Action Council meetings and Conventions.

Article XI. National Advisory Committee

Section 1. The National Advisory Committee shall consist of individuals who will lend their advice, prestige and influence to prom te the growth and welfare of CORE.

Section 2. Membership shall be conferred by either the Convention, the National Action Council or the Steering Committee. Members may be removed by action of the Convention.

Article XII. Staff

Section 1. The Staff shall consist of all persons receiving full-time salary from CORE.

Section 2. The National Action Council shall appoint a National Director, who shall be the chief executive officer of CORE and be responsible for direction and coordination of staff and program.

Section 3. All other professional staff personnel shall be appointed by the Steering Committee on recommendation of the National Director.

Article XIII. Parliamentary Procedure

All decisions at duly constituted meetings of the National Organization shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution, and the Chairman shall appoint a parliamentarian at Convention and Council meetings.

Article XIV. Quorum

A quorum for the transaction of business at a Council or Convention shall consist of not fewer than one-third of the delegates seated at the Council or Convention. This rule may be suspended by the Chairman. All business considered when this rule is suspended may be re-considered by a single majority vote when there is a regular quorum.

Article IV. Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the National Organization shall commence on June 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year.

Section 2. All local affiliated chapters shall have the same fiscal year as the National Organization.

Section 3. Each affiliated local chapter shall pay a $10.00 annual affiliation fee and ten per cent of its gross income to the National Organiza-

tion within thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

Article XVI. Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates present and voting at the Annual Convention.

Section 2. This Constitution and any amendments thereto shall become effective immediately upon adoption unless otherwise provided in the amendment.

Article XVII. Constitution of Local Chapters

Section 1. Each affiliated chapter shall operate under a constitution that may not be in conflict with the National Constitution.

Section 2. Local constitutions shall define the process for granting active and associate membership. (a) Active membership must be approved by not less than a majority vote of the members of an affiliated chapter. (b) An active member must have an understanding of the nature of CORE and the Rules for Action.

BY-LAWS

1. Prior to the time the Nominating Committee formulates its recommendations, and not later than the day before elections are held, the Nominating Committee shall hold at least one meeting, open to all delegates, at which time delegates shall have the opportunity to make recommendations to the Committee. The time and place of this meeting shall be posted and announced.*

2. That the Nominating Committee nominate at least two persons for each office, and that they be listed in alphabetical order.

* By-Law #1: Binding for 1964 Convention only, and thereafter be judged workable or not.

File Learning

September 5, 1963

Elma Laun
346 W. 56th St., #2B
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Laun:

Please accept my abject apologies -- in the rush of my returning from a long leave of absence, and the surge of interest in CORE, your request for material, RUSH, got buried. I am sincerely sorry.

I hope that the enclosed material will be useful to you for future meetings. I do advise you to contact the New York CORE chapter, and keep in touch with them as to your activities.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of
Organization

P.S. Also, please keep
in touch with us.

To: Organization Department

From: Val Coleman

Re. Seven Arts Chapter of CORE

In January of 1964 following a meeting with James Farmer and Frances Foster, I was instructed by Farmer to supervise the formation of a chapter in New York City comprised of actors, dancers, artists, technicians, muscians etc. to make specific inroads in the performing arts. After a series of organizational meetings, the Seven Arts Chapter of CORE was founded. A constitution was written and approved and a series of projects were launched. Most notable has been their campaign against the automobile manufacturers in an effort to secure jobs for Negro performers and musicians in the "industrial show" field. After exteneded negotiations and in the case of General Motors extended picketing all of the car companies have capitulated. Our present estimate is that the chapter has picked up some 300 to 400 jobs in this highly-paid field.

The current leaders of the chapter are Frances Foster and Juanita Bethea, co-chairmen. Because of the special nature of the chapter membership, I insisted that every officer have a co-officer to cover for them when they are out of town. Thus their are the following:

Chairman and co-chairman

Chairman and co-chairman of the membership committee
Chairman and co-chairman of the community relations committee
Chairman and co-chairman of the projects committee.

THIS IS A SWINGING, AGGRESSIVE AND EXTREMELY VALUABLE CHAPTER.....I WARMLY RECOMMEND AFFILIATION.

Val Coleman

Val Coleman

JAnn - Check on contact

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group The 7 Arts Chapter of CORE

Headquarters address, if any 303 W. 42nd St., Room 507. New York, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
CHAIRMAN	FRANCES FOSTER	7 W. 92nd St., N.Y.C.
CO-CHAIRMAN	JUANITA BETHEA	14 Washington Pl., N.Y.C.
SECRETARY	BARBARA COLTON	222 W. 83rd St., N.Y.C.
CO-SECRETARY	TERRY FOSTER	58 W. 87th St., N.Y.C.
TREASURER	RICHARD KANEHL	258 W. 73rd St., N.Y.C.
CO-TREASURER	LENKA PETERSON	82 Elk St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? January 17, 1964

2. How many Active members do you have now? 200 Associate members? None Others on mailing list? Not yet organized.

3. How often do you meet? 1. Standing Committees - weekly
2. General Membership - No less that 4 times annually and as often as necessary.

4. What committees does your organization have? Projects Committee, Community Relations Committee, and Membership Committee.

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Weekly (except Projects Committee, which meets more frequently when planning and initiating a direct action project, and then less often when the action has been initiated.)

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) See Constitution attached

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

We had our first organizational meeting on January 17, 1964 and initiated our first direct action project on February 17, 1964, which resulted in our Picketing General Motors beginning March 4. As a result, we haven't had much time to cooperate with other groups to date.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

None available at the moment.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

Copy enclosed.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: We have not had time to conduct any social activities to date, but are planning, at the first opportunity, to have a "Meet The 7 Arts Chapter" party, to which we hope to invite all CORE groups in the area.

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.

(Use an extra sheet if necessary): The integration of industrial and trade shows. Our facts were obtained and authenticated. We then contacted the presidents of General Motors, Coca Cola and Ford Motors, over the signature of Mr. Farmer, explaining the situation and requesting meetings to discuss their hiring policy in industrial and trade shows. As a result, we met with the Vice President in Charge of Advertising of Ford Motors, obtained a conditional agreement and, at his suggestion, also contacted American Motors and Chrysler Corporation. General Motors refused to meet with us and, (see attached sheet)

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Frances Foster per JMC

FRANCES FOSTER, CHAIRMAN

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

~~[illegible], [illegible]~~ JAMES McCAIN
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Application for Affiliation - The 7 Arts Chapter of CORE - Suppl. Sheet

OFFICERS (cont'd)

Our Executive Council is composed of the officers listed on page 1 of the application, together with the Chairmen and Co-Chairmen of the three standing committees, as follows:

Projects Committee

Chairman	Elna Laun	346 W. 56th St., N.YC
Co-Chairman	Beryl Towbin	473 West End Ave., N.Y.C.

Community Relations Committee

Chairman	Valerie Harper	290 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C.
Co-Chairman	Conrad Bromberg	8 Jones St., N.Y.C.

Membership Committee

Chairman	Allyn Monroe	7 Minetta St., N.Y.C.
Co-Chairman	Abigail Kellogg	98Riverside Dr., N.Y.C.

The above Council is an interim body pending our first regular election of officers. New officers will be installed on or about July 1, 1964.

14. (cont'd)

as a result, we began picketing the General Motors Building, 57th and Broadway, on March 4, 1964. After the first week, we determined that the best hours for our picket line would be from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. and from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, until further notice.

On the advice of our National Staff Representative, Val Coleman, we are holding further communication with Coca Cola in abeyance pending the outcome of our efforts with the automobile industry. We have had favorable contact with both Chrysler and American Motors, but nothing so far from General Motors.

In the realm of news coverage, we have had brief mention on radio station WHN, brief mention (as much as possible) on the Les Crane (radio) show, newsreel coverage on TV (NBC) and one or two small items in the daily press.

Our attorney is George Schiffer of Schiffer & Cohen, 40 E. 49th St., N.Y.C.

THE SEVEN ARTS CHAPTER of CORE

February 12, 1964

Dear Member:

At the general membership meeting held on January 21, 19 1964, it was decided by a simple majority vote of all active members present to change the name of our Chapter from Theatre Chapter to The Seven Arts Chapter of CORE.

In accordance with the agenda set forth in the meeting notice, the proposed Chapter Constitution (which was modeled, wherever possible, along the lines of the sample constitution suggested by National CORE) was read to the members present. Out of the discussion which followed, several valuable suggestions were offered for changes and/or additions, which have been incorporated therein.

This revised Constitution for The Seven Arts Chapter of CORE is enclosed herewith for ratification, together with the ballot and instructions for voting.

National CORE suggests to new chapters:

"...it is important to stress that CORE grows through its action program. Therefore, it is strongly suggested to all new groups that...long constitutional discussions be deferred until the group is well organized in all other respects; there is always more time for constitutional amendments, etc. to be adopted later once the action program is firmly established."

The Executive Council of our Chapter is in agreement, and urges you to ratify our Constitution as it now stands. Amendments may always be made as the necessity arises.

Only the ballot, prepared in accordance with instructions thereon, is to be returned. Retain your copy of the Chapter Constitution for future reference. All ballots must be received by the Secretary no later than midnight, February 26, 1964.

Ballots will be counted at the next general membership meeting by a Tellers' Committee appointed from the membership by the Chairman. Notice of the date of this meeting will be sent to all members within a few days.

A copy of the National CORE Constitution is also enclosed. Since all CORE members are bound by this Constitution as well as by the Chapter Constitution, please read it carefully, familiarize yourself with it, and keep it for further reference and guidance.

Yours very truly,

Barbara Colton

BARBARA COLTON, 883
Secretary.

B A L L O T

	YES	NO
I VOTE TO ADOPT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SEVEN ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE AS IT NOW STANDS	____	____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RETURNING BALLOT:

1. Do not sign ballot, or otherwise identify the voter.
2. Enclose ballot in envelope marked "BALLOT" and seal.
3. Enclose sealed "BALLOT" envelope in return mailing envelope.
4. Print your name and address, and sign your name on the flap of the return mailing envelope in the space so provided.
5. Ballot must be received by the Secretary no later than midnight, Wednesday, February 26, 1964.
6. All ballots not received by this deadline will be counted as "YES" votes.
7. Only ballots prepared in the above manner will be valid and counted.

THE SEVEN ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE

February 21, 1964

Dear Member:

In accordance with the plan read to you at our last membership meeting, the Projects Committee has undertaken the initial steps in our first direct action project--INDUSTRIALS. Telegrams were sent out over the signature of James Farmer, National CORE Director, for the purpose of setting up meetings no later than March 2, 1964 to discuss the industrials situation.

To date, we have had replies from two of the three wires sent, and only one of these three firms has agreed to a meeting to disucss the matter.

In view of these facts, it may become necessary for us to begin picketing within a very short time--a matter of possibly no more than 10 to 14 days from now. It is therefore, urgent--I repeat, URGENT that every member of this Chapter contact the Chairman or Co-Chairman of the Membership Committee, either by telephone at AL 4-7458 (between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.) or EN 2-9698 (Service), or by return mail, and furnish that Committee with the information requested on the blank below, immediately upon receipt of this letter. (EN 2-9698 may be reached day or night, at any time.)

All CORE pickets must undergo the CORE nonviolent training before they go on the picket lines. A workshop schedule for this training will be set up within the next day or two, and all pickets will be notified by the Membership Committee of the time and place.

Again let me impress upon you the urgency of getting this information to the Membership Committee IMMEDIATELY.

Yours sincerely,

Juanita Bethea

JUANITA BETHEA
Co-Chairman

NOTICE: Either furnish the following information to the Membership Committee by phone as instructed above, or mail this blank, filled in, to: The Membership Committee, The Seven Arts Chapter of CORE, c/o Allyn Monroe, Chrm. 7 Minetta Street Apt. 10, New York, N. Y.

NAME_____Phone_____
PLEASE PRINT

1. I will____will not____be available for the picket line.
2. I can picket the following days per week:_____
3. I can picket_____hours per day from_____(a.m.)(p.m.) to _____ (a.m.)(p.m.)
4. I am available for nonviolent workshop training._____I am not available _____.
5. I can be reached on short notice at:_____
address
_____and/or: PHONE_____

Jeanetta Bethea

Constitution

The Seven Arts Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be THE SEVEN ARTS CHAPTER, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), and shall be abbreviated as The Seven Arts Chapter of CORE.

Article II. Nature and Purpose

The Seven Arts Chapter of CORE is a multiracial organization. Its purpose is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, particularly in the area of the arts, stressing nonviolent direct action methods.

Article III. Officers and Their Duties

A. The officers of this Chapter shall consist of: Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary, Co-Secretary, Treasurer, and Co-Treasurer.

B. Duties:

(1) The Chairman shall call and preside at all general membership meetings and all Executive Council meetings, and shall have the authority to appoint committees and to appoint spokesmen for the direct action projects.

(2) The Secretary shall be responsible for all minutes of all general membership and Executive Council meetings; for keeping on file the minutes and reports of all functioning committees; for all chapter correspondence; and for keeping a record of all Chapter activities. The Secretary shall preside at all general membership and Executive Council meetings in the absence of the Chairman and Co-Chairman.

(3) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping the financial record and making financial reports at regular intervals; for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member; and for maintaining a bank account and disbursing funds. He shall preside at all general membership and Executive Council meetings in the absence of the Chairman, Co-Chairman and Secretary.

(4) The Co-Chairman, Co-Secretary and Co-Treasurer shall aid the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer; shall share the duties of the respective offices with the senior officer; and shall take full responsibility in the absence of the senior officer. The Co-Chairman shall preside at all general membership meetings and Executive Council meetings in the absence of the Chairman; the Co-Secretary shall preside in the absence of the Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer; the Co-Treasurer shall preside in the absence of the Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Co-Secretary.

Article IV - Executive Council and Its Duties

A. The Executive Council shall consist of the six officers of the chapter named in Article III above, together with the Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Projects Committee, the Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Membership Committee, and the Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Community Relations Committee.

B, Duties: The Executive Council shall be the policy-making and governing body of the Chapter. It shall submit all of its decisions to the general membership for ratification unless an emergency arises which renders such action impossible, in which event said emergency decisions must be submitted to the general membership at the next membership meeting.

C. Meetings of the Executive Council shall be called by the Chairman no less than 12 times per year.

Article V. Standing Committees and Their Duties

A. The Standing Committees shall be: Projects Committee, Membership Committee, and Community Relations Committee. Each of these committees shall have a chairman, co-chairman, and an alternate to the chair of the committee who shall be appointed by the committee chairman from the membership of the committee. Each committee shall submit to the Executive Council a copy of its minutes and a copy of its reports to the general membership. Each committee shall furnish the Secretary with a current list of its members.

B. Duties:

(1) Projects Committee shall be responsible for all the Chapter's direct action projects, and shall set up sub-committees for individual projects as needed.

(2) Membership Committee shall keep all membership records; establish and maintain requirements for active and probationary membership; recruit new members; interview probationary members and instruct them in their responsibility to the Chapter and to National CORE; make recommendations of probationary members for active membership, based on reports submitted to the Membership Committee by the probationary members and by the chairmen of the committees to which the probationary members have been assigned.

The Membership Committee shall also be responsible for the conduct of non-violent workshops within the Chapter.

(3) Community Relations Committee shall be responsible for fund-raising; for acquiring all materiel needed by the Chapter; and for press and public relations.

Article VI. Membership

A. Membership Categories shall be: Active, probationary, and associate.

(1) An active member must have completed his probationary period and paid his annual dues of $2.00.

(2) A probationary member is one who seeks active membership and who has paid his annual dues of $2.00.

(3) An associate member is one who gives financial assistance of $50 or more but does not wish to become an active member. If he so desires, he may participate in demonstrations, tests and meetings subject to the provisions of the constitutions of the Chapter and National CORE and the Core Rules for Action.

B. Membership Requirements:

(1) All active and probationary members must agree to abide by the Chapter constitution, the National constitution, and the CORE Rules for Action.

(2) All active members must keep their annual dues current; attend all general membership meetings and their committee meetings unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond their control; must belong to at least one of the functioning committees of the Chapter; and must take part in the Chapter's direct action projects.

(3) Probationary members, in addition to the requirements stated in (1) above, must complete a probationary period of not less than three months under the direction of the Membership Committee. They shall be interviewed by the Membership Committee and shall be instructed by that committee in their responsibility to the Chapter and to National CORE

They shall be assigned, by the Chairman of the Membership Committee, to work on one or more of the functioning committees and shall make periodic reports to the Chairman of the Membership Committee as required. In addition, reports of the activities of probationary members shall be submitted to the Membership Committee Chairman by the chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned. They shall be assigned duties in connection with the Chapter's direct action projects, to be carried out under the direction of the Projects Committee Chairman.

They shall be recommended for active membership at the discretion of the Membership Committee. Acceptance to active membership shall be by a majority vote of all active members in good standing present at the general membership meeting at which the recommendations are made.

(4) Membership cards shall be issued to all active members and shall be valid so long as the member continues to meet the active membership requirements.

C. Disciplinary Action: Any member proven guilty of action inimical to CORE's welfare or in contradiction to the fundamental principals of CORE ideals is subject to revocation of membership.

(1) Complaint of such inimical action may be submitted to the Executive Council by any active member or members in good standing, and must be submitted in writing. The Executive Committee shall then, within two weeks of the receipt of the complaint, forward a true copy of the complaint to the member against whom it is brought, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(2) Within two weeks from the date of the return receipt, as set forth in (1) above, the Executive Council shall set a date for a hearing of the complaint with both parties present, said hearing to be held before an impartial panel consisting of no less than a quorum of the Executive Council and six members selected from the general membership, two of whom shall be from the Membership Committee.

(3) The Executive Council shall then notify both parties, by certified mail - return receipt requested, of the date of the hearing. If either or both parties cannot appear on the appointed date but wish to be heard, the Executive Council shall set a new date within a reasonable period of time.

If either or both parties do not wish to appear, they shall either submit a written statement to that effect or a written waiver of their right to appear.

(4) If, after a period of no less than three months from the date the Executive Council received the complaint, either party has failed to appear and has failed to submit a written statement or waiver, the Executive Council may assume the right to make recommendations according to the available information.

(5) If the complaint is sustained, the panel referred to in (2) above may, in its discretion, refer the matter to the Membership Committee or recommend revocation of membership. Recommendation for revocation of membership must be submitted by the panel to the membership at the first general membership meeting held after the panel's decision has been reached. Revocation of membership shall be by a two-thirds majority of all ballots cast, by secret ballot, at that membership meeting.

(6) Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty (30) days to the National office of CORE for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

(7) If the complaint is not sustained in any way, the member complained against or a member of the panel may, if he so desires, bring a counter-complaint.

(8) No publicity shall be given to the complaint, either within the Chapter or outside of it unless the complaint results in revocation of membership, at which time any publicity shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Council.

D. Membership meetings shall be held no less than four (4) times a year.

(1) A Quorum for the transaction of business at a general membership meeting shall be fifteen per cent (15%) of the total active membership. This rule may be suspended by the Chairman. All business considered when this rule is suspended may be re-considered by a simple majority vote when there is a regular quorum.

(2) CORE meetings are not open to the public and only active members, probationary members, and individuals invited by a member have a right to attend.

(3) During the discussion on any application by a probationary member for active membership, all persons not active members shall be asked to leave the room.

(4) The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organizetion who has been invited to speak before this Chapter may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

(5) Active members must present their membership cards at the door at all general membership meetings. Only active members showing valid membership cards will be allowed to vote.

Article VII. Nominations and Elections

A. Elective offices shall be those of Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary, Co-Secretary, Treasurer, Co-Treasurer, Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Projects Committee; Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Membership Committee, and Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Community Relations Committee.

B. Their Term of office shall be for one year.

C. Nominations and elections shall take place between April 1, and July 1 of each year.

(1) Nominations shall be by written petition signed by at least ten (10) active members in good standing. All petitions must be received by the Secretary between April 1 and May 1.

(a) Only active members in good standing may be nominated, and each nominee must notify the Secretary, in writing, of his willingness to run for office before May 1.

(b) The names of all nominees shall be reported to the general membership at a meeting on or about May 1.

(2) Elections shall be by referendum, by secret ballot, of all active members in good standing.

(a) Ballots shall be mailed to all active members in good standing after May 1 and no later than May 15.

(b) All ballots must be returned not later than June 17.

(c) Only valid ballots will be counted. A valid ballot:
1. Must be received no later than June 17;
2. Must be legible, and must be enclosed and sealed in the envelope marked "BALLOT"; the ballot is not to be signed;
3. It must not list more than one name for each office;
4. The mailing envelope containing the ballot must bear the printed name and address of the member, and his signature, in the place provided.

(d) Ballots shall be counted by a Tellers' Committee consisting of ten (10) active members in good standing, who shall have been elected at the general membership meeting held on or about May 1 by a simple majority of active members present at that meeting.

1. The Tellers' Committee shall be empanelled on June 16, and shall be responsible for validating and counting the ballots. All candidates for office may observe the tallying of the ballots if they so desire.

2. The Tellers' Committee shall report the results of the election to the Executive Council no later than June 23. The Tellers' Committee shall then be discharged by the Executive Council.

3. The Executive Council shall notify all candidates in writing of the results of the election no later than June 25.

No other publicity shall be released until the candidates have been so notified.

(d) New officers shall be installed at a general membership meeting on or about July 1 of each year.

Article VIII. Dues and Finances

A. Dues:

(1) Minimum annual dues for active and probationary members shall be $2.00.

(2) Dues are payable each year no later than the last day of the month in which the member joined.

B. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1 of each calendar year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year.

C. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities. Members of the Chapter are urged to make financial contributions to the Chapter whenever it is possible for them to do so.

D. All expenditures must be authorized by the Executive Council.

E. Withdrawals from the Chapter's bank account must bear the signatures of any two of the following: Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer.

Article IX. Parliamentary Procedure

All meetings and all decisions of this Chapter shall be by Roberts Rules of Order, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution. A copy of Roberts Rules of Order Revised shall be made available at all general membership meetings, and at the Chapter office.

Article X. General Provisions

The Chairman shall be ex-officio member of all the functioning committees of the Chapter. He may not be a member of a Tellers' Committee.

Article XI. Amendments

A. This Constitution may be amended by referendum. Amendments shall be incorporated into the Constitution upon approval of a two-thirds (2/3) majority of all active members in good standing. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

B. This Constitution and any amendments thereto shall become effective immediately upon ratification, unless otherwise provided in the amendment.

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

THE 7 ARTS CHAPTER

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

303 WEST 42nd ST., RM. 507
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
LT 1-0060

James Farmer
national director

Frances Foster
chairman
Juanita Bethea
co-chairman
Barbara Colton
secretary
Terry Foster
co-secretary
Richard Kanehl
treasurer
Lenka Peterson
co-treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Theodore Bikel
Conrad Bromberg
Marcia Bromberg
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Abagail Kellogg
Rev. Sidney Lanier
St. Clement's Church
David Margulies
Allyn Monroe
Patrick O'Neal
James Peck
Lenka Peterson
Louis Peterson
Dennis Tate

Chk. 10.00 DHC

MAR 30 1964

March 27, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed is our application for affiliation, together with bank check #M 256798 dated March 27, 1964 for $10.00 to cover the affiliation fee.

Yours very truly,

Frances Foster per BBS

FRANCES FOSTER
Chairman

FF:jsb
enc.

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

THE 7 ARTS CHAPTER

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

303 WEST 42nd ST., RM. 507
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
LT 1-0060

James Farmer
national director

Frances Foster
chairman
Juanita Bethea
co-chairman
Barbara Colton
secretary
Terry Foster
co-secretary
Richard Kanehl
treasurer
Lenka Peterson
co-treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Theodore Bikel
Conrad Bromberg
Marcia Bromberg
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Abagail Kellogg
Rev. Sidney Lanier
St. Clement's Church
David Margulies
Allyn Monroe
Patrick O'Neal
James Peck
Lenka Peterson
Louis Peterson
Dennis Tate

MAR 31 1964

March 30, 1964

Dear Mr. McCain:

Here is the Constitution I inadvertently left out when I mailed our Chapter's affiliation application.

Juanita Bethea
Co-Chairman

D R A F T
GS : 4-2-64

To the Members
of the Copyright Bar

The Seven Arts Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality was organized with a membership of actors, singers, producers, directors, dancers, musicians, writers, painters, sculptors and other professionals working in the arts in New York City. The chapter is dedicated to non-violent, direct action to eliminate discrimination in the major sectors of housing, employment and education. It also takes a particular interest in discriminatory practices in the entertainment field.

Since I know virtually every person to whom this letter is addressed (and therefore take the liberty of substituting a form letter for a personal letter), I know that it is unnecessary to explain the importance of the work of CORE generally or of the Seven Arts Chapter.

CORE needs two things which you are in a position to supply:

First, CORE needs your active participation as an

attorney. CORE's nationwide activities involve the defense of demonstrators charged with ~~anything~~ anything from disorderly conduct to criminal anarchy (punishable by death in certain southern states). CORE also needs attorneys to protect tenants in New York City against summary dispossess proceedings resulting from rent strikes. If you or some of your associates are prepared to work, you or they can specify whether they would prefer ~~to work on~~ matters arising in New York City or in other parts of the country. Further, since the work is diversified, volunteers interested in trial work and those interested in appellate work or research can be accomodated. The assignment of volunteers is coordinated by Carl Rachlin, Esq., General Counsel to CORE. I shall be undertaking this duty with regard to New York City, where particularly heavy work load is expected during the balance of 1964. The importance of your assistance cannot be overestimated.

Second, CORE needs your money. Your money is needed here in New York City so that the effort to end the slum conditions affecting approximately a million and a half people can be sustained; so that discrimination in employment, inside and outside the entertainment ~~fixxx~~ field can be vigorously attacked; so that we may secure improved, integrated education for everyone.

CORE's needs are urgent. I hope that you will call me as soon as you can to volunteer your services and that you will send your contribution to CORE in the enclosed envelope.

Many thanks,

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

April 13, 1964

To the Members
of the Copyright Bar

The Seven Arts Chapter of the Congres of Racial Equality was organized with a membership of actors, singers, producers, directors, dancers, musicians, writers, painters, sculptors and other professionals working in the arts in New York City. The chapter is dedicated to non-violent, direct action to eliminate discrimination in the major sectors of housing, employment and education, It also takes a particular interest in discriminatory practices in the entertainment field.

Since I know virtually every person to whom this letter is addressed (and therefore take the liberty of substituting a form letter for a personal letter), I know that it is unnecessary to explainthe importance of the work of CORE generally, or of the Seven Arts Chapter.

CORE needs two things which you are in a position to supply:

First, CORE needs your active participation as an attorney. CORE's nationwide activities involve the defense of demonstrators charged with anything from disorderly conduct to criminal anarchy (punishable by death in certain southern states). CORE also needs attorneys to protect tenants in New York City against summary dispossess proceedings resulting from rent strikes. If you or some of your associates are prepared to work, you or they can specify whether they would prefer matters arising in New York City or in other parts of the country. Further, since the work is diversified, volunteers interested in trial work and those interested in appellate work or research can be accomodated. The assignment of volunteers is coordinated by Carl Rachlin, Esq., General Counsel to CORE. I shall be undertaking this duty with regard to New York City, where a particularly heavy work load is

expected during the balance of 1964. The importance of your assistance cannot be overestimated.

Second, CORE needs your money. Your money is needed here in New York City so that the effort to end the slum conditions affecting approximately a million and a half people can be sustained; so that discrimination in employment, inside and outside the entertainment field can be vigorously attacked; so that we may secure improved, integrated education for everyone.

CORE's needs are urgent, I hope that you will call me as soon as you can to volunteer your services and that you will send your contribution to CORE in the enclosed envelope.

Many thanks,

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

THE 7 ARTS CHAPTER

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

303 WEST 42nd ST., RM. 507
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
LT 1-0060

James Farmer
national director

Frances Foster
chairman
Juanita Bethea
co-chairman
Barbara Colton
secretary
Terry Foster
co-secretary
Richard Kanehl
treasurer
Lenka Peterson
co-treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Theodore Bikel
Conrad Bromberg
Marcia Bromberg
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Abagail Kellogg
Rev. Sidney Lanier
St. Clement's Church
David Margulies
Allyn Monroe
Patrick O'Neal
James Peck
Lenka Peterson
Louis Peterson
Dennis Tate

APR 20 1964

April 17, 1964

Miss Marsha McKenna
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss McKenna:

Attached find our membership application to explain various categories of membership. The inclosed is a complete list of our active members.

Respectfully submitted,

Allyn Monroe

Allyn Monroe
Membership Chairman

AM/jbs

7 ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE

I hereby apply to the 7 ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE for

- ☐ Active membership at $2 per year.
- ☐ Contributing Active membership at $10 per year.
- ☐ Sponsoring Active membership at $25 per year.
- ☐ Associate member of CORE at $50 per year.

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

_____ Telephone _____

Enclosed check _____.

Further information call LT 1-0060 or write:

7 ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE
303 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

May 4, 1964

Mrs. Frances Foster, Chairman
Seven Arts Chapter of CORE
7 West 92nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Foster:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council Steering Committee on May 1-3, 1964.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

1964

7 ARTS CHAPTER OF CORE
303 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

B U L L E T I N

Dear Member:

The next meeting of 7 Arts CORE will be held at St. Clements Church 423 West 46th St. at 6:30 p.m. on Friday May 8th.

Agenda:

1. Report on Nominating Petition.
2. Report on Worlds Fair Demonstration.
3. Report on Chevrolet auditions
4. Committee Reports.
5. Report on projected Jazz Concert and Dance.

Announcement:

It has come to our attention that a rumor is being circulated that 7 Arts Chapter has taken a stand for one of the nominees in the Equity Elections. The truth is 7 Arts CORE has not taken a stand for or against anyone involved in the Equity Elections. As a Chapter we are in no way active or involved in Equity Politics.

Fraternally yours,

Frances Foster

Frances Foster
Chairman

URGENT BULLETIN TO 7 ARTS MEMBERS

SPEAK IN A LOUD VOICE TO GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER & MAYOR WAGNER

J O I N

NAACP and CORE on Monday, May 18, 1964 at 4: P.M.
at City Hall Park, Broadway near Chambers Street,

MARCH FOR DEMOCRATIC SCHOOLS

PROTEST:

1. Rat Infested Schools
2. Educational shortages for Negro children
3. Double and Triple sessions
4. Construction of segregated schools
5. Fire traps for children
6. Failure of the Governor and the Mayor to provide responsible leadership and to compel a just solution
7. Failure of the Board of Education to negotiate this problem until settled

A D D your voice to these demands for:

INTERGRATED AND QUALITY EDUCATION --- NOW!'!!

All 7 ARTS members of CORE are urged to participate in this most important demonstration:

Meet your fellow 7 ARTS members at our office 303 W. 42nd St., at 3 p.m. SHARP. So that we can travel to City Hall and arrive at the rally as a chapter. Bring as many adult friends and relatives as possible. It is urgent that this demonstration be attended in large numbers, to offset the PAT (Parents and Taxpayers) turnout at City Hall.

See you on May 18th at 3p.m.

P.S. Volunteers are desperatly needed to distribute leaflets, type, answer phone, etc. at the March for Democratic Schools Hdq.. 31] W. 125th St., N.Y. 27, N.Y. Mo. 6-9662

The demonstration is to be a quiet, dignified and non-violent one. The demonstration committee has agreed on the following slogans for posters, and asks that no other slogans be used:

We Demand: Maximum desegration
Integrated Quality Education
Act Now Mayor Wagner
Act Now Governor Rocke=feller

We March: For Democratic Schools
Against Rat-Infested Schools
Against Double and Triple Sessions
Stop Building Segregated Schools

We are encouraged to make our own posters using the above slogans. They should be neatly made, weather-proofed and not attached to sticks. The March will be held regardless of weather conditions.

The demostration committee, with Bavard Rustin as Director of the MARCH FOR DEMOCRATIC SCHOOLS, has set up the following demands and time table of activities for May 18th:

I BASIC DEMANDS

A. A comprehensive plan of maximum desegration.

B. Crash programs to upgrade educational standards wherever necessary.

C. Construction of new school buildings only on sites that will promote the greatest possible integration of school children.

II SPECIFIC DEMAND

Round the clock negotations, called by the Mayor and the Governor until an acceptable plan for quality and integrated schools emerge.

TIME TABLE OF ACTIVITIES - May 18th

8:00 AM	Boycott of one Harlem School *
	A study-in in one predominantly white school *
	An integrated Freedom School *
2:30 - 3:45PM	Demonstration at Governor's office 22 West 55th Street
4:00 PM	Demonstration at City Hall will include famous entertainers, radio, television, screen and stage personalities.
4:30 PM	Protest Meeting (City Hall) Hear Farmer, Randolph, Wilkins, Church and labor leaders support our local demands
5:30 PM	March from City Hall across Brooklyn Bridge to Board of Education, 110 Livington Street for protest rally.

*For the address, call the central office
MO 6-9662

DALLAS R. LAMONT
SUITE 300 MUNSEY BUILDING
1329 E STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

ASSOCIATED WITH
RICHARD K. STEVENS

AREA CODE 202
TELEPHONE 638-6223

May 19, 1964

Mr. George Schiffer
7 Arts Chapter of Core
303 W. 42nd Street, Rm 507
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Replying to your letter of May 1, 1964 which reached me May 18, 1964, I came to normal age 65 retirement from Socony Mobil Oil Company on January 31, 1964 and have moved to Washington, D. C.

Under these circumstances I am not in a position to volunteer the services you suggest. Also, having passed age 65 and having contributed to many causes over many years, I feel that I am entitled completely now to any such retirement income I have for my own family's use and leave the contributions to the younger people.

Sincerely,

D. R. Lamont

DRL/bh

HAYS, ST. JOHN, ABRAMSON & HEILBRON

COUNSELORS AT LAW

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE DIGBY 9-4141

CABLE ADDRESS "HASTMOR"

May 19, 1964

7 Arts Chapter of CORE
303 West 42nd Street, Rm. 507
New York, New York 10036

Attention: Juanita Bethea, Co-Chairman

Gentlemen:

I am interested in volunteering my services for the work outlined in your letter to the members of the Copyright Bar.

Please contact me if I can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Berad

EB:MJ

7 ARTS CHAPTER of CORE
303 West 42nd St.
Room 507
New York 36, N. Y.

LT 1-0060

May 19, 1964

Dear Member:

We have enclosed a complete financial statement as of May 8, 1964 to illustrate the precarious state of our treasury. As you can see, we are DESPERATELY in need of money.

In order to raise urgently needed funds, we are therefore sponsoring "FREEDOM AND ALL THAT JAZZ" on Friday, June 19th at the Central Plaza, Second Avenue and 7th Street, New York City, from 9:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. This affair will be "music for listening and dancing, plus entertainment," and tickets are available for $3.00 per person. Table reservations are also available at $1.00 per person.

This affair MUST BE A SUCCESS, if we are to assure the survival of our chapter. At the last general membership meeting, it was discussed and agreed that if each member will commit himself to the purchase of at least one ticket, our expenses will be covered and all additional ticket sales will be clear.

We are also urging each member to make a concentrated effort to sell as many tickets as possible. And we are planning to have a "7 Arts CORE" table for which members may reserve seats for themselves (at $1.00 per member, of course!).

Flyers for distribution to your friends and neighbors will be available at the office within a few days.

In light of our financial situation, we urge you to buy your ticket IMMEDIATELY, and also order as many tickets as you think you can sell. Will you, therefore, please fill out the form below and mail it back to us, marked "Attention: Ticket Committee", with your check or money order.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Foster

FRANCES FOSTER, Chairman

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____
Please Print Please Print

Enclosed is my check or money order for $_____ for _____Tickets.

Please send me by return mail _____ tickets to sell.

7 ARTS CHAPTER of CORE
303 West 42nd St.
New York 36,N.Y.

May 19, 1964

FINANCIAL REPORT - 9/11/63 to 5/8/64

I N C O M E:

Balance - March on Washington -9/11/63	$ 142.19	
Membership Dues to 5/8/64	771.00	
Contributions to 5/8/64	260.00	
Bank Dividends to 5/8/64	7.75	
TOTAL INCOME - 9/11/63 to 5/8/64		$ 1,180.94

E X P E N D I T U R E S:

Furniture & Equipment		114.80
Office Supplies		164.30
Rent - office at 303 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C.		162.00
Telephone & Answering service		205.53
Project Expense (Industrials):		
Supplies	$ 34.47	
Publicity	60.92	95.39
Postage		142.70
Convention Expense (*)		89.20
Affiliation Dues		10.00
Miscellaneous Expense		28.86
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - 9/11/63 to 5/8/64		1,012.78
BALANCE as of 5/8/64		$ 168.16

(*) Cost of sending two delegates from 7 Arts CORE to Washington when Civil Rights Bill was in House of Representatives.

FREEDOM and ALL THAT JAZZ

With

JOHNNY RICHARDS AND ORCHESTRA

EDDIE BAREFIELD & HIS ALL*STARS

IN A NIGHT OF

DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT

FRIDAY JUNE 19, 1964 - 9 to 3 A.M.

at

CENTRAL PLAZA BALLROOM

CONTRIBUTION - $3.00 • for TICKETS Call LT. 1-0060

OR MAIL CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS

7 ARTS CHAPTER of CORE 303 WEST 42 ST. ROOM 507, N.Y.C.

TO REACH BALLROOM BY SUBWAY:
B MT TO 8th STREET
IRT (Loxington) to ASTOR PLACE
IND ("D"Train) to 2nd AVENUE

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR!

1 Arts corps

AUG 1 1964

7 ARTS CHAPTER CORE
303 WEST 42nd ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

8/6/64

Dear Mr. McKissick,

I am speaking for myself but a few others here have agreed. The Moratorium is a good thing(Until after the election). The temper and tempermant now and of demonstrations is such that it could hurt. I personally have recieved several calls on this. The effectivness of ad-lib picketing now would be less than if we waited and regrouped, and went ahead after the elections. Meanwhile our energies could be used for money and books for Mississsippi, and voter registration.

However, I feel that the Democratic Convention demonstrations, re; Mississippi should still be held. Is this possible?

Again I am speaking more for myself (our chairman is out of town) and if you should decisde to continue direct action - - WAGONS HO ! !.

Sincerely

Ned Wertimer

NED WERTIMER
CO- TREASURER

7Arts Chapter CORE

SEP 17 19[illegible]

Officers

Chairman Frances Foster
Co-Chairman George(Jack) Jeffers

Secretary Gerald Pinks
Co- " Sarah Pinks
Treasurer Juanita Bethea
Co- " Ned Wertimer
Projects Chr. Joan Gethers
" Co-Chr. John Cardoza
Community Relations Chr. Lorretta Young
" " Co- Chr. Valerie Harper
Membership Chr. Ted Wilson
" Co. Chr. Miss Leslie Rivers

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

SEP 17 19[illegible]

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter 7 ARTS CHAPTER of CORE

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 303 WEST 42 ST. N.Y.C. 10036 RM 507

3. LIST OF OFFICERS

.. attached

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING On call

EXECUTIVE MEETING On Call - WEEKly

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? (YES) NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN Warner Bros - Museums Single Engagement - Fund Raising -

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Projects are elected as complaints come in.

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES ✓ NO ___

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Word of Mouth Letters etc. Active participation on Committees, projects - etc.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ___ NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA _____

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES _____ NO ✓
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES _____ NO _____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES _____ NO ✓
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER _____
At the moment everything is going smoothly -

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES _____ NO _____
EXPLAIN HOW _____
Not as a specific project however we do have teen-age members

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

file - Seven Arts Cove

COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CIVIL RIGHTS
4 West 76th Street
New York, New York
Tel: 873-2520

In December, 1964, the state of Mississippi offered for sale $2,775,000 in bonds, this money to be used for the support of five segregated colleges in Mississippi. Roy Wilkins and Martin Luther King both publicly asked the financial community to abstain from buying these bonds, since to do so would be to imply approval of Mississippi's segregated schools. Shortly after this public plea, First National City Bank successfully bid on, and underwrote the sale of these bonds.

After sporadic public protests, several civil rights groups banded together under the name, Coordinating Committee on Banking and Civil Rights, to take concerted action about this issue. The member groups of CCBCR are listed below.

On April 9th, representatives of First National City Bank met with a committee from CCBCR, and were asked to state publicly that the bank would not in the future buy Mississippi state bonds for the support of segregated schools. They refused to do this, and gave the following reasons:

1) Such a public statement would make the bank liable to suit for acting in constraint of trade.

2) First National City Bank refraining from buying such bonds would have no effect on their sale; buyers would easily be found elsewhere.

3) Withholding financial aid from Mississippi would hurt all Mississippians, the weak perhaps more than others.

4) Since the bonds were issued by the Mississippi state government, First National believes them to be for a legally and ethically correct purpose.

The Coordinating Committee on Banking and Civil Rights answers these arguments, point by point:

1) It is hard to imagine a court of law, in today's climate, finding against an institution because it refused to buy bonds for the support of segregated schools.

2) Since First National City Bank is an acknowledged leader in the financial community, its abstaining from purchasing these bonds might well cause other institutions to consider the moral implications of buying them, and abstain also.

3) To the best of our knowledge, Mississippi Negroes, who are certainly the most oppressed group in the state, supported the original request by King and Wilkins; i.e., that buyers abstain from these bonds. If they are willing to undergo whatever added privation this might cause, certainly we must support it also.

4) Only in the narrowest technical sense can this be considered a legally correct bond issue: only because it has not yet been challenged can any segregated school be considered legal. As for the ethical correctness of the bond issue, the government of the state of Mississippi has

-more-

repeatedly declared it will maintain segregation forever; indeed, there is the infamous Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, paid for with Mississippi state government funds, whose publicly stated purpose is the permanent maintenance of segregation and white supremacy.

The Coordinating Committee has decided to present its arguments to the public in the form of a series of organized public demonstrations against First National City Bank, to start about April 29th. Join with us in this project.

For more information, write the Coordinating Committee at 4 West 76th Street, Telephone: 873-2520, or call Jack Jeffers at either that number or at MO 3-7992.

Member Organizations

Baruch School, CCNY, Committee on Human Rights
Columbia University School of Social Work, Civil Rights Committee

Brooklyn Chapter of CORE
Brooklyn Students CORE
7 Arts Chapter of CORE
City College of New York CORE
Queens College CORE
New York University CORE
New York Chapter of CORE

NAACP - Astoria Branch
NAACP - Welfare Branch
NAACP - Frederick Douglass Branch

West Side Civil Rights Committee
Negro Action Group
Social Workers for Civil Rights
Socialist Party of New York City
Students for Non-Violent Action
High School Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

1965)

7 Arts Chapter CORE

Dear Member:

Just a reminder of our monthly membership meeting, Thursday, February 18th at 6:30 p.m. at ~~Clark Center, 8th Fifth Avenue~~ New York City.
Universalist Church 76th St & CPW
Agenda:

1) Distribution of tickets for our March 7th benefit.

2) Progress report from Governor Collins office on Warner Bros. project.

3) Report on complaint received regarding "Hulaballoo" casting policies.

4) Report on First National City Bank project.

All members are urged to attend promptly.

Yours for Freedom,

Frances Foster

Frances Foster,
Chairman

FF:biw

March 11, 1965

Miss Frances Foster
Seven Arts CORE
303 West 42nd Street, #507

Dear Frances:

Last night I met a woman who is interested in doing something for the movement. Her name is Ann Loring and she plays the role of Tammy Forest on the TV soap opera "Love of Life".

She has taught drama at Brooklyn College and wondered if her talents could be used somehow. I mentioned to her the workshops that Seven Arts was holding and gave her the address and telephone number of the chapter. If those workshops are still going on, I suspect she would be helpful. At any rate, she will probably be in touch soon.

Regards to all and I hate to have been out of town for your session at the Celebrity Club. I heard it was out of sight.

Sincerely,

Robert Brockins Cove

Assistant Director
Organization Department

RBC/sej

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

THE 7 ARTS CHAPTER

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

4 West 76th Street
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
873-2520
James Farmer
national director

Frances Foster
chairman
George Jeffers
co-chairman
Beverly Walker
acting secretary
Ned Wertimer
treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Theodore Bikel
Godfrey Cambridge
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Joan Gethers
Sheldon Harnick
John Oliver Killens
Rev. Sidney Lanier
Loften Mitchell
Frederick O'Neal
Patrick O'Neal
James Peck
Louis Peterson
Herman Shumlin
Theodore Wilson
Loretta Young

JUN 9 1965

OK

June 8, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Would you please make note of our change of address. It is now -

4 West 76th Street
New York, N.Y.

Telephone: 873-2520

It would greatly facilitate our receiving your communications if you would change your mailing list accordingly.

Sincerely,

Beverly Walker

Beverly Walker,
Secretary

P.S. Please also remove the following people from your mailing list: Audrey Metcalf, Albert Bermel, Jeanne Belkin. They are no longer members of our chapter and we have no means of forwarding mail sent to them care of us.

Thanks very much.

Dept of Organization
Oct. 19, 1965

Dear Beverly,

As requested, I am forwarding to you, under seperate cover 150 copies of Where is Democracy and AllAbout CORE (it has replaced CORE Rules for Action). I am also sending 50 copies of a pamphlet abo about freedom schools.

Feel free to contact us if you need any more material than this. Keep in touch.....

Yours for Freedom,

Judy Rollins
Dept. of Organization

Mapire

OCT 14 1965

7 Arts Chapter of CORE
4 West 76th Street
New York, N.Y.

October 13, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Friends,

We have run out of the enclosed pamphlets. Please send us a goodly quantity more. Please also send us any newer material you may have which would be of particular value to new members.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Beverly Walker

Beverly Walker
Sec'y

Approx 150 copies
would be fine.

WHERE
IS
DEMOCRACY
CORE

CORE Offers An Answer

Democracy is that form of society . . . in which every man has a chance and knows it.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Democracy is liberty plus economic security. We Americans want to pray, think as we please—and eat regular.

MAURY MAVERICK

WHAT CORE WANTS is no secret. Nor is it anything strange or new. CORE simply wants for all Americans, regardless of race or creed, their constitutional rights and guarantees. But it wants these as more than words in law books. It wants them as a reality in terms of jobs, housing, education and a fair chance at all the opportunities of American life.

A century ago, after the Emancipation Proclamation, Wendell Phillips said, "The proclamation frees the slave but ignores the Negro." CORE says, "The Negro will no longer, can no longer, be ignored." CORE seeks not only an end to the formal segregation practiced in the South, but to the de facto segregation that exists in the North. It wants an America in which race or creed will be neither asset nor handicap.

There's an old saying, "Wanting won't make it so." CORE was founded in 1942 to translate "wants" into action. In the words of James Farmer, CORE's founder and now its national director, its purpose was "to substitute bodies for exhortation." Its special technique has been a militant non-violence. The effectiveness of this technique, in compelling action to end discrimination, was demonstrated by CORE in dozens of communities before it attracted

national attention by the CORE-led Freedom Rides, the lunch counter "sit ins" and the massive Birmingham demonstrations.

CORE does not advocate demonstrations for their own sake. It aims always at tangible results. CORE victories have included desegregation of bus lines and terminals, lunch counters, theatres and swimming pools — many of these in the deep South. It has broken through the color barrier in housing developments, and its action program has persuaded numerous firms to open jobs to Negroes. Its activities, often unpublicized, crisscross the country, from Mississippi to Chicago, from New York to Los Angeles.

CORE's major emphasis is on the fundamental problems of voter registration, Negro employment and integration of schools and public accommodations. As a result of a voter registration campaign in South Carolina, Negro voters in one precinct elected 16 of 17 representatives to the Democratic county convention. In Columbia, the Negro vote was decisive in defeating a segregationist candidate for mayor.

MILITANT non-violence has transformed the whole struggle for Negro equality. It has extended the struggle from the courts to the streets. It has enabled a large, and steadily growing, number of people, Negro and white, to participate in the struggle in an important and useful way. As a result, barriers, once considered so formidable, are now beginning to crumble all over America. But obviously much remains to be done. CORE invites your participation.

CORE is an inter-racial organization without religious affiliation. It is open to anyone who wants to fight discrimination and who will adhere to CORE's rules. The only people not welcome in CORE are "those Americans whose loyalty is primarily to a foreign power and those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy and human values." CORE believes that militant non-violence, to be effective, must also be responsible. It expects all

members to respect these basic action principles:

- Investigate the facts carefully before deciding whether or not racial injustice exists in a given situation.
- Avoid malice and hatred toward any group or individual. Never use malicious slogans or labels to discredit an opponent.
- Meet anger in the spirit of good will and creative reconciliation. Submit to assault without retaliation. This is the essence of nonviolence.

CORE believes that equality for all is a cause that demands the support of all Americans, Negro and white, who value the democratic principles on which this country is founded. It is not someone else's responsibility. It is ours, whoever we are.

"We better know there is a fire whence we see much smoke rising than we could know it by one or two witnesses swearing to it," Abraham Lincoln wrote. "The witnesses may commit perjury, but the smoke cannot." The smoke of Negro protest is now rising all across the American horizon. Only the foolish will wait to see the flames.

CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

490

CORE AND NONVIOL

CORE, THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, is a national organization with affiliated local groups, committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct nonviolent action. All groups affiliated with national CORE agree to follow the nonviolent procedure in all action which they sponsor.

NONVIOLENCE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE A POWERFUL SOCIAL FORCE. A threefold type of power characterizes nonviolence: (1) the power of active goodwill and non-retaliation; (2) the power of public opinion against an injustice; (3) the power of refusing to be a party to injustice, as illustrated by the boycott and the strike.

SINCERE INDIVIDUALS ALL OVER THE WORLD have used this tactic to overcome seemingly overwhelming odds. When used by a
trained to understandi
discipline, it can chang

**THE NONVIOLENT D
APPROACH** to problen
discrimination assumes
resolution of problems
obtained through a spi
and understanding. Th
combined with a deter
discrimination through
directed to specific pro
ultimate goal is an inte
where each member is
the basis of his individu

CORE URGES THAT
should not knowingly p
situation involving segr
there is no other choice
are participating in act
elimination of discrimi

THESE RULES FOR ACTION

have been approved by
Convention to provide
individual participating
projects and include ba
the individual to the gr
group to the individual

OLENCE

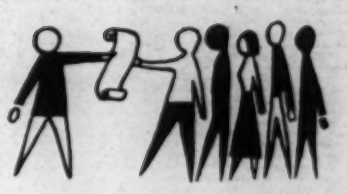
sed by a dedicated group
derstanding and personal
an change the social order.

OLENT DIRECT ACTION
o problems of racial
n assumes that a lasting
problems can best be
ugh a spirit of good will
nding. This spirit must be
h a determination to end
n through action programs
ecific problems. The
is an integrated society
ember is judged solely on
s individual worth.

S THAT MEMBERS
owingly participate in any
lving segregation unless
her choice or unless they
ing in action toward
discrimination.

proved by the National
provide a guide for the
ticipating in CORE action
nclude basic guarantees of
to the group and the
ndividual.

GUARANTEES OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE GROUP



1 A CORE member will investigate the facts carefully before determining whether or not racial injustice exists in a given situation.

2 A CORE member will seek at all times to understand both the attitude of the person responsible for a policy of racial discrimination, and the social situation which engendered the attitude. The CORE member will be flexible and creative, showing a willingness to participate in experiments which seem constructive, but being careful not to compromise CORE principles.

3 A CORE member will make a sincere effort to avoid malice and hatred toward any group or individual.

4 A CORE member will never use malicious slogans or labels to discredit any opponent.

5 A CORE member will be willing to [illegible] actions taken.

6 He will meet the anger of any individual or group in the spirit of good will and creative reconciliation: he will submit to assault and will not retaliate in kind either by act or word.

7 A member will never engage in any action in the name of the group except when authorized by the group or one of its action units.

TO THE INDIVIDUA

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(AS OF APRIL 15, 1963)

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

CONGRESS OF R
38 Park Row, New York 38, N

DIVIDUAL

OF RACIAL EQUALITY

York 38, New York

OF RACIAL EQUALITY

York 38, New York

THEATER CHAPTER OF CORE

P.O. Box 770, Radio City Station • New York 10019 • JUdson 6-0283

Chairman
Frances Foster

Secretary-Treasurer
Elna Laun

Committee
Conrad Bromberg
Marcia Bromberg
Barbara Colton
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
Abigail Kellogg
David Margulies
Allyn Monroe
Lenka Peterson
Louis Peterson
Dennis Tate

Dear

Thank you very much for your participation in the March on Washington. Through your efforts three hundred theater people marched under the Theater Committee's banner and shared in the excitement and deep meaning of the day.

The response was so enthusiastic that we, the Theater Committee, have decided to form a Theater Chapter of *CORE*, Congress of Racial Equality, to work through direct action for integration in the theater arts.

As an original March participant, we wish to invite you to join as a charter member of the Theater Chapter. You will find a membership application enclosed.

Cordially,

The Organizing Committee
for Theater Chapter of CORE

THEATER CHAPTER OF CORE

I hereby apply to the THEATER CHAPTER OF CORE for

- ☐ Active membership at $2 per year.
- ☐ Contributing membership at $10 per year.
- ☐ Sponsoring membership at $25 per year.

Name_____

Address_____

_____ Telephone_____

Enclosed check or money order for_____.

For further information call JUdson 6-0283 *or write:*

THEATER CHAPTER OF CORE

P.O. Box 770, Radio City Station, New York 10019

File
West Side Core

October 28, 1964

BY REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. William Pittman
150 West 80th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Pittman:

Mr. Louis Smith has advised me that you have been continuing to use the name "West Side CORE."

I have previously requested that you discontinue the use of this name because you had no authority to do so. I am now telling you that, unless you forthwith discontinue the use of the name and so advise me, I shall promptly instruct local counsel to restrain you.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. James McCain
Mr. Louis Smith
Mr. Robert Curvin

CR:hdl

File
West Side
CORE

November 2, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear George,

Lou Smith has told me of the problem of so-called "West Side CORE." There is no such chapter. Dorothy Pittman, who has worked for us, and her husband are running it. I have written twice to them to stop. Do we have a lawyer who might be interested in an action to restrain them? Enclosed is the correspondence. If you think yes, we can collect the facts. Incidentally, the letters were sent to his home address. They are operating out of 100 West 82nd Street where they have a telephone listing.

CORE is terribly broke at the moment. I am upset by John Silverberg's bill and the fact it is not paid. I gather this is all money John has laid out. What concerns me is that Galamison has not paid anything. I discussed this with Herb Callendar and we are thinking of asking Galamison for at least part.

I hope to see you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Louis Smith
CORE Northeast Regional Director

CR:hdl

August 1, 1963

Mr. Otis Cowart
2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York

Dear Mr. Cowart:

At this time we are so deeply envolved that it is impossible to send a Field Secretary before the Fall of the year.

However, you may organize and carry out any projects that your group would like to in the name of CORE.

I am enclosing a report form and also an affiliation form. Please fill out and return immediately.

Do let us hear of your activities from time to time.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
Encs.

JUL 25 1963

2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York
July 23, 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

Recently, I received a letter from your organization stating that if we were interested in organizing CORE that you would send a field representative.

I would like to know if it is possible to go ahead and organize, because the people here in Niagara Falls are ready to move now.

If it is not possible to organize under the name of CORE without a field representative, will it be possible to have the field representative here by the first week in August?

Sincerely,

Otis Cowart

Otis Cowart

Pending

June 18, 1963

Otis Cowart
2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York

Dear Mr. Cowart:

Thank you for your letter dated June 12th.

We will sincerely try to send a field secretary after the convention which will be held June 27th-June 30th.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl

JUN 14 1963

Otis Cowart

~~907 Center Avenue~~
2469 MacKenna Ave. Niagara Falls, New York

June 12, 1963

CORE
Mr. James T, McCain
Organization Department
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

I have read the material that you sent to me on April 11, 1963 and have talked to many people who are interested in working with CORE.

I would appreciate you sending a field secretary to help organize a chapter here in Niagara Falls.

Sincerely,

Otis Cowart

Otis Cowart

will try to send someone after convention

SEP 9 1963

SEP 10 1963

2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York
September 6, 1963

Congress on Racial Equality
Mr. James McBain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

I am very sorry for the delay in sending back the membership forms, but they have been lost from the Secretary's files and we would like to know if we could have another set. Our membership fee will be forwarded during next week.

Our membership is growing rapidly here in Niagara Falls. We are having trouble with our one daily newspaper. The business community has treatened to stop advertisement if the Gazette continues to cover our projects.

At the present time we are picketing W. T. Grant Company because of their hiring practices towards Negroes. The manager, Mr. Carmicheal, has refused to hire Negroes in the sales and clerical area.

We would like to have a field secretary come as soon as possible to help us set up a stronger program for the future.

At the present time our program (the picketing with Grants) is going along very well. We find that other stores are hiring on the token basis.

We are holding regular mass meeting to keep the spirit of the Negro community up. This method has been very effective and has increased our support

We would like to have membership cards and associate membership forms. Also literature on non-violent tactics. So far we have had no violence, but we've received a number of threatening calls.

OK 9/9/63

Please forward our membership forms as soon as possible.

Sincerely

Otis Cowart

Otis Cowart
President of Niagara Chapter of
CORE

September 9, 1963

Otis Cowart
Niagara CORE, Chairman
2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cowart:

The material you requested is being sent under separate cover. The membership cards are enclosed. Remember to use these cards judiciously, and give them only to members who are legitamate active members.

If you want associate membership cards for associate membership in your own group, you must make your own. If you want to embark on a National Associate membership drive, let us know and we will send you the material. The National Associate membership drive is a find-raising effort, in which you split the membership money with the National office. Sample envelope enclosed. If you are interested, contact Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director at this office.

We hope to be able to get a field secretary to you soon. Perhaps if you set up a certain meeting date and time (in the not too near future, but not too far either), we can plan to have a staff member attend.

Let us hear from you often.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

mam
encs.

CITY COUNCIL is considering the creation of local human rights commission, but has not taken any formal action as yet.

The latest organization is the Niagara Association for Racial Equality, headed by Otis Cowart, which made news last week with its economic survey of downtown stores and Negro patronage. It intends to be active if the NAACP isn't.

NARE was formed by Mr. Cowart, a young college-trained man, when he as unable to establish a CORE unit here quickly enough. NARE may still become the nucleus of CORE.

NARE, he said, began a few months ago when he personally made a study of the employment situation for Negroes and found that out of more than 300 Negro high school graduates from 1960 to 1963 only two had obtained white collar jobs in local companies.

In the future, and he expected the economic survey to take the rest of the summer, NARE aims to survey housing and other fields of discrimination.

The only other group concerned about Negroes here is a small, fanatical movement that wants nothing to do with integration. The Black Muslims are black nationalists who want the races separated, not segregated, even if it means carving a new nation out of the heart of America.

Wed. Aug 7, 1963 We had received letter already concerning membership

Aug 14, 1963

City Group Gets CORE Membership

The Niagara Association for Racial Equality announced today it has received membership in the national Congress of Racial Equality, an organization committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct non-violent action, according to Otis Cowart, president of the local group.

Officers Named

Other officers of the Niagara chapter, elected recently, are Robert Porter, first vice president; Geraldine Isom, second vice president; Mrs. Walter M. Gulley, secretary; Helen Davis, assistant secretary; Eddie Asrley, treasurer; Walter Ashley, sergeant-at-arms, and Casper L. Jordan, parliamentarian.

The board of advisers includes Rev. Walter Echols, John Ford, Rev. Andrew Turnioseed, Mrs. Violet Johnson, Mr. Jordan, Rev. Glen Raybon, and Ray E. Green.

Will Join Others

CORE will work with other organiza tions interested in the elimination of discriminatory practices in Niagara Falls, Mr. Cowart said. Lines of communication will be established with the police department and committees working actively towards equal rights, he added.

Mr. Cowart said CORE "seeks future ruman brotherhood through the active practice of brotherhood here and now. The organization believes that racial discrimination in the United States affects all Americans adversely; and all locals strive to be interracial."

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
GAZETTE
D. 36,196 S. 30,458

AUG 14 1963

City Group Gets CORE Membership

The Niagara Association for Racial Equality announced today it has received membership in the national Congress of Racial Equality, an organization committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct non-violent action, according to Otis Cowart, president of the local group.

Officers Named

Other officers of the Niagara chapter, elected recently, are Robert Porter, first vice president; Geraldine Isom, second vice president; Mrs. Walter M. Gulley, secretary; Helen Davis, assistant secretary; Eddie Asrley, treasurer; Walter Ashley, sergeant-at-arms, and Casper L. Jordan, parliamentarian.

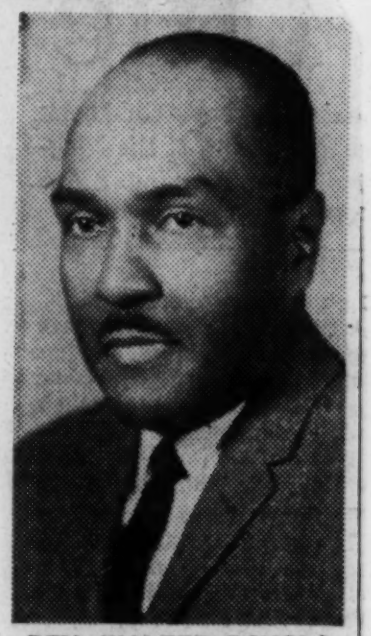
The board of advisers includes Rev. Walter Echols, John Ford, Rev. Andrew Turnipseed, Mrs. Violet Johnson, Mr. Jordan, Rev. Glen Raybon, and Ray E. Green.

Will Join Others

CORE will work with other organiza tions interested in the elimination of discriminatory practices in Niagara Falls, Mr. Cowart said. Lines of communication will be established with the police department and committees working actively towards equal rights, he added.

Mr. Cowart said CORE "seeks future ruman brotherhood through the active practice of brotherhood here and now. The organization believes that racial discrimination in the United States affects all Americans adversely and all locals strive to be interracial."

NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE
Friday, August 23, 1963



REV. WALTER ECHOLS

Rev. Echols To Address CORE Group

Rev. Walter Echols, minister of New Hope Baptist Church, will speak at a meeting tonight of the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The meeting will be held at Trinity Baptist Church, 309 10th St., starting at 7:30 p.m.

Otis Cowart, president of the local chapter, said that equal job opportunities will be discussed. Local business representatives have been invited to the session, and it is expected that some of them will speak.

A report on the recent patronage survey at a local department store will be given by the survey committee.

Sat. Aug. 24, 1963

Equal Rights Drive Must Be Continued, Pastor Says

Negroes must be persistent in their current drive for equal rights, a Niagara Falls minister said Friday night.

And Rev. Walter Echols added:

"Let us not stop until we have achieved the things we have set our goals to achieve."

The pastor of New Hope Baptist Church was the main speaker at a meeting of the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality. Some 25 persons attended the meeting at Trinity Baptist Church.

The idea of persistence was one of three things which the minister said Negroes must maintain in their drive to secure equal rights. The other two were unity and meekness.

The Rev. Mr. Echols recalled that Negro efforts in the past suffered from a lack of unity among the various groups.

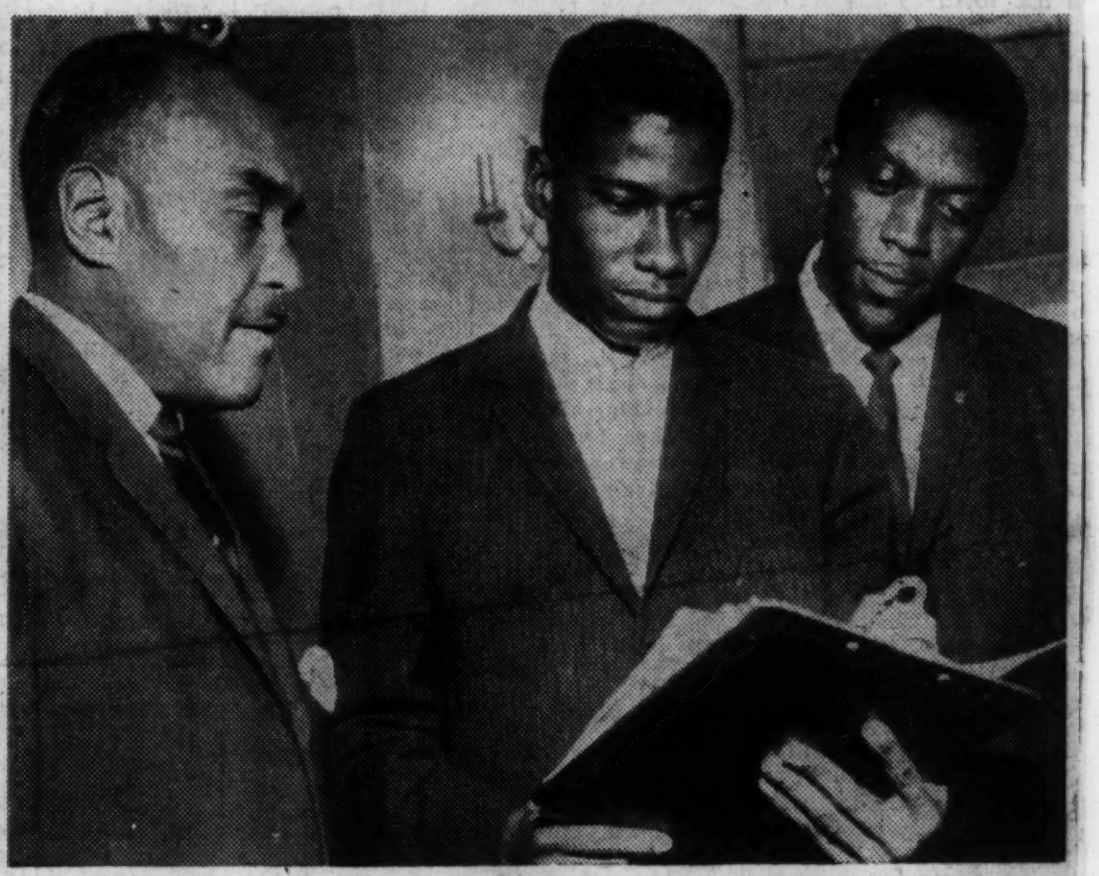
"We must unify ourselves in a strong group that is going to drive for equal opportunities," he said.

He defined "meekness" as the quality of knowing and being aroused to do the thing that needs to be done at a particular time. But the best way to approach the issue of Negro rights is to "avoid the extremes," he said.

During the meeting, the Marine Trust Co. of Western New York and Slipko Brothers Food Market were praised for their "efforts to give Negroes full job opportunities. Wilbur Connell represented the market.

He noted that out of 40 persons employed at the store, eight of them are Negroes.

In a brief talk that was expected to be non-political, he



Gazette Photo

REV. WALTER ECHOLS — ROBERT E. PORTER — OTIS COWART

CORE Unit Here Picks Grant's for Picketing

By DICK KLUG
Gazette Staff Writer

The W. T. Grant Co. department store at 2116 Main St. will be the target for picketing demonstrations next week by members of the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality, officers of

He works in the company's warehouse, he noted.

At the same time, Mr. Cowart warned that picketing at Grant's is "only the beginning. Other stores here shouldn't feel so secure."

"We are willing to deal fairly with the business commu-

The decision to picket Grant's came after a four-day survey conducted earlier this month by CORE in which it attempted to determine the amount of purchases by Negroes there and the number of Negroes who shop in the store.

encouraged the group to participate in political activities. He renewed his challenge to his three opponents for the democratic nomination to City Council to debate the issues in public with him. He offered to make the question of "equal opportunity" a point in any debate.

The invocation and benediction were given by Rev. Horace James, assistant minister at Trinity Baptist.

the group announced Friday night.

Specific date for the picketing was not revealed, although Otis Cowart, president, said it will come sometime after phone, Frank Carmichael,

Contacted today by telephone, Frank Carmichael, manager of the store, said, "We have no comment to make at this time." He indicated that a statement would be forthcoming sometime next week.

Announcement of the planned demonstration was made at a meeting of CORE at Trinity Baptist Church.

Mr. Cowart said the store was chosen for the demonstration because of its "policy of discrimination in the hiring of Negroes."

Robert Porter, vice president of the organization, said the store employs one Negro.

nity," he explained, "even if they are not willing to deal fairly with the Negro."

No Jobs Offered

The CORE leader related that he and other members of the group have had talks with the store's management in an effort to persuade them to hire more Negroes.

But, he declared: "Grant's hasn't offered anything in jobs — full-time or part-time."

He said that CORE had told Grant's that it must hire at least five Negroes within the next six months or face the picketing or possible boycott by Negroes of the community. The timetable calls for the hiring of at least two of the five Negroes by Monday, he said.

Mr. Cowart said the store has given no indication that it will meet the Negroes' demands.

Many Negroes Shop

Mr. Porter, in a brief report of the survey, said the group counted 466 Negroes shopping at Grant's during the check. He estimated that more than 6,000 whites shopped there during the same time period.

The Negro shoppers disclosed to the group that they had spent a total of $46,381 at the store in the last year, he said. Forty-five Negroes have accounts there, he added.

Mr. Cowart said the local unit has been in contact with other Negro organizations in the community and expects to be supported by them.

He explained, also, that the group has made intensive preparations to assure that its demonstrations will be "peaceful and orderly." In connection with this, he pointed out, Supt. of Police J. Milton Litchard was notified Tuesday that there will be picketing.

Mr. Cowart said those who will picket have been attending classes to study methods of conducting non-violent demonstrations, and also to learn about any associated matters of law.

"They are preparing so there will be no trouble," he said. "We want it (the demonstration) to be peaceful."

Some Other Groups Could Picket Too

IT IS INTERESTING to note that CORE, a "racial equality" group, is going to start demonstrating in front of Grant's because the store doesn't hire people according to a pre-set schedule, determined by CORE.

It seems to me that there should be a few other factors involved in hiring people, other than race. Perhaps, to be totally democratic, all groups who feel that Grant's schedule of hiring isn't up to their standards should picket and demonstrate.

To name a few groups who could help out and show their displeasure would be helpful in clarifying the issues:

Catholics — not enough Catholics hired.

Protestants — not enough Protestants hired.

Polish — not enough Polish hired.

Italian — not enough Italians hired.

English — not enough English hired.

Democrats — too many Republicans hired.

Republicans — too many Democrats hired.

Rightists — too many leftists hired.

Leftists — too many rightists hired.

Middle-of-the-roaders — too many extremists hired.

And so on into the night with many groups telling Grant's that you haven't enough of our side on your payroll.

If Grant's is going to have a fully democratic and equal hiring policy, then they should have one of each kind of person in the local area on their payroll to sell the merchandise. Only then would common sense prevail and everyone could breathe a sigh of relief that Grant's stores do not discriminate against anyone.

John A. Gay,
850 Hillside Drive,
Lewiston, N.Y.

Wed. Aug. 28, 1963

CORE Picketing Falls Store

Fifteen members of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) began a protest march in front of entrances of the W. T. Grant store in Main Street shortly after 10 a.m. today.

There were few shoppers or spectators about.

By noon, two whites had joined the picket line. A spokesman said that numerous whites had volunteered to walk in the line and would be used at different times.

Otis Cowart, president of the Niagara Chapter of CORE, was on hand to instruct the pickets, who carried signs which read:

"Don't Buy Where We Can't Work."

"Full Democracy Is Complete Freedom and No Quota —No Tokenism."

Mr. Cowart told the pickets as they began to circle in front of the entrances:

"Don't talk to anyone and keep your eyes on the picket in front of you. If someone goes to enter the store, stop and let him pass."

Literature was not being passed out to the public. However, Mr. Cowart had a printed release for news media representatives, explaining the store is being picketed because "We feel that we have failed to impress upon the store the need to hire qualified Negroes in light of the fact that a considerable portion of their income is derived from Negro patronage.

"We are not seeking jobs on the quota system. We do not know how many people are employed at Grants. Grants is not being forced to hire any Negroes, but we can ask that Negroes not buy where they cannot work."

Passersby for the most part ignored the picket line.

On Saturday, Mr. Cowart stated that Grant's is only the first store. There are plans to picket other local stores, he said. CORE wants Grant's to hire five Negroes in sales and clerical positions, the official said.

Today, Mr. Cowart said:

"We are interested in having Grant's hire qualified Negroes. We feel that five Negro employes would be a fair percentage in the light of the amount of money spent in the store by Negro customers."

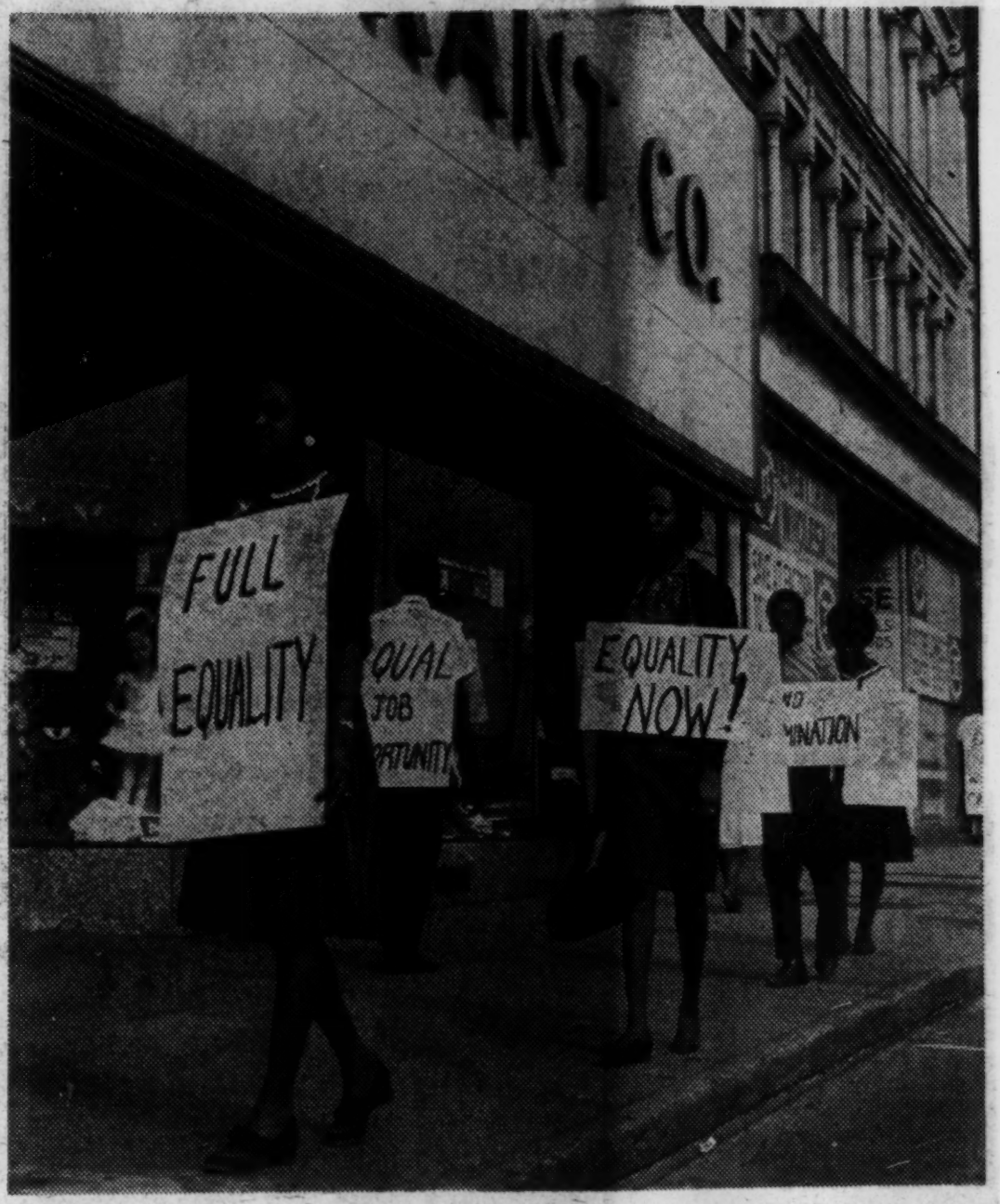
Two police officers assigned to keep an eye on the area kept a careful watch on the picket line.

Picketing will continue during all hours that the store is open from now on, Mr. Cowart said.

"Perhaps by Christmas the effects of our protest may be felt," he said.

Two ministers were on hand to encourage the pickets, Rev. Herbert F. Jones of the Glorious Church of God in Christ, and Rev. J. M. Bradley, Mt. Erie Baptist Church. They did not march.

Periodically the pickets softly sang their "Freedom Song."



PICKETS PROTEST — Carrying signs explaining their protest, members of CORE, for the most part students or unemployed workers, today began a protest march at the W. T. Grant store.—Gazette Photo.

NIAGARA FALLS

Tuesday, August 27, 19

OTIS COWART, LEFT, ADDRESSES CORE GROUP, THEN INSTR

CORE Sets Picketing

Members of the new Niagara Falls Chapter, Congress on Racial Equality, will begin picketing W. T. Grant Co., 2116 Main St., at 10 a.m. Wednesday—the same day as the March on Washington.

The department store has been selected for CORE's first demonstration because it employs no Negroes as sales personnel, according to CORE officials.

The picketing will be conducted during regular store hours, ending the first day at 5:30 p.m.

An estimated 25 persons are expected to take part in Wednesday's demonstration.

If it continues until Saturday, more than 100 persons will picket the store, CORE believes.

The plans and timing for the picketing were announced Monday night at a CORE meeting at Trinity Baptist Church.

Pickets Register

Registration of would-be pickets was being held today from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the church.

Otis Cowart, chapter president, told the nearly 50 persons at the CORE meeting that the demonstration will be terminated when Grant's meets its demand for employment opportunity.

"The door will be open for negotiations (with the management) during the demonstration," he said. "But we are prepared to continue it indefinitely."

The pickets will carry signs or flags and sing "freedom songs." Leaflets explaining the demonstration will be passed out at the same time.

Mr. Cowart said that Grant's manager, Frank Carmichael, was notified Monday of the time, both by telephone and by mail.

Demonstrators were cautioned to observe nonviolence and courtesy and to walk the picket line "with dignity and respect."

Women were admonished not to wear shorts or slacks and advised to wear comfortable shoes and not high heels.

Picket Rules

All pickets were cautioned to avoid interfering with shoppers or passersby and conversing with spectators.

Mr. Cowart said arrang
were to be made today f
peaceful demonstration with
Supt. J. Milton Litchard.

If violence should eru
said, pickets will be taught
subdue the assailant until
arrive.

Using six volunteers fro
audience, he showed them
hem the assailant in with
bodies—and without the u
their hands since they m
carrying signs—thus stoppi
blows.

Teen-agers as young as
be used as pickets, but no ch

The pickets will include s
white persons since CORE i
racial organization.

Mr. Cowart said a mass m
will be held Friday night at T
Church after the day's pic
ends (the store closes at 9 Fr
to plan Saturday's massive d
stration.

OK'd by NAACP

The first CORE demonst
here has approval of the Na
Association for the Advancem

LS GAZETTE
27, 1963

EN INSTRUCTS IN HANDLING HECKLER (CENTER) AS MEMBERS WATCH Gazette Photos by Joe Ognibene

ng Plans

aid arrangements
e today for the
ration with Police
Litchard.
hould erupt, he
be taught how to
lant until police

nteers from the
ved them how to
t in with their
out the use of
e they may be
us stopping the

young as 15 will
, but no children.
ll include several
ce CORE is a bi-
n.
d a mass meeting
y night at Trinity
day's picketing
ses at 9 Fridays)
massive demon-

E demonstration
of the National
e Advancement of

Colored People, the Niagara Falls Civic & Social Organization and the Niagara Falls Ministerial Council, he said.

"Grant's just happened to be first, as explained to Mr. Carmichael, but it won't be the last store," he said.

CORE has a list of other Niagara Falls stores, he added, and "we will talk with each, one by one."

He said that he hoped that before it became necessary to picket other stores "the business community would come forward" to meet CORE's demands for equal opportunity in hiring.

At least three Negroes have applied for sales jobs at Grants since the first of the year, he said, but none have been hired while two white persons have been. Right now, he added, there are five or six Negro applications on file there.

Rev. Glen Rayborn, Trinity Church pastor and chairman of CORE's advisory board, told the audience the demonstration will be "no picnic" and "it's going to take a long time."

SIGNING UP — John Rurke of DeVeaux School joins CORE as Muriel Porter, right, of 9541 Tompkins Ave. gives information—Gazette Photo.

NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE

Member Gannett Group of Newspapers
FOUNDED IN 1854
Herman E. Moecker, Publisher
Thomas J. Berrigan, Editor
Hamilton B. Mizer, Managing Editor
Merged in 1918 with the Niagara Falls Journal.
Published by Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Corporation.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE—
Gannett Advertising Sales, Inc.
TELEPHONES
All Departments
Dial BUtler 2-2311
CANADIAN PHONE. Main Office ELgin 8-3333
Member of the Associated Press

Tuesday, August 27, 1963

Picketing of Store Is Bias in Reverse

Many individuals and groups here, who feel sympathetic toward the Negroes' drive for equal rights, won't applaud the decision of the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality to picket a North End department store.

The stated purpose of the picketing is to force the store to hire five Negroes within the next six months.

Apparently CORE officials have decided on this quota on the basis of the Negro population in relation to the size of the store's staff.

It seems to us that this makes race a qualification for employment, thus encouraging the attitudes we deplore.

Indeed, CORE would perpetuate discrimination if it insisted on establishing this quota system here and throughout the country.

There is no logic or justice in the effort to promote the hiring of Negroes on the basis of their numbers in the population, as, for example, CORE has tried to do in New York City where it demands that 25 per cent of the workers on construction jobs be colored.

In a mult-racial community, such as Niagara Falls, there would be ceaseless controversy over quotas, if this folly became general practice.

Presdent Kennedy has spoken out, rightly in our opinion, to reject the quota system as a way of helping the Negro to make advances in our economic system.

The quota system is a step in direction of segregation, rather than a means of bringing about integration of the races.

We will continue to support the Negroes' drive for equality because it is morally right. We endorse the idea of special help for Negroes so they can overcome discrimination.

But we see nothing to be gained, and much to be lost, through the so-called quota system.

"But We've Just Aboli
for Immigration — Sh
Quotas b

Abolished National Quotas
— Shall We Introduce Job
otas by Race?"

Niagara's Week in Review

Sun. Sept. 1. 1963

ECHOLS

CIVIL RIGHTS

Members of the new Niagara Falls Chapter, Congress on Racial Equality, picketing of the W. T. Grant Co. store, 2116 Main St., on same day of a mass March on Washington. The store was selected for CORE's first demonstration because it employs no Negroes on sales personnel, according to CORE officials. **(Aug. 27, 28)**

Rev. Walter Echols, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church and leader of the 32 freedom marchers who attended the Washington demonstration, says the march "demonstrated the great moral fortitude of the Negro to expose his cause before the world." **(Aug. 28, 29)**

Sat. Sept 1, 1963

To Resume Picketing Of Store

Picketing of W.T. Grant Co., 2116 Main St., by members of the newly organized Niagara Falls Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality will continue Tuesday when the department store reopens after the holiday weekend.

The picketing began last Wednesday—the day of the national March on Washington—as a demonstration against the store's practice of not hiring Negroes in sales positions.

CORE also began an economic boycott of Grant's Saturday and has asked Negroes not to patronize the store until its demands are met.

The picketing has been conducted in an orderly fashion, with the pickets permitting shoppers to enter and leave the store at will.

Otis Cowart, CORE president, said a few eggs were thrown at the pickets Thursday by some unknown persons.

January 31, 1964

Niagara Falls CORE
Otis Cowart, Chmn.
2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York

Dear Mr. Cowart:

We are pleased to be able to tell you that Ronald Corwin has been appointed to service the up-state New York CORE chapters. As you may know, Ron is an active member of the Syracuse CORE chapter, and has been working with them on their various projects. He will be available on a part-time basis only, as he still has responsibilities connected with his school work at Syracuse University.

Ron is planning to visit all the chapters in your area as soon as possible, and will be in touch with you. If your chapter has any needs or problems that require prompt attention, please contact him at 1600 E. Genessee St. in Syracuse, phone # 474-3074. Also, if you know of people in the up-state area who are interested in having a CORE chapter in their community, please put them in touch with the National Office, and with Ron.

I am sure that this extended servicing of your chapter will help strengthen the CORE program in your community and that the closer connection between Niagara Falls CORE and a National Office representative will help us to be more aware of your needs, desires, and progress.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
cc: Ron Worwin

June 2, 1964

Mr. Robert E Porter
9541 Tompkins Avenue
Niggara Falls, New York

Dear Mr. Porter:

We are trying to include the materials that you that you wanted, and we are also sorry that you have not recieved the materials before now.

All of the national officers of CORE are listed to the left of the stationery, other than that, there is no listing of the officers.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a constitution which will give you an idea of the procedure of election of officers and function of their office

We are also enclosing a copy of all the CORE chapters in the country, which will also give you the list of the New York state CORE chapters and their officers.

Enclosing the rest of the information that you asked for and hope that it will aid you in your current drive.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

Sent allinfo
62-64

MAY 19 1964

9541 Tompkins Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York
May 14, 1964

CORE
Dept. of Organization and Servicing
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

I am the vice-chairman of the Niagara Falls Chapter of CORE. At this moment, I am functioning as chairman of the Membership Committee. In an effort to organize a membership drive, we find we are in need of further information on CORE, therefore, we would appreciate any assistance you can provide me with.

I would like to request the following information and literature from you:

(1) A chart showing the structure of National CORE, from top to bottom, with the names of chairmen or leaders holding various positions.

(2) A chart showing the structure of New York State CORE chapters with the same information as above.

(3) A chart or list, and/or map showing the CORE chapters across the nation, plus location.

(4) Would you also send me a copy of all literature you may have on CORE and CORE philosophy?

(5) A more extensive list of materials that the National office provided to local chapters that can be sold by local offices and the details involved.

(6) Please include how many copies of any literature you send, the National office can provide for this drive because our need is great at the moment.

If you have any suggestions, please feel free to add them to your reply letter. I would appreciate your assistance very much. Please reply as soon as possible, time is of the utmost importance.

Sincerely yours,
Robert E. Porter
Robert E. Porter, Chairman
Membership Committee, CORE

add to
Cl if not
on -

Vice-chmn

REP: mp

September 22, 1964

Mr. Otis Cowart
Niagara Core
2469 MacKenna Ave.
Niagara Falls, New York

Dear Otis:

The National Office would like to receive from your chapter a list of all Executive Board Members.

This Information along with the 10.00 initiation fee is vital for the process of affiliation.

Yours for Freedom,

Herb Callender
Field Secertary North East Region

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Niagra Falls CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 9-11-64

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER ((Good,) Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes x

no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given As Soon as possible.

_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes _____

No No _____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public

Relation Department Photos on file already.

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to

make it become affiliated 10.00 Fee, plus list of officers.

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Housing, employment.

negotiations on the school question discrimination in the class and DeFacto Segreg.

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?

yes yes no _____. If yes, in what way- dealing with problems that affect the coummunity.

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups

in the Community? yes x no _____ Explain _____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? _____

voter registration materials and membership materials are badly ~~needed. Legal defense is a real problem in the town.~~

9/10/64 OK

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes xxx no ____ Please list. see above.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after

your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

9/14/64

The chapter is progressing nicely but, I think a workshop on nonviolence is needed. I was unable to meet with the entire membership but the people I did meet were very impressive. No list of the executive board was found on file., but one will be sent in shortly.

Herb Callender

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
2469 McKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
BU 44817

Sent 4/13/65

April 13, 1965

APR 14 1965

Dear Miss Akuka

We are presently conducting our membership drive and have found ourselves in need of additional Core literature. Would you please forward the following as soon as possible.

(A) All about Core booklet
(B) Core Rules for Action
(C) Rally Signs
(D) The Big Step Freedom Sign
(2) Sign Core (At least 10) Registration stations
(8) Information about membership Committee
(G) Information about Constitution
(H) Core Buttons (Large & Small)
(I) INFORMATION about fund Raising (Entertainer or Package deals)

Any additional information or literature you may have will be greatly appreciated. Herbert Callender informed me of some of the items listed above during his visit to our chapter.

Jenny

Please reply to this

Yours Truly
Otis Crenshaw
Chairman

map

October 11, 1965

Otis Cowart
Niagara Falls CORE
2469 MacKenna Avenue
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Dear Otis Cowart:

By this time you have received Bob Curvin's memo of October 7th. In addition to the information pertaining to your budget we need specific information about chapter projects. Because I will not be able to get to your chapter in the next 2 weeks, I will have to depend on chapters to do their own evaluation of their projects. The reports on chapter projects should include what it is, when it started, and what relation project had to the community.

Please make your report at least one page. We hope that you can evaluate your programs success or failure as objectively as possible.

The financial report should include your chapter budget (rent, telephone, etc.), special fund raising programs (what kind), and any other relevant information. Please have this information to us by Thursday, Oct. 21, 1965, so that we may compile it for a report to the NAC which meets on October 24th.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Ware
Northeastern Regional Director

JW:ms

October 18, 1965

Received from George Mathews
Two Hundred and Eight Dollars —— $208 Dollars
For Membership Fees —

$208.00

Charles Hiles
Otis Compliment — Rev. Glen Rayson
Cephus L. Jordan

Mr. Williams:

Here's a copy of the receipt, for the funds that is in question.

Geo. Mathews

Sunday

Dear Herb,

Enclosed you will find a statement by Otis. There are many things that could be said, but to no avail!

I've gotten several telephone calls from various people. He will not respond or reply.

Don't worry about my situation. I counted the cost before I tackled the job. We are looking ahead! And, we shall overcome!

Yours for Freedom,

Everett L. Williams

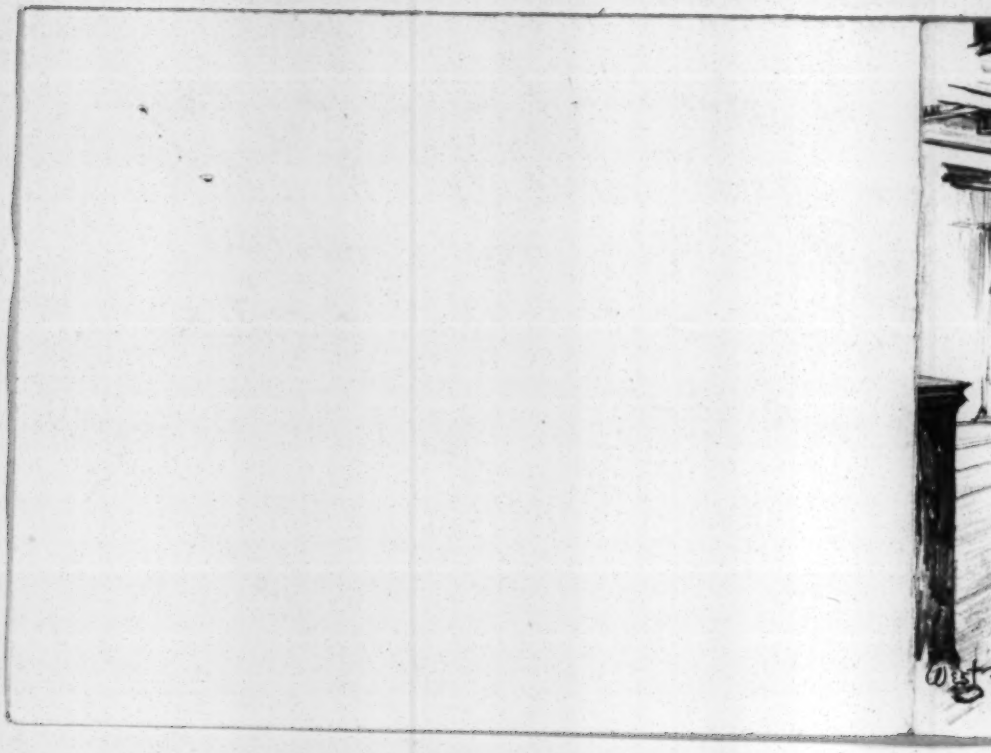
Monday Morning:

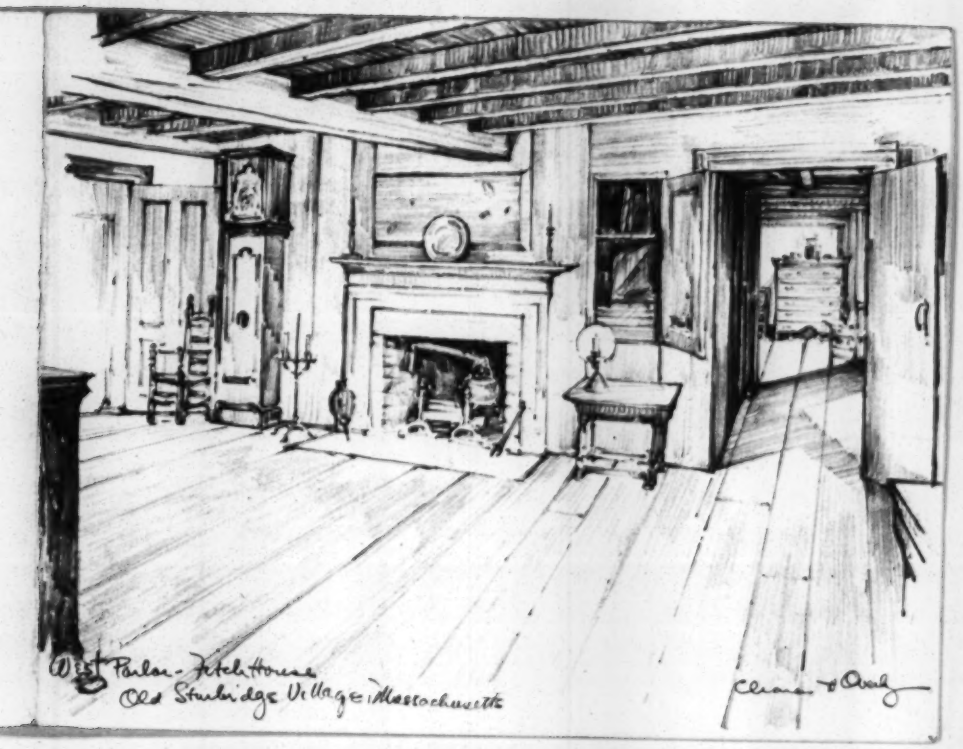
I've been thinking about the statement made by Otis, and I think as a final act you might send to the paper here the action of the national body re your recommendation of suspending Otis - and, make it clear that CORE didn't have any books.

We will do or say nothing here -

Everett

move ↗




West Parlor - Fitch House
Old Sturbridge Village Massachusetts

WARM

Mostly cloudy, rather windy and unseasonably warm, with showers likely tonight and Friday. Details on Page 26.

NIAGARA

Serving the Ni

Vol. 72—No. 327 Niagara Falls, N.Y

A FALLS GAZETTE
e Niagara Frontier for 111 Years
lls, N.Y. 14302 Thursday, February 10, 1966 30 Pages—Eight Cents
HOME EDITION
Second Class Postage Paid at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

City Conducting Financial Check

By JOHN HANCHETTE
Gazette City Hall Reporter

An investigation and audit of books and records in the city treasurer's office has been undertaken after a midnight meeting of top city officials at the Public Safety building and an intense early-morning, fact-finding search by City Manager Perc E. Weaver.

Involved are a bank validation slip, the Congress of Racial Equality and Deputy City Treasurer Otis Cowart.

Bank Tells of Slip

In a written statement read by Mr. Weaver at City Hall today, the city manager said bank officials called the city comptroller Wednesday afternoon and said Charles W. Giles had presented a bank validation slip (similar to a receipt for a deposit in a checking account) and inquired if the amount listed had been deposited in the CORE account.

Mr. Weaver said the amount was "inconsequential." Police Chief Edward Fiutko said the figure on the slip is $211.95. The bank was the Peoples Branch of the Marine Midland Trust Company of Western New York, informed sources said.

Missing Paper

The city manager said he learned the slip was a missing document of funds deposited in a city account and immediately called a meeting of Earl J. Lenhart, city comptroller; Kerrigan D. Sarkissian, city treasurer; James Milne, corporation counsel, and Edward Fiutko, chief of police.

"Chief Fiutko dispatched a police officer to contact Mr. Giles and secure the return of the validation slip," said Mr. Weaver. Mr. Giles, treasurer of CORE, said he was planning to return the slip to City Hall today.

Meeting Arranged

The CORE treasurer said he was willing to discuss the incident and a meeting was arranged with the other city officials and Mr. Cowart at the Public Safety Building.

Earlier today, before the city manager's statement was released, Mr. Cowart denied participating in the meeting at the Public Safety Building. He told reporters he had not attended the meeting.

At the meeting, which reportedly started at 5 p.m. and ended at 12:45 a.m. today, Mr. Cowart, chairman of CORE, acknowledged he had given the validation slip to Mr. Giles, but said the action was in error.

He said the CORE treasurer had come to his office at City Hall to pick up a receipt for funds which Mr. Cowart had in his possession belonging to CORE. Mr. Cowart said he inadvertently gave Mr. Giles a city deposit slip instead of the correct receipt.

Confer In Private

Mr. Weaver and Mr. Lenhart conferred privately for about two hours this morning. In his statement, the city manager said, "in order to clear up any possible implications which might result from this situation, an audit should be promptly undertaken of the books and records of the office of the city treasurer."

He said Mr. Cowart specifically requested the audit be made and agreed "it would be in the best interest of all concernd if he were to go on vacation at this time."

No Suspicion Attached

"I wish to make clear," said Mr. Weaver, "that Mr. Cowart has not been suspended, nor is he suspected of any malfeasance in the discharge of his official duties. Further, there is no evidence or indicaton that any shortages exist in the funds of the treasurer's offce."

The city manager said the audit was undertaken solely to "verify and substantiate" normal year-ending balances and reconciliations.

Mr. Weaver told reporters after reading his prepared statement that the matter was "a tempest in a teapot" and that the only actual infraction was "someone else other than a city employe was in possession of a city record."

Favors Audit

Later this morning, after Mr. Weaver issued his statement, Mr. Cowart changed his story about not conferring with city officials at the Public Safety Building Wednesday night.

He told the Niagara Falls Gazette that he had been told not to make any public statements concerning the matter by city officials.

"I am definitely in favor of the audit being made," he said. "It's best to get this thing straightened out.

"The audit will eliminate any questions that might occur," he said. "There is nothing irregular or anything else."

BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS, Friday, February 11, 1966 17

CORE Deposit Mixup Spurs Falls City Audit

Courier-Express Niagara Falls Bureau

NIAGARA FALLS — An audit of the city books has begun as the result of the presentation of a bank receipt for city funds by an unauthorized person.

The involved situation prompted a midnight meeting of city officials during which it was decided to conduct the audit.

The situation began when Charles W. Giles, treasurer of the local chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) presented a receipt to the Marine Midland Trust Co. branch here Wednesday afternoon. Giles asked the bank if the receipt in the amount of $211.95 had been deposited in the CORE account.

Tracing the facts, it was determined that Otis Cowart, deputy city treasurer and chairman of the CORE chapter, had given the receipt to Giles in error. Cowart said he handed Giles the receipt when Giles came to his City Hall office for papers in connection with the CORE treasury.

Cowart said he handed Giles the city receipt instead of the CORE bank deposit receipt.

Agrees to Vacation

In on the midnight meeting were City Manager Perc E. Weaver, Comptroller Earl J. Lenhart Jr., City Treasurer Kerrigan Sarkissian, Corporation Counsel James Milne and Police Chief Edward Flutko.

After the meeting, Weaver said that Cowart had agreed to take his annual vacation while the audit is being conducted.

Cowart said he is in favor of the audit.

"It's best to get this thing straightened out," Cowart said. "The audit will eliminate any questions that might occur. There is nothing irregular."

HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION
7 WEST 123RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10027

"AN OPEN LETTER"

Febuary 14, 1966

Office of The Deputy Mayor
Deputy Mayor Robert Price
City Hall
New York City, N.Y. 10007

Dear Deputy Price;

I hope you know by this time I filed formal charges with The City Commission On Human Rights that you engineered the Administrations "freeze" on City jobs as a shield to keep the many applications for employment received by Mr. James Smith from being processed.

I note that the daily press on Febuary 10, 1966 reported the charge to it"s readers. It was brought to my attention that The N.Y.Post evaded the issue and failed to report the truth. The Post reported on page 6 of it"s afternoon edition "Harlem Rally Blasts Lack of City Jobs". I congradulate the influence the Administration has over the N.Y. Post. It was reported to me also that Bob Morgan of the Associated Press did a good job of failing to report the truth to the people of New York with reference to The Harlem Rally For Jobs and Representation that was held Febuary 9, 1966, 8PM at the Council For Jobs and Freedom at 357 Lenox Avenue.

It is no new news to Harlem citizens that the "white press" can do a masterful job of distorting truth, evadeing issues, surpressing truth and making Negroes appear to be irresponsible and without facts.

I trust you recall the afternoon in early October when Attorney Thomas Weaver who served as the Consultant on Harlem Affairs for the campaign brought me to your office for a meeting with you. I hope you will remember I asked you for a letter from the "Candidate" that would have John Lindsay give me authority and purpose to campaign for him in Harlem. I recall that you instructed Mr. Weaver to prepare such a letter. If it is any news to you, I did not receive the letter. But you do know that I did campaign anyway, with reservations of course.

With reference to the above mentioned meeting; I asked you what John Lindsay would do for Harlem and what was Mr. Lindsays addiitude toward Harlem. I remember you told me "John see"s Harlem as a geographical location in the City of New York."

Of course I do not agree with that point of view, and did not agree then. I furthur do not believe that John LIndsay feels that way toward Harlem, however, I do believe you feel that way. I recall that while in Harlem on a campaign visit, The Rev. George Lawrence of Brooklyn had to "call you down" for speaking down to Harlem citizens. Mr. Lawrence said you are arrogant and heartless. I will not state my personal opinion of you, it is not important.

As a resident of Harlem, as an ordained Christian Minister (Baptist), as Chairman of Harlem Citizens for Community Action, and above all, as an Afro-American, I must advise you in detail what Harlem is. It is not just"a geographical location in the City of New York.

Harlem is a jungle of human suffering in America. It is a disgrace to any Municipal, State or Federal Administration. It is a tragic black spot on the map of the United States of America. Harlem is the Community where humans are known to eat from both public and private garbage disposals. Harlem is where black people are still slaves of, and pawns of both white and black"leaders " . It is the location where Jewish business men more than any other nationality exploit us daily. The rob us in rents, booze, groceries, dry good stores and any other "business" that can devise. Harlem is where our "leaders" "lead" us

like sheep to the slaughter.

Harlem has made your people rich, and made my people, both rich and famous. Harlem is the Community where it is no secret that children catch mice for pets and roaches infest our food, bed"s and Churches.

No Mr. Price, Harlem is not just a geographical location in the City of New York. Harlem is a stepping stone for budding politicians, ambitious business men, the black Preacher and the campaigning politician. Harlem is the place where "Nazi type" Police beat, exploit and have us jailed without logic or mercy. It is the place where the "thugs in blue" beat our children,men and women. It is the place where a "cop" can be released free, when he is guilty of murder. It is where the policeman can "make plenty of money on the side". In Harlem the white cop can "rape" our black women and then jail her. It is where the morale of the cop is regarded before the safety and welfare of the people.

It has been charged that you are "heartless", I know better. You are brilliant and regarded as being fair. I know that your mind is large. It could be that your dedication to duty and the strain of overwork forces you to appear as a monster without a heart.

Because I know you have a heart, I may make my point better by stating my case in the following terms:

Harlem is New York State"s Dacau. In 1957 I had the sad experience of going to Dacau, Germany. I saw for myself the location of sin and murder. I saw that location where a Monster called Hitler reduced untold numbers of human beings to ashes. I could not stand there and view the most tragic event of the twentieth century without tears rolling down by black ckeeks.

Yes Bob, New York is guilty of having maintained a Dacau in it"s bounderies. The fire is burning high and hot. The keepers have been our Governor, our Mayor and our President. With this indictment, I must indict our "leaders" as well. The organized Church must also be indicted. The Harlem oven has reduced to ashes the hope"s and aspirations of many a black boy and girl. The minds of my people have been crippled and burned. The Harlem oven has reduced many of it citizens to mere charred bones. They feel and swear that there is no hope. Many of my people do not want to vote or fight for a better way because they have been used so many times.

I appeal to this Administration - Don'T let Harlem down. We proved that we believed in John Lindsay. Please Bob, make us know that the Lindsay Administration is a real ray of hope for black men the city over. I know if John Lindsay will rescue the black citizen of Harlem and New York, the black citizen will react in the way necessary when he is called upon to express his appreciation and confidence. If John Lindsay fails us- we will evict him and his Deputy Mayor from City Hall. We have the ballot and we will use it in the years to come to see that justice is present in the office's of our City Hall.

I invite you to Harlem Thursday night on behalf of Harlem Citizens for Community Action and The Council for Jobs and Freedom to attend our second Rally leading to our March 1, 1966 March on City Hall for Jobs and Representation. The time is 7:45 the address 357 Lenox Avenue. I wish to discuss with you, or debate the theme "The Harlem Citizen" . I trust I can depend on you or your secretary Miss. M.J.Cadgene to reply to this letter and invitation as soon as possible.

Mr. Price I plead with you to let my people work. We ask for no hand outs, just melt the "Job Freeze". In closing this letter, may I refer you to John Lindsay's statement of June 25, 1966: "We need leadership which understands the concept of self help in fighting poverty. The last thing the group which have been shortchanged in our society wants is handouts. What they want is the dignity of responsibility."

John Lindsay spoke truth. I call upon the Administration to act accordingly.

Yours for a great Lindsay Administration,

A. Kendall Smith for
Harlem Citizens for Community Action

WAS HARLEM USED

Febuary 7, 1966

Dear Harlem Citizen;

It appears that JOHN LINDSAY and NELSON ROCKEFELLER pulled a real fast one last election.

JOHN LINDSAY made HARLEM believe he was a real "ray of hope" during the campaign. He had an impressive love affair with HARLEM-Now he like ROCKEFELLER wants a DIVORCE.

WE MUST NOT ALLOW JOHN LINDSAY TO DIVORCE HARLEM

The Mayor told a group of Brooklyn Negroes lead by The Rev. George Lawrence, and a group of Puerto Ricans last Wednesday that he will not give jobs based on ethnic representation (that sounds real idealistic), He should have told the people that during the campaign. He said a few things near that, but never was he that outspoken.

HARLEM NEEDS JOBS - WE WANT TO WORK - NOT BEG
HARLEM MUST BE REPRESENTED AT CITY HALL-
WE NEED A REPRESENTATIVE FROM HARLEM-
WE NEED A REPRESENTATIVE FROM HARLEM WHO KNOWS US-

WE MUST MARCH ON CITY HALL

THE POOR, THE JOBLESS, THE HUNGRY, THE ADDICTS, THE SCHOOL DROPOUTS, THE SO CALLED BAD PEOPLE, THE SO CALLED GANGSTERS, THE "SOCIAL REJECTS", THE PEOPLE ON WELFARE WHO ARE TIRED OF THE INFERIOR HAND OUTS

LET JOHN LINDSAY KNOW YOU NEED HIS HELP
LET MAYOR LINDSAY KNOW WE DON'T WANT TO "RULE"
WE WANT TO WORK
ALL HARLEM NEEDS IS SOMEONE TO STOP THE SUFFERING IN THIS POOR, REJECTED HUMAN JUNGLE

"HARLEM CITIZENS MARCH ON CITY HALL FOR JOBS AND REPRESENTATION MARCH 1, 1966" (All details to be announced)

YOU ARE URGED TO ATTEND THE

RALLY FOR JOBS AND REPRESENTATION, FEBUARY 9, 1966
At The
CHRIST COMMUNITY CHURCH
69 WEST 128th ST.
N.Y.C., N.Y.
GUEST SPEAKER: WILLIAM BOOTH, CHAIRMAN, City Commission On Rights

HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION
328-4259

16 Feb. 1966

Herb,

The treas, Mr. Giles, was at the home of Otis, and Otis didn't give him the slip. He had him meet him on his job. We had guessed that he would attempt to "fake it" because he has access to such documents.. He gave Mr. Giles the slip, and he never expected us to check it.

The bank, upon finding out that the document belonged to city hall, called city hall before calling Mr. Giles back. The city detectives picked up Otis and Giles and took them to the station for questioning. Otis lied, as you can see from the paper. We are pushing him for the books and the "other" or "corrected" slip, but he hasn't come up with it as yet.

Otis has phoned us and offered to return the $208.00, but every one is afraid to accept it. Otis is too adept at telling tall tales, and who can accept it without the validation slip that was mentioned in the paper?

(Between you and me ------ I have talked with the Mayor and the city lawyer, and they are most unhappy) The newspaper article was mild because they didn't want to offend core. They were being cautious.

The matter is serious... We will be expecting you or someone very shortly.

Everett

Carl Tillman

Tele 731-9976

There are other things that could be mentioned, but this will give you somewhat of a picture.

Enclosed:
1) Two clippings
2) a copy of the receipt held by the man who recruited 200 members for CORE and turned the money over to Otis.

February 17, 1966

Congress of Racial Equality
Niagara Falls Chapter

For Immediate Release:

I wish to make known the changes in the structure of the Niagara Falls Chapter of CORE. Mr. Otis Cowart, Ex-Chairman, of the local Chapter has been suspended from the organization.

This decision was reached after conducting an investigation into the fiscal responsibility of Mr. Cowart.

CORE belongs to the people of the community, and it is to them that CORE is responsibile. We would rather err in a decision to remove a questionable leader than not to live up to our clear responsibility to the people.

I have no conclusive evidence that there has been any wrong doing, but mere suspicion of irresponsible action forces CORE to respond.

There will be a three member Co-Chairmanship until membership and mass meetings are called and an election is had to determine leadership.

The chapter is therefore placed in the hands of Rev Glen Rayburn, Wm Everett Williams, and Mr George Mathews for a 60 day period of reorganizational probation.

I would like to express National CORE'S gratitude to Mr. George Mathews who has provided the opportunity for many people to get together to solve their problems.

We will not betray the trust that people have placed in CORE all across the nation, from South Carolina to Long Island N.Y. and from Neshoba County, Miss. to Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Freedom NOW

Herbert Callender

February 17, 1966

Congress of Racial Equality
Niagara Falls, Chapter

For Immediate Release:

From: Herbert Callender, Div. Org. Dept. National CORE

I wish to announce certain structural changes within the Niagara Falls Chapter of CORE. Mr. Otis Cowart, Ex-Chairman of CORE, has officially resigned from his position with the organization. His statement reads as follows:

(See attached statement)

To replace Mr. Cowart during a 60-day period of reorganizational probation will be --- Mass meetings and a membership meetings will be held to determine the peoples choice for CORE leadership.

CORE belongs to the people of the community, and it is to them that CORE is responsible. One person will never be allowed to dictate to a membership, and through this procedure, true Democracy will be practiced.

National CORE is grateful for the efforts of Mr. George Mathews and others in providing the opportunity to many people in the community to get together around their mutual problems.

We will not betray the trust that people have placed in CORE all across the nation, from South Carolina to Long Island and from Neshoba County, Miss. to Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Freedom NOW

Herbert Callender

February 17, 1966

Congress of Racial Equality
Niagara Falls Chapter

To: Executive Board and Members
of
Niagara Falls CORE

I, Otis Cowart do hereby resign my position as Chapter Chairman of the Niagara Falls CORE.

Due to pressing commitments to my job as well as the growing needs of the organization which I find hard to fulfill, I deem this action necessary.

My resignation is immediate (as of the date below) and final.

Respectfully submitted,

Otis Cowart, Chapter Chairman of CORE

_____
Date

_____
Witness

_____
Witness

_____
Date

_____
Date

FEB 24 1966

Feb/ 22, 1966

Dear Herb,

Mathews, Raybon, and I had a meeting, and we discussed several things:

1) Membership

2) Meetings

3)Procedure of making statements to the press

There will be a meeting on the 15th of March for all members ard former members ofCORE .

We would like to give to all members participating in this meeting a copy of the constitution, and at such time we will straighten out the membership card situation and record the names of all members.

Would you send to me the latest revised edition of the constitution. We will make copies of it to give to the members.

Very soon Niagara Falls CORE will have a P.O. Box. We have sent out or will send out cards to notify the people of the meeting; the card will be a double card with one part a response card to inform us of the number of people coming to the meeting.

We thought it would be nice if the return address on the card would be a P.O. Box instead of some individuals house.

Enclosed you will find another editorial by Otis. He disappointed everyone today; he didn't have one in today's paper.

We would appreciate any other materials and advice that you might send us.

We will continue to keep you informed as to our endeavors.

Respectfully,

Everett

NIAGARA FA

Serving the Niagara

Vol. 72—No. 335 Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14302

COLD

Cold, with periods of light snow tonight and Saturday. Low tonight about 10. Details on Page 20.

Cowart Suspended By CORE

By JOHN HANCHETTE
Gazette City Hall Reporter

Otis Cowart, deputy city treasurer and, until today, chairman of the Niagara Falls chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, has been suspended from the civil rights organization.

CALLENDER

The suspension, effective immediately, was announced today by Herbert Callender, director of the organization department of the national CORE. He said the action "will be made permanent" at a CORE regional meeting Saturday in New York City.

Now on Vacation

Mr. Cowart is currently on a two-week vacation from his City Hall post. The deputy city treasurer started his vacation a week ago on the same day City Manager Perc E. Weaver directed an audit and investigation of books and records in the city treasurer's office.

The audit was decided upon after a late night meeting between top city officials and Mr. Cowart, during which Mr. Cowart was asked to explain the possession of a bank validation slip for city funds by another CORE official.

Mr. Cowart said at that time he had inadvertently given the city receipt for $211.95 to Charles W. Giles, treasurer of the local CORE chapter. He said Mr. Giles had come to his office at City Hall to pick up a receipt for funds which Mr. Cowart had in his possession belonging to CORE. Mr. Cowart said he inadvertently gave Mr. Giles a city deposit slip.

Gazette Photo by Joe Ognibene

MISS AMERICA OF 1966

Falls Thrills Miss America

By DIANE BEAUGE
Gazette Staff Writer

It was cold and blustery, with snow falling from a thick gray sky, when Miss America stepped from her car.

"Now I get to see the falls," she said, and stared, mouth agape, at the cataracts.

"They're beautiful. Is that steam? What are those little houses down there" She was as full of questions as any tourist arriving at the site for the first time.

Deborah Irene Bryant, the reigning Miss America, made her maiden trip to Niagara Falls today with police escort from the Greater Buffalo International Airport.

Borrows Boots

The snow was unexpected and Debbie had her boots stashed in the bottom of one of her two suitcases. She borrowed a pair before she

American committee of the Winter Festival; Mrs. Mary Costanzo, chairman of the weekend activities; Councilman LaPointe, representing the city; and Harry G. Winter, president of the Pepsi-Cola Co. in Niagara County, the sponsor of the visit.

Debbie, who stands about 5-foot-7, wore a full length sheared beaver coat with mink collar and matching mink hat. She wore alligator shoes and carried a matching purse.

Busy Corresponding

Maintaining the hectic

Rusk U.S.

See Page 2

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today the Southeast Asia treaty obliges the United States to defend South Viet Nam—and "if we as a nation decide that one of our alliances is not very important," it will undermine the others.

Rusk reminded the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it voted with only one dissenter for ratification of the 1954 treaty.

Since World War II, Rusk said, the United States has joined in a series of alliances, created in direct response to Communist pressures.

And he said they have stabilized the world scene.

"But I'm very much concerned," Rusk said, ". . . that if we as a nation decide that one of our alliances is not very important, that this will have a fundamental effect on the strength and solidarity and the usefulness of other alliances . . ."

Position Challenged

Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., promptly challenged the administration position, and said in his view the Southeast Asian pact is not a basis for the U.S. role in Viet Nam.

". . . there must be a political settlement in Southeast Asia," said Morse, a constant critic of the American position in Viet Nam. ". . . there's also going to have to be a political settlement in the United States.

"In my opinion now, the American people are going to have to decide this issue," Morse said.

...ALLS GAZETTE

...gara Frontier for 111 Years

...302 Friday, February 18, 1966 24 Pages—Eight Cents

HOME EDITION

Second Class Postage Paid at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

...sk Tells Senate Foes ...S. Must Honor Pledges

GIs IN VIET NAM—Soldiers of the U.S. 25th Division (left) use mortars and other small arms fire against the Viet Cong in the Cu Chi area of South Viet Nam, while at right two GIs, one with a grenade hanging from his shoulder, tend a buddy wounded during the furious battles with the Communists.—AP Wirephoto.

...2

...—Secre-
...n Rusk
...Southeast
...ges the
defend
...nd "if we
that one
not very
...l under-

the Sen-
...ns Com-
...ted with
for rati-
treaty.
II, Rusk
...ates has
...s of alli-
...irect re-
...ist pres-

...ey have
...l scene.
...uch con-
...tion de-
our alli-
...y impor-
have a
on the
...rity and
...her alli-

...rse, D-
allenged
position,
e w the
...ct is not
role in

...be a po-
...n South-
...Morse, a
...e Ameri-
...et Nam.
...going to
...al settle-
States.
...ow, the
...re going
...n issue,"

Communist expansion by aggression.

● North Vietnamese action is as much aggression as if an army had marched formally across the border.

● The Viet Cong is strictly a creature of Hanoi and the fighting has none of the elements of an indigenous revolt.

● Negotiations on the terms on which the Communist insist would mean surrender in advance to

When the questioning started Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., committee chairman and a sharp critic of administration policy in Viet Nam, hammered away at Rusk on how he could reconcile the administration's willingness to include Viet Cong representatives in any peace negotiations with Saigon Premier Ky's assertion in Honolulu he would not meet with the national liberation

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., second ranking member of the committee, called Rusk's statement the clearest he has seen made.

When Sparkman asked if Rusk thought the hearings were useful, the secretary occasioned some laughter when he said he was "always glad to meet with the committee" to try to clarify issues.

"I think you've done that this morning," Sparkman replied.

Today, Mr. Callender told the Niagara Falls Gazette the decision to suspend Mr. Cowart "was reached after conducting an investigaiton into the fiscal responsibilities of Mr. Cowart."

The national organization director said, "I have no conclusive evidence that there has been any wrongdoing . . . CORE belongs to the people of the community and it is to them that CORE is responsible."

Mr. Callender said the organization's officials would "rather err in a decision to remove" a leader than "not to live up to our clear responsibility to the people."

With the suspension comes a general reorganization of the Niagara Falls chapter.

The local unit will now be headed by a three-member co-chairmanship "until membership and mass meetings are called and an election is held to determine leadership," according to Mr. Callender.

The chapter is now headed by Rev. Glen Raybon, Everett Williams and George Mathews, former membership chairman of the local chapter.

Mr. Callender said today before suspending the ex-chairman, he had asked Mr. Cowart to resign, but that Mr. Cowart refused.

Mr. Cowart could not be reached for comment.

On the Inside

* * *

Mandated Expenses Hike School Budget

* * * Page 13

* * *

WIFE TAXES — Do income taxes discourage a wife from working? Consultant on money matters Mary Feeley gives some answers to the question. Page 8.

* * *

SCHOOL BOARD — Charles R. Cummins, school board member, submits formal resignation. Page 11.

* * *

Ann Landers 8
Births 8
Bridge Column 4
Comics 18
County Transcripts .. 21-23
Deaths 21
Dr. Molner 7
Editorials 10
Financial News 20
Local and Suburban 14
Sports 16, 17
Theaters 19
TV and Radio 15
Family News 8, 9
Weather Data and Map . 20

view the falls from Prospect Point.

From there she was off to Niagara Falls International Airport for an official welcome and the start of a whirlwind of activities which will culminate with her appearance at a dinner at 6 p.m. today at Treadway Inn and the Miss America Ball at the Parkway Inn at 9 p.m. Both events are open to the public.

About 50 bystanders were on hand to welcome Miss America at the Niagara Falls airport.

Constantly on Go

Keeping on the move has been Debbie's way of life since she received her coveted crown. And from all appearances, it's the life she has come to love.

She arrived in Buffalo at 11 a.m. today and will depart from the same airport at 8:55 a.m. Saturday. She will be off for Chicago for two days, and then on to St. Paul, Minn., before returning to headquarters in New York.

Many of her travels have been to Michigan and the mid-West. In fact, she could recall only one other visit in New York, aside from New York City, and that was to Saratoga Springs.

Asks About Honeymooners

Niagara Falls to her meant honeymooners. One of her first queries was, "Are there honeymooners here in the winter, too?"

Meeting her at the Buffalo airport were Kenneth A. Ranchil, chairman of the

self. Much extra time is spent in responding to the correspondence.

"Many of my letters are from little girls, who want to be Miss Americas themselves someday," she said. When time permits, Debbie answers the letters or sends a picture. Her grandmother, back home in Kansas City, Mo., handles the mail on that end. Debbie has no secretary.

She frequently receives letters from boys at military academies who are "looking for pen pals," she said.

Despite the fact that she is home infrequently, Debbie still has a "special boyfriend" who she writes and visits when possible. She never dates during her travels "because I don't know anyone and there is so little time."

Plans Medical Studies

When Debbie was in the Miss America competition, she expressed a desire to become a pediatrician. And even with the exposure to public life and the glamor of television and personal appearances, she is still planning to continue her studies.

That means entering the University of Kansas in the fall for two more years of undergraduate study and then medical school.

"I want to be a doctor because I feel this would be the most fulfilling and challenging. You must be dedicated to do it," she said.

have detailed arguments for these main points:

- The United States is committed by formal treaty and other means.
- The war is a facet of worldwide resistance to

Heavy
For Vie

SAIGON, Viet Nam (AP)—U.S. cut deeper today into enemy s the central coast. A compan Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regime ed heavy contact with the V miles south of Bong Son and a fight still under way at nigh

Associated Press Photogr Merron reported the Veit Con in that area and appeared de defend it. A cavalry spokesm in addition to the early count the troopers captured 14 woun 17 weapons. American casualt scribed as light.

Elsewhere two helicopter the lives of seven Americans American died a hero's death w himself on a Viet Cong grena

A Marine helicopter crashe while taking off at Phu Hai T Marine was killed and four seriously. No explanation for t given.

An Army helicopter crash northeast of Saigon today, and were killed. Circumstances were not immediately reporte

The soldier hero died when

FLORIDA GOES DOWN AT THE FAIR—The 100-foot steel tower with its 16-foot orange top at the Florida Pavilion goes down in this fashion at the New York World with acetylene torches uprights at the tower's

Communist takeover.

In subsequent question-and-answer exchanges, Rusk said with regard to the last point of that list:

"That is what the shooting is about."

front, political arm of the Viet Cong.

Rusk said that statement by Ky was made as a result of persistent efforts by a newsman to "force a categorical answer" at a news conference.

...y Fight Raging ...Viet Cong Base

...am (AP)—U.S. cavalrymen ...o enemy strength near ...company of the 1st ...y Regiment, establish- ...ith the Viet Cong 10 ... Son and killed 54 in ...ay at nightfall.

Photographer Rick ... Veit Cong had a base ...peared determined to ... spokesman said that, ...arly count of 54 dead, ...d 14 wounded men and ...an casualties were de-

...elicopter crashes took ... Americans. An eighth ...'s death when he threw ...ong grenade.

...ter crashed and burned ...Phu Hai Thursday. One ...and four injured, two ...ation for the crash was

...pter crashed 10 miles ...today, and six soldiers ...nstances of the crash ...y reported.

...died when a Viet Cong company attacked a small unit of the 25th Division in ambush positions 25 miles west of Saigon near Cu Chi, scene of repeated furious battles since the 25th established a base there three weeks ago.

The Viet Cong fire was so heavy that nearly two platoons of reinforcements and jet napalm attacks were needed to get the beleaguered unit out. Six to 10 Viet Cong were reported killed; American casualties were officially described as "light to moderate."

In the air war against North Viet Nam, a U.S. spokesman said U.S. Air Force planes for the past three days had lashed the air base at Dien Bien Phu, west of Hanoi, where the French lost their Indochina war in 1954.

The spokesman said 50 more buildings had been destroyed, bringing the total destruction to 255 buildings. The nearly four-square-mile area once consisted of 419 military barracks, storage structures, and multi-storied administrative quarters.

In the jungle and paddy war, the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division continued to mete out punishment to hitherto entrenched Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars around Bong Son, 300 miles north of Saigon.

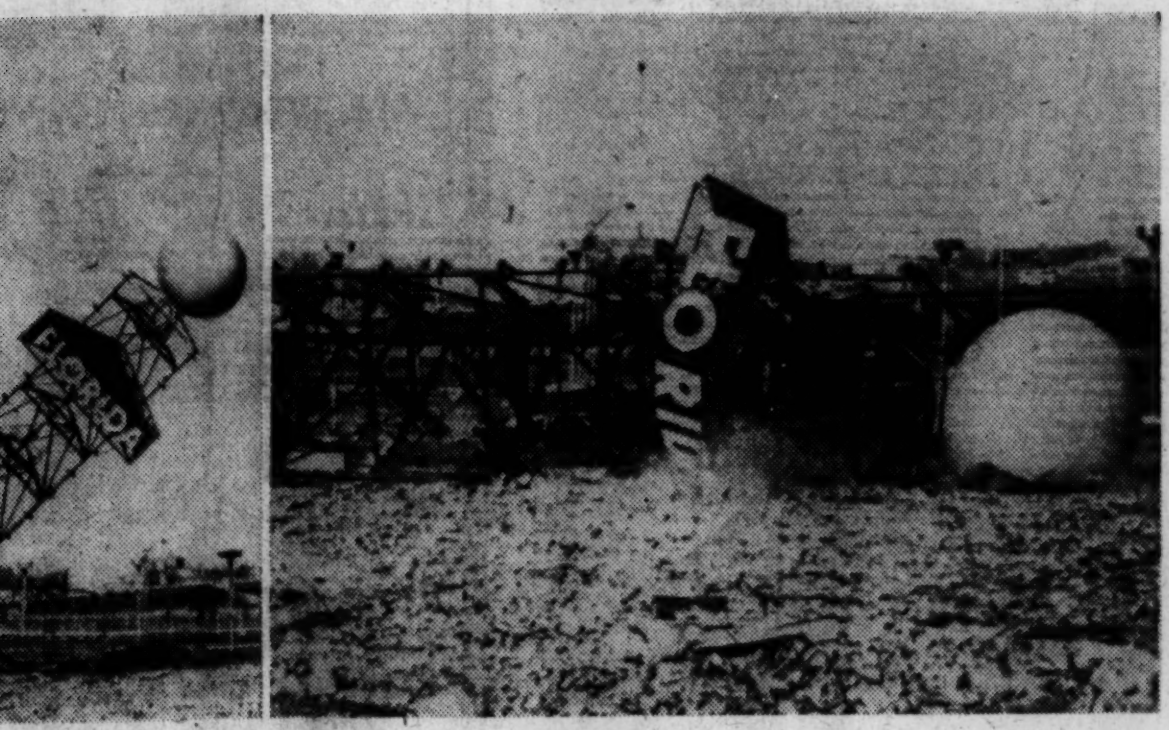
ONE-POINT LANDING—This scene greeted personnel at Canastota Airport Thursday. Kenneth Brown, airport manager, said the Civil Air Patrol plane was apparently ripped from its tiedowns by violent winds and deposited belly up on roof of airport office.—AP Wirephoto.

Humphrey Holding Talks in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey arrived today for a low-key goodwill visit with Australian officials after a series of intensive conferences in Southeast Asia.

He flew more than 7,000 miles from New Delhi to become acquainted with the new Australian prime minister, Harold Holt, and to report what he found in his swing through South Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos, Pakistan and India.

It was authoritatively reported that Humphrey does not expect to get any new troop commitments from the Australians for the Viet Nam war. The Aussies have some 1,500 men there.



...rk World's Fair site. Workmen ...torches cut through one of the ...tower's base and a truck with long cables yanked the cut upright so the tower fell in the place planned for it.—AP Wirephoto.

U.S. Steel Ups Plate Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — United States Steel Corp. today boosted the price of certain types of steel plate used in boilers, large tanks and heavy construction by $4 a ton.

The steel price increase follows a similar action by Lukens Steel Co., effective last Wednesday. The U.S. Steel price boost affects less than 3 per cent of the company's plate sales.

The products mainly are carbon steel flange and fire box quality plates.

Col. C. T. Marsh Jr. Mrs. Cadille A. R. Cadille

... receive postthumous medal for son

Medal Awarded Posthumously

Courier-Express Niagara Falls Bureau

LEWISTON—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony R. Cadille of 403 Burt Cir. have received the Purple Heart Medal awarded to their son, Army S/4 Frederick F. Cadille, 25, who died Dec. 5 of wounds received in action in South Viet Nam.

Col. C. T. Marsh Jr., commanding officer of the U.S. Army Support Center, Niagara Falls, presented the medal, awarded posthumously, to Mr. and Mrs. Cadille in their home.

Specialist Cadille was a member of Co. C, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. He was wounded while his company engaged a hostile ground force in dense jungle near the Ia Drang Valley.

A Requiem Mass was said Wednesday in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church here. Specialist Cadille was buried with full military honors in Gate of Heaven Cemetery here.

CORE Ousts Cowart, Falls Chapter Leader

Courier-Express Niagara Falls Bureau

NIAGARA FALLS—Otis Cowart, controversial chairman of the local chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) has been relieved of his duties, it was announced in New York Friday.

Cowart, who is on vacation, became embroiled in an investigation last week when it was discovered that a member of the local CORE chapter held a receipt for city funds. Cowart also is deputy city treasurer here.

The city presently is conducting an audit of its books as a result of the receipt. Cowart explained that he inadvertantly gave the member of his chapter a city receipt when the member came to his City Hall office for CORE receipts.

Herbert Callender, director of organization for CORE, said in New York City that Cowart's ouster is "permanent."

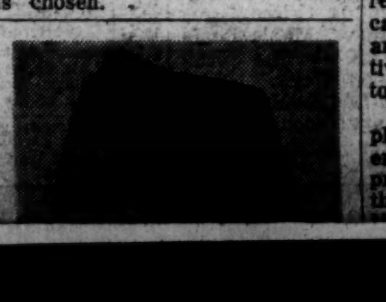
Callender said he had no evidence of any wrongdoing on Cowart's part, but "CORE belongs to the people and it is to them that CORE is responsible."

Panel in Charge

He said the Cowart ouster was decided "after conducting an investigation into the fiscal responsibilities of Mr. Cowart." He said CORE would rather "err in a decision to remove" Cowart than not live up to the responsibility to the organization.

Callender said the local CORE chapter will be led by a three-man panel until a new director is chosen.

LeRoy Man Turns 101; Kin Visit



Welch Plant At Brocton To Be Shut

Courier-Express Dunkirk Bureau

WESTFIELD — The gradual phasing out of the Welch Grape Juice Co. facilities at 54 W. Main St., Brocton, was announced here Friday by Raymond T. Ryan, president of Welch.

Ryan said "all of Welch's pressing and processing operations in the Chautauqua-Erie area are to be consolidated" at its Westfield and North East, Pa., plants.

Economic and production considerations were listed by Ryan as the primary reasons for consolidation. The Brocton plant's 24 employes are to be offered employment at the Westfield and North East plants.

Ryan expressed the company's regret for the inconvenience caused to the Brocton community and said the company will actively seek a buyer for the Brocton plant.

The plant will be gradually phased out over a period of several years. Plans are now being prepared to move machinery at the Brocton plant to Westfield and

Defendant's Mother Ill; Case Delayed

Courier-Express Lockport Bureau

LOCKPORT — The first degr rape case of a Town of Niagar man was recessed Friday unt Monday after the defendant mother became ill and was take to the hospital.

County Judge John V. Hoga abbreviated Friday's session whe Mrs. Leah Holstrom collapse outside the courtroom where h son, Paul, 21, of 3045 Petroleu St., is being tried before an al male jury.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Robert K Duerr said he may have on more witness to call to the stand when the trial is resumed o Monday. Defense Atty. Joseph V. Sbarbati will then presen the defense.

Holstrom is accused of firs degree burglary as well as th rape count. He is accused of e tering the home of a Town Niagara woman last October an attacking her.

The defendant's mother wa treated at the hospital here an sent home.

Test Your Horse Sense

Score one point for a corre solution of each of the first fi problems. The last problem coun five points.

Answers on Comic Page.

1. The spawning season su gests which group term below?
Covey Herd Sheal Pack

2. Which one of these creature sleeps upside down?
Owl Bat Hawk Raccoon

3. Peter Rabbit's mother live in which location?
Farrowing House Warren Co Loft

4. Which organ of the body is i volved in diabetes?
Parotid Pancreas Stomach Spleen

5. Which one of these metals a slang term for impudence?
Brass Copper Bronze Ste

6. In the left column you wi find the names of five edib fruits or vegetables so matc them with corresponding items the right. You are entitled to on point for each correct judgment

(a) Jonathan	(v) Early Scarlet
(b) Elberta	(w) Catawba
(c) Golden Bantam	(x) Winesap
(d) Concord	(y) Country Gentleman
(e) Icicle	(z) Cling

Four Lackawannans In Tamburitzan Mee

A quartet consisting of Nickola Klaich, James Petkovsky, Charle Smilinich and Nick Germanovic will represent Lackawanna in th Tamburitzan Parade of Band which opens in Chicago this afte noon.

The competition, in which a proximately 40 Serbian bands ar entered, concludes Monday afte

Curtain Times

Opening hours for shows in Buffalo and Niagara Falls theaters today as supplied by theater managers.

Shea's Buffalo—"Thunderball," drama, 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30 p.m.

Center—"Made In Paris," musical-comedy, 11:50 a.m., 1:55, 3:55, 6, 8:05, 10:10 p.m.

Shea's Teck—"The Sound of Music," musical, 2, 8:15 p.m.

Century—"The Greatest Story Ever Told," drama, 2:30, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema—"Winnie the Pooh," animated feature, 10 a.m., 12:15, 2:35, 4:45, 7:10, 9:20 p.m. "The Ugly Dachshund," comedy, 10:25 a.m., 12:45, 3, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p.m.

Amherst—"Winnie the Pooh," animated feature, 10:00 a.m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:30, 6:55, 9:10 p.m. "The Ugly Dachshund," comedy, 10:25 a.m., 12:35, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:30 p.m.

Granada—"The Agony and the Ecstasy," drama, 2, 8 p.m.

Circle-Art—"The Married Woman," French drama, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

Glen-Art—"A Hard Day's Night," musical comedy, 7, 10 p.m. "Help," musical-comedy, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema I—"Inside Daisy Clover," drama, 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 9:35, 11:50 p.m.

Cinema II—"The Heroes of Telemark," drama, 2, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15, 11:35 p.m.

Colvin—"The Spy Who Came In From the Cold," drama, 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10 p.m.

North Park-Cinema—"Our Man Flint," drama, 2, 3:45, 5:40, 7:30, 9:25 p.m.

Kensington—"Othello," drama, 2, 5, 8:15 p.m.

Abbott—"El Cid," drama, 2, 5:15, 8:15 p.m.

Bailey—"El Cid," drama, 2, 5:10, 8:25 p.m.

Seneca — "Maurietta," drama, 2:05, 9 p.m. "The Evil of Frankenstein," drama, 4:05 p.m. "Never Too Late," comedy, 7:05 p.m.

Studio Arena—"Irma La Douce," drama, 5, 9 p.m.

Palace—"World of Girls," drama, 11:20 a.m., 2:10, 6:05, 8:55 p.m. "Feast of Fun," burlesque revue, 12:40, 3:30, 7:30, 10:20 p.m.

Niagara Falls

Cataract—"The Spy Who Came in From the Cold," drama, 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:50 p.m.

Strand—"The Ugly Dachshund," comedy, 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:05 p.m. "Winnie the Pooh," animated feature, 2:45, 5, 7:20, 9:35 p.m.

Service Club to Give Wheel Chair to Assn.

Members of the newly organized 9:01 Service Club of West Seneca will present to the Parents of Handicapped Children Assn., a wheel chair at a meeting Tuesday night in Connor's Restaurant, 3465 Seneca St.

Jack McGrath, club president, will make the presentation to Mrs. Janice McCormick, who heads the parents' group. The 9:01 Club organized about six weeks ago to promote charitable work in West Seneca.

NEW Kensington
NOW
Adults $1.50
Child .75
NO ADVANCE SALES
CONTINUOUS SHOW
SAT.-SUN.
2:00-5:00-8:15
WEEK NIGHTS
8:00 PM
AN ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREAT BRITAIN
LAURENCE
OLIVIER
OTHELLO
SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS AND GROUPS
CALL THEATRE MGR.

FOR ADULTS AND WELL-BEHAVED TEENAGERS ONLY!
THE BEATLES
IN "A Hard Day's Night"
IN HELP!
EASTMANCOLOR
RE-RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS
7:00 & 8:30 P.M.
GLEN ART
IN WILLIAMSVILLE

NOW SHOWING!
Return of Greatest Adventure Romance in a Thousand Years!
SAMUEL BRONSTON Presents
CHARLTON HESTON
SOPHIA LOREN
EL CID

MATINEES • SAT., SUN. and TUES.!
RICHARD BURTON

DOORS OPEN TODAY AT 9:30 A.M.

TOMORROW!—DOORS OPEN AT NOON!
MON. & TUES.!—DOORS OPEN AT 9:30 A.M.

Cinema ☆ Amherst
645 MAIN ST. TL 3-8805
3500 MAIN ST. TF 4-7655

"POOH" AT 10, 12:15, 2:35, 4:45, 7:10, 9:20
"UGLY" AT 10:25, 12:45, 3:00, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50

"POOH" AT 10, 12:05, 2:25, 4:30, 6:55, 9:10
"UGLY" AT 10:25, 12:35, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:30

Now! CHILDREN'S PRICE $1.25 All Performances Sunday Thru Saturday
GEORGE STEVENS presents THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD
Box Office Open 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
TODAY AND TOMORROW
AT 8:30 P.M.
SCHEDULE OF PRICES — Reserved Seats

	Orch.	Orch.	Loges
Eve. (Sun. thru Sat.)	2.00	2.50	2.50
Mat. (Wednesday)	1.75	2.00	2.00
Mat. (Sat.-Sun.-Hol.)	2.00	2.25	2.25
Eve. 8:30 P. M.	(Eve. 8:00 P. M.)		

Courier-Express Batavia Bureau

LEROY—Henry H. Thomas observed his 101st birthday Friday at his South St. Rd. home where he was born.

Mr. Thomas was born in the [redacted] and has spent his birthday quietly visiting with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. James Spaulding of Rochester.

A retired farmer, Mr. Thomas is the oldest member of the LeRoy First Presbyterian Church and the Olive Branch Masonic Lodge here. He was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner last year on his 100th birthday at the Masonic Temple.

He is in good health and is able to get outdoors in good weather.

He was married to the former Edna B. Tanner in 1901. She died in 1961 at the age of 92.

Man's Term Is Suspended

Courier-Express Wellsville Bureau

BLEMONT—Merle Gordon, 55, of Belmont RD 2, received a suspended one-year sentence Friday from Allegany County Judge William W. Serra after pleading guilty to petit larceny in connection with the unauthorized use last Aug. 10 of a pickup truck owned by Patrick Loftis of Belmont.

Judge Serra placed Gordon on probation for two years. A grand jury in September returned a grand larceny indictment but the accused was allowed to plead to a lesser charge.

Charles S. Ward, 29, of Friendship, indicted in September for second-degree burglary and third-degree assault, changed his plea to guilty. Judge Serra will sentence him March 25.

Ward was accused of breaking into the Claude Halsaber house in Friendship last Aug. 21 and assaulting Halsaber's wife, Sylvia. He pleaded innocent earlier.

Birds Eye, Avon To Revise Plan

Courier-Express Albany Bureau

ALBANY—Birds Eye Division of General Foods and the Village of Avon, Livingston County, agreed at a State Health Department hearing here Friday to submit by July 1 revised plans for a sewage-treatment plant that will stop their polluting of the Genesee River. Final plans are due within three months.

Village and food-processing concern agreed further to start construction within three months of the time final plans are approved and to complete the work within 18 months thereafter.

The Health Department found the village and Birds Eye have been dumping corn-process waste and raw sewage into the Genesee.

Drive Report Meeting

Courier-Express Lockport Bureau

NEWFANE—The first report meeting for the residential phase of the $700,000 Inter-Community Memorial Hospital expansion fund drive will be at 8 Monday night at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Burt.

Joseph A. Scerra
... to talk tonight

J. A. Scerra To Speak At VFW Dinner

Joseph A. Scerra, junior vice commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will speak on the VFW's policies relating to Southeast Asia at a testimonial dinner in the Samuel Cimino Post, Main St., Silver Creek, at 7:30 tonight.

The dinner is being held by the 6th District (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Erie Counties) of the VFW to honor all past 6th District commanders and presidents.

Scerra, of Gardner, Mass., will represent the VFW's national organization which has headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D.C.

Joseph T. Gumo of Inwood, past New York State Commander and presently state adjutant, will be toastmaster. Arthur J. Vater of Buffalo, immediate past New York State commander, will conduct a memorial service for deceased leaders of the 6th District.

Fire Destroys Caneadea Home

Courier-Express Wellsville Bureau

CANEADEA—Fire that started near the wood-burning furnace in the basement Friday evening destroyed the two-story frame home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Fuller on Robbins Rd., a mile north of here.

Caneadea Fire Chief Charles Davis said Fuller found the basement full of smoke and flame when he went down to stoke the furnace. The house was beyond saving when Davis and his men arrived.

Davis said firefighters had trouble keeping their equipment from icing up and in maintaining pressure because the Genesee River, which they used as a water source, was down an embankment.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller lost almost all their possessions and took refuge with their son, Kenneth, who lives next door. Ormel volunteers helped Caneadea's.

To Attend Dedication

Dr. Edward F. Mimmack, 751 W. Ferry St., will participate in dedication ceremonies of the 23-story building of the American Dental Assn. in Chicago on Sunday, Feb. 27. Dr. Mimmack is Second District trustee on the Board of Trustees and administrative authority of the association. He represents the dentists of New York.

The Welch company acquired the Brocton facilities in 1945 and in recent years used it for pressing operations and bulk grape juice storage.

Jury to Sift Slaying Case

Courier-Express Lockport Bureau

LOCKPORT—The second-degree murder case of Harry L. Sanney, 19, of 23 Buffalo St., was ordered turned over to the grand jury after a preliminary hearing was held in Police Court here Friday morning.

Sanney is accused of the bludgeon slaying of Charles E. (Peanuts) Reynolds, 39-year-old handyman. Reynolds' body was discovered Dec. 12 in an abandoned shack. Sanney was the person who reported finding the body.

Sanney was arrested 10 days ago after city police and the District Attorney's Office conducted a probe of the death.

Hearing Held

Police Justice Willard H. Harris Jr. ordered Sanney held for grand jury action after a preliminary hearing which lasted less than an hour. Asst. Dist. Atty. John Mansour presented the people's case during the hearing. Sanney is being represented by Gerald Watson.

Four Flee House Fire

Courier-Express Jamestown Bureau

JAMESTOWN — Three children and their baby-sitter fled to safety Friday afternoon when fire damaged their home on the Fluvanna Rd. just off Rte. 17 about 2 miles west of here.

The home of George Pricskett, a two-story frame structure, was struck by fire just before 4 p.m. when grease caught fire on a stove and raced through the walls of the building.

The baby-sitter, who was cooking on the stove at the time, along with her one-year-old child and two Pricskett boys, ages 3 and 6, ran to a nearby home.

Volunteers from Fluvanna, Bemus Point and Maple Springs were called to the scene.

Fluvanna fire officials said they could not estimate the loss, nor could they identify the baby-sitter or the children. Pricskett was at work when the fire broke out.

$16,602 OEO Grant Cleared for Orleans

Courier-Express Washington Bureau

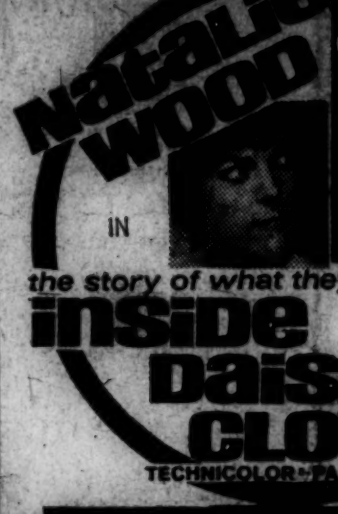
WASHINGTON — The Office of Economic Opportunity informed Rep. Barber B. Conable late Friday that it had awarded a $16,602 antipoverty grant to Orleans County, N.Y.

The grant, OEO said, is to finance development of a community action program against poverty in that area and can be used to employ a director, finance survey needs and, in general, pay for a program "to meet the needs of the poor in the county."

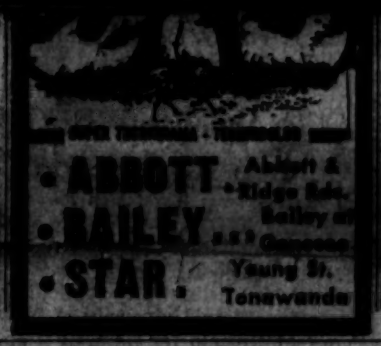
took first place in 1958 and 1961.

Auditions at Falls

Auditions for the Niagara Fal Little Theater production of " Thurber Carnival" will be held 7:30 p.m. Monday and Tues director Eva Gottschalk has a opposed. The theatre is place at the Central Y.M. Pierce Ave. and Portage Rd. show will open March 23 and through April 2.



Falls
Niagara Falls
uction of "A
vill be held at
and Tuesday.
chalk has an-
its
al Y.M.C.A.
tage Rd. The
ch 25 and run



• ABBOTT — Abbott & Ridge Sts.
• BAILEY — Bailey at Genesee
• STAR — Young St., Tonawanda

COME IN FROM THE COLD
COLVIN
TODAY AT 2:30, 4:35, 6:40 & 8:45 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY & TUES. SHOWS AT 1:30 AND 3:30 P.M.
"HANSEL AND GRETEL"
"BREMEN TOWN MUSICIANS"

837-8300
Cinema I & II
BOULEVARD MALL
Maple & Niagara Falls Blvd.

Daily Matinees In Both Theatres
Doors Open 1:30 P.M.

CINEMA I
"DAISY CLOVER" At
2:05-4:45-7:25-9:35
Late Show at 11:50

CINEMA II
"TELEMARK" At
2:00-4:20-6:50-9:15
Late Show at 11:35

KIRK DOUGLAS
RICHARD HARRIS

what they did to a kid...
oe
aisy
eLover
COLOR by PANAVISION

NOW SHOWING

COLUMBIA PICTURES presents
THE HEROES OF TELEMARK
PANAVISION COLUMBIA COLOR

★ ART GALLERY ★ PUSHBACK SEATS ★ SMOKING SECTIONS ★ ACRES OF FREE PARKING

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT BOX-OFFICE OR BY MAIL!
CHOICE SEATS AVAILABLE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES
THEATRE PARTY AND GROUP SALES INFORMATION CALL TL 3-2400
CENTURY THEATRE
611 MAIN ST. • BUFFALO'S FINEST THEATRE • TL 3-0600

CHARLTON HESTON · REX HARRISON
THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY
Color by De Luxe
Mat. $1.50, Sun. $2.00
Eve. $2.50, Sat. $3.00

TODAY 2 & 8 P.M.
GRANADA

Teck
TODAY TWO SHOWS
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
STARRING JULIE ANDREWS
BOX OFFICE OPENS DAILY 12:00 NOON TILL 9 P.M.
GROUP PARTIES CALL TL 6-0464
Choice Seats Available For All Performances By Mail. Please, Box-Office

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TUESDAY FEB. 22nd at 2 P.M.

SUN. ONLY 8:30 P.M.
FRED WARING
and the
PENNSYLVANIANS
Kleinhans Music Hall
Tickets Available
THEATRE ATTRACTIONS
674 Main Street
TL 6-4180

9TH RECORD WEEK!
BUFFALO
FEATURE: 12:30—3-5:30—8 & 10:30

THE BIGGEST JAMES '007' BOND OF ALL!
Sean CONNERY
IN
THUNDERBALL
NOW IN COLOR
EXCLUSIVE SHOWING

HOME OF UNUSUAL ART FILMS
OPEN DAILY 12 NOON TO 11:30 P.M. SUNDAY 2 P.M.

ONLY

TF6-7411
Showing
agement!
UR
IAN
LINY
One of the
riest, nuttiest
by Spoofs!"
Herald Trib.
TASTIC!"
N.Y. Times

ELY
1"
N.Y. Post
presentation
RD FILM
ed
an
M
LY!
ART
TF6-6900

GO GO McVANS
Now Playing 2 Stars!
★ THE ★
DELL-VIKINGS
Recording Stars of
"Wishing Bells"
"Sunday Kind of Love"
"Come Go With Me"
Plus
HERB CARTER
Direct from the Copacabana Comedy Star
NEW McVANS A GO-GO
RESTAURANT and NITECLUB
2078 NIAGARA ★ BANQUET 875-8260

THE EXECUTIVE
RESTAURANT
4243 Genesee St.
(across from Buffalo Airport)
DANCING
EVERY
THURS., FRI. & SAT.
TO THE
FRED LAURIE QUARTET
"SOPHISTICATES"
Banquet Facilities NF 4-2300
Your Host: JIM COSENTINO

SAFETY BELTS SAVE LIVES—USE THEM

DANCING
EVERY Fri., Sat., Sun.

WALT WOLF
AND HIS COMBO
for Your Listening & Dancing Pleasure!
NO ROCK 'N' ROLL
Res. TT 8-5444
AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD
Michael's
HOUSE of STEAKS
THAT'S IT!!
NIAGARA AT PROSPECT 886-5444

MIDNITE SHOW TONITE
Palace Burlesk
Main at Niagara
CONTINUOUS FROM 11 A.M.

ON STAGE FOR HER PREMIERE SHOWING
Pattie STARR
plus A GREAT CAST OF BURLESK STARS
ADULTS ONLY
ON OUR SCREEN
"WORLD of WOMEN"
EXCLUSIVE EXPOSE!
Filmed in Partial COLOR

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATERS & DRIVE-INS

ABBOTT, Abbott and Ridge, TA 3-2816—Free parking. Charlton Heston and Sophia Loren starring in "El Cid." Screentime 2:00, 5:15 and 8:15 p.m. Special matinee, 1 day only, Feb. 21. "Hansel and Gretel" plus "Breman Town Musicians." Complete shows at 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. All seats 50c.

APOLLO, 1349 Jefferson Ave., TT 3-9180—"Hallelujah Trail" with Burt Lancaster and Lee Remick. Shown at 1:15, 5:15 and 9:15 p.m. Plus "Blllie" with Patty Duke and Jim Backus at 3:50 and 7:50 only.

AURORA, East Aurora, NL 2-1660—Free parking. Connie Francis and Harve Presnell starring in "When The Boys Meet the Girls" Complete shows at 7:00 and 9:05 p.m.

BAILEY, 2163 Bailey Ave., TX 2-8503—Charlton Heston and Sophia Loren in "El Cid" in technirama and technicolor. Shown at 2:10, 5:20 and 8:40. Added short subjects. Special children's matinee Mon., Feb. 21st—return engagement of "Hansel and Gretel" also "The Bremen Town Musicians." Doors open at 1:00 p.m. Complete shows at 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. All seats 50c.

GENESEE, 1400 Genesee St., TX 2-1400—Tonight first show starts at 6:30 p.m. Michael Caine and Nigel Green in "The Ipcress File" in Technicolor. Shown at 6:30 and 10:05 p.m. Plus Shirley Jones and Stella Stevens in "The Secret of My Success" in color at 8:20 p.m.

PALACE, Hamburg, N.Y., NH 9-2295—Special children's matinee at 2:00 p.m. "Conquest of Space" and loads of cartoons. Sat. Night—Doris Day and Rod Taylor in "Do Not Disturb" in technicolor. Complete shows at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Tomorrow, Sunday, Jerry Lewis and Dean Martin in "Pardners" plus Elivs Presley in "Tickle Me." Complete mat. Sunday afternoon at 2 :00 p.m. Plenty of free parking.

RIVIERA, 47 Webster St., North Tonawanda, NX 2-2113—Free parking. Doris Day and Rod Taylor in "Do Not Disturb" at 2:00, 5:50 and 9:40 p.m. Plus Carroll Baker as "Harlow" at 3:45 and 7:40 p.m. Both in color. Special kiddie show Mon. and Tues. "Bremen Town Musicians" at 1:30 and 3:30 plus "Hansel and Gretel" at 2:35 and 4:35 p.m. All seats 50c.

SENECA, 2188 Seneca St., TA 6-1561—"Never Too Late" starring Paul Ford, Connie Stevens and Dean Jones. Also "Murietta" starring Jeffrey Hunter and Arthur Kennedy. Showtime 7:00 p.m. Adults, $1.00, children, 35c. Sat. matinee at 2:00 p.m. All seats 35c. "Murietta" also "The Evil of Frankenstein."

STAR, 22 Young St., Tonwanda, NX 3-1451—Free parking. Sophia Loren and Charlton Heston starring in "El Cid" at 2:10, 5:20 and 8:30 p.m. Filmed in color.

AERO DRIVE-IN, Union between Walden and Genesee, NT 3-2939—Free electric heaters. 3 collossal hits in color. "The Sandpiper" with Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton. "The Yellow Rolls Royce" with Rex Harrison, Ingrid Bergman, Omar Sharif and Shirley MacLaine. "The Roustabout" with Elvis Presley and Joan Freeman. Showtime 7:30 p.m.

SHERIDAN DRIVE-IN, Sheridan Dr. near Grand Island Bridge, TR 5-5301—Free electric heaters. First area showing of the incredibly sensual film, "Lorna," a woman too much for one man starring Lorna Maitland, 2nd adult hit, "Pleasure Girl," she was the embodiment of luxurious desire starring Claudia Cardinale and Jacque Perrin. Adults please, starts at 7:30 p.m.

WEST TWIN DRIVE-IN, Walden at Dick Rd., NT 3-8445—Free electric heaters. 3 exciting hits in color. "Love and Kisses" with Rick Nelson, Jack Kelley, Jerry Van Dyke and Kristin Nelson. "A Man's Favorite Sport" with Rock Hudson and Paula Prentiss. "The World of Suzie Wong" with William Holden and Nancy Kwan. Showtime 7:30 p.m.

Make a habit of reading The Courier-Express every day of the week. Phone TL 2-5353 for home delivery.

Cowart Charges 'Con

Otis Cowart charged Saturday that his suspension from the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality is a "conspiracy" and has promised he "will not rest until this whole affair is exposed for what it is and individuals responsible are brought to the forefront."

His dismissal was announced Friday by Herbert Callender, director of the organizational department of national CORE, "after conducting an investigation into the fiscal responsibility of Mr. Cowart."

Mr. Cowart, a deputy city treasurer, had given a bank validation slip for city funds to a CORE official and this prompted an audit of city books and records in the city treasurer's office.

Mr. Cowart said after an initial investigation he had inadvertently given a city receipt for $211.95 to Charles W. Giles, treasurer of the Niagara Falls Chapter of CORE.

Sees Implications

Mr. Cowart claimed "three individuals" are privately circulating suggestions that he is involved in the misuse of CORE funds.

"There is absolutely no misappropriation of funds as far as I am concerned. This issue is being used to camouflage the real problem," said Mr. Cowart.

He identified the problem as "personal animosity of the trio against me and their labelling of me as an 'Uncle Tom'."

"They are using this money matter in arousing the community against me," declared Mr. Cowart.

He said he is going to ask the National Action Committee of CORE, if it finds it necessary, to audit CORE books.

"If handling of funds is the issue then I think it is appropriate that CORE books be checked," said Mr. Cowart.

Says Information Denied

He told the Sunday Gazette that while he was still CORE chairma he asked the CORE membershi chairman how much money was le in the treasury and was denied th information.

Mr. Cowart said he will continu to fight to clear his name before h returns to work at city hall after two-week vacation which began th day City Manager Perc Weaver d rected an audit of city books.

"I have no intention of keepin my mouth shut. It is going to sta open because I have got a story t tell," emphasized Mr. Cowart.

He said his suspension from CORE came because he refused to b silenced or coerced by signing "sugar-coated statement of resigna tion which said I was quitting becaus of the pressure of my job and m participation in community affairs."

He was asked to sign the state ment at a meeting of the executive board of CORE last Thursday afte he had said he would resign on his

NFHA Okays New Budget

The Niagara Falls Housing Authority has tentatively approved an operational budget of $241,338 for the 1966-67 fiscal year.

Action on the matter came during a special meeting Saturday at the Holiday Inn.

Henry E. Wrobel, executive director of the NFHA, termed it, "a normal operational budget," and said it will now be sent to the Division of Housing, New York City, for approval. The fiscal year for the NFHA begins April 1.

The proposed budget is about $21,000 higher than the $220,200 for the 1965-66 fiscal year.

Mr. Wrobel said the increase is due in part to an $11,000 appropriation for a general pay hike for housing authority employes. The pay increases were approved by the Niagara Falls City Council at its meeting last Monday.

He said there is a $1,000 item in the budget for new refrigerators in the Packard Court and Center Court projects. Another $1,000 item is for a new grass-cutting machine.

Mr. Wrobel explained that a reroofing program for the two housing projects is a $5,000 appropriation in the budget.

During the meeting, the the highest mark on a recent civil service exam in competition with one other person.

Wendell Named On State Body

William H. Wendel, president of the Carborundum Co., has been named to the Department of State's Advisory Committee on International Business Problems.

The committee, established in 1963, meets periodically to review the handling by the department and its missions abroad of problems faced by American business in connection with overseas operations.

Some of these are specific in nature; others relate to broad problem areas involving complex political and economic issues.

Cold Weather To Continue

Cold, crisp weather is in store for outdoor enthusiasts today. After an overnight low of from zero to 10 below, temperatures will rise

NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE

CITY, SUBURBAN | SECTION C

HOME AND GARDEN

Sunday, Feb. 20, 1966

HOSPITAL GETS FLAG—Congressman Henry P. Smith III presents a flag Saturday to Sister Mary Flora, O.S.F., of Mount St. Mary's Hos-

onspiracy' In Dismissal

Feb. 20, 1966

chairman
membership
y was left
denied the

l continue
before he
all after a
began the
Weaver di-
oks.
f keeping
ng to stay
a story to
vart.
om CORE
d to be
signing a
f resigna-
ng because
b and my
affairs."
the state-
executive
sday after
gn on his

own.

"I assumed Mr. Callender accepted my resignation which was to be followed by a written statement.

Would Not Sign Statement

"I made it clear I would not sign a ready-made statement which said nothing regarding my view of existing conditions in CORE. I was informed by Mr. Callender that if I didn't sign he would be forced to take action.

"I told the board before the meeting that after analyzing existing facts, it would be impossible for me to mount an effective challenge against human injustice in the community and be alerted to undermining forces."

He said four charges were made against him at the meeting Thursday, as follows:

That Mr. Cowart was neglecting the human rights cause; that he was putting interest in the Negro community second; that he was using CORE for his own selfish ends, and that he was being silenced by City Hall.

"I replied to the charges by saying that I stand on the effort I have made and my dedication."

On the matter of using CORE for self interest, Mr. Cowart said that one of his accusers approached Dr. Weldon Oliver, superintendent of city schools, concerning the possibility of getting him a principalship in the city school system.

Concerned With Rights

"He also tried to get CORE to achieve this . . . I am concerned with upgrading Negro teachers but not with a specific individual," said Mr. Cowart.

He noted that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also was contacted by this individual.

"I also say that City Hall has never engaged in any activity to cover up anything that involved a Negro since I have been working for the city and I hope that these few individuals would realize that every white man they meet is not against the Negro."

"My philosophy has not changed concerning human rights. I will continue to fight for human [illegible] freedom and will not be silenced by any plot or conspiracy," said Mr. Cowart.

He continued that he was again approached by Mr. Callender and Mrs. Rosa Everett, a CORE member, and asked to sign the prepared statement of resignation.

"I again refused on the grounds that I wanted to express my own thoughts for resigning. I was told action would be taken. And it was. On Friday Mr. Callender announced to the press that I was suspended. He took it on his own."

Mr. Cowart said that two of the three individuals "after me" are heading the reorganization of CORE.

SECTION C

Voter Apathy Is Rapped By Lomenzo in Talk Here

America is fast becoming a government of some people, by some people, for some people because citizens are unwilling to accept responsibilities concomitant with the rights afforded them, according to John P. Lomenzo, Secretary of State of New York.

He spoke Saturday to more than 180 persons at the second annual Freedom Awards dinner of the Niagara Falls Sertoma Club at the Parkway Inn.

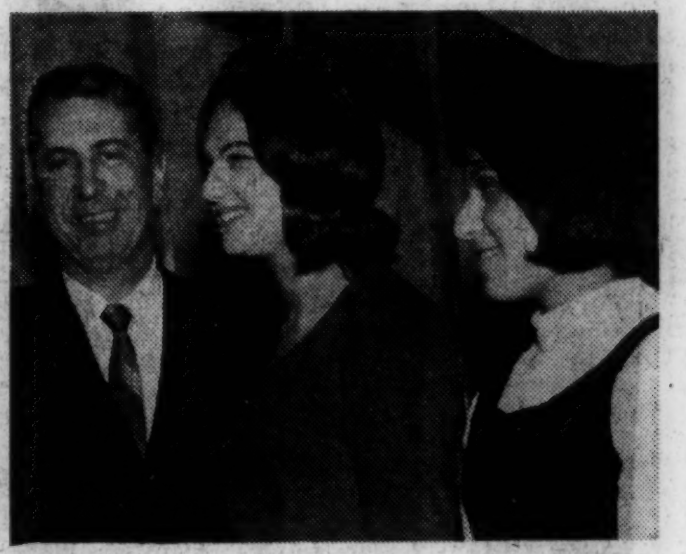
As a case in point, Mr. Lomenzo cited the vote of the desirability of having a state constitutional convention. Of the 6.1 million voting in 1965, he said some 2.9 million "didn't even bother to express an opinion." Another 783,000 failed to vote for members to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal.

"America is a two-way street," he said. "One is the rights and the other, the responsibilities.

Govern by Consent

"This is a government by consent of the governed. If we don't hear this consent, government becomes unilateral, a one-way street."

He said countries have abdicated so many powers



JOHN P. LOMENZO — ANDREA ZASO — BARBARA CASTIGLIONE

"We have learned to control nature before we have learned to control ourselves," he said. "The crisis is man."

"We have problems. The U.S. is in trouble abroad and at home. We must do all we can to avoid a lost generation of young people. They will respond if we care."

Club Is Lauded

He lauded the efforts of the Sertoma Club in its youth-oriented and civic-good government by taking part in it.

"Something is going to happen. The American Dream will come true. Right now, the pledge of allegiance is a hope. Someday that pledge will be a fact," he added.

Also speaking were Hon. John T. DeSantis, governor of the Western New York District of Sertoma International, and Mayor E. Dent Lackey.

Rep. Henry P. Smith III

Msgr. Leo G. Glynn, dean of Catholic clergy in Niagara County.

Two Get Awards

Blase Nicolia, vice president of the club, presented $100 and $50 U.S. government bonds to Andrea Zaso and Barbara Castiglione, respectively. Miss Zaso, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Zaso, [illegible] attended Niagara Falls High School.

Miss Castiglione, 17, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Castiglione, 1414 Walnut Ave., and attends Madonna High School. The girls were winners in a Sertoma essay contest on "What Freedom Means to Me."

Edwin Dojka concluded the program by presenting a framed certificate to the principal speaker, naming Mr. Lomenzo as honorary member of the Niagara Falls Sertoma Club.

Talk on Handicapped

Charles R. Petrozzi, chairman of the National Committee for Multi-Handicapped Children, will discuss the federal government's role in aiding handicapped children at the Ellis

During the meeting, NFHA officially approved the civil service appointment of Mr. Wrobel as executive director. He achieved

from 5 to 10 today. Winds will be northwesterly at 5 to 15 miles per hour.

pital, Lewiston. The flag, which will be raised in front of the hospital, flew over the nation's Capitol for three days.—Gazette Photo.

Pancake Race Feature Da

By DIANE BEAUGE
Gazette Staff Writer

Pancakes were for racing Saturday when contestants on both sides of the Niagara River braved the cold to vie for prizes. The two events were part of the sixth week of activities in the Niagara Falls International Winter Festival.

About 60 children scooped fallen pancakes off Buffalo Avenue near First Street in the American version of the contest. Most were under 12 years old, with parents, relatives and festival officials comprising the onlookers.

Few Compete

Harold Dick, chairman, expressed disappointment that more of the 125 youths who had registered prior to Saturday did not appear. Weather was termed a factor in limiting the number of participants.

An up-hill race over hurdles was the course for teams in the pancake derby on Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls, Ont. Seven pairs were entered, with about 200 bystanders along the 415-yard stretch.

Four teenaged girls were entered in the first cheese-rolling contest in the city. They chased wooden cheese cartons down the 300-yard slushy course.

Norman Hiscocks, 15, made it two years in a row as winner in the Canadian pancake derby which was run for the third time this year. Norman, of Stratford, Ont., is a former resident of Niagara Falls, Ont.

His partner, Michael Krutschke, 15, served him the four pancakes he carried over the course. According to contest rules, the boys were required to eat all pancakes, even those dropped on the ground, without the use of their hands.

Queen Awards Trophy

Miss Niagara Hospitality, Collette Dick, and the newly-crowned winter festival queen, Wendy Rysdale, were on hand to award the silver trophy to the winner.

Jean Sinodinos, 14, a student at Carmel Senior Elementary School, took the honors in the cheese-rolling contest. Second place went to Maureen Plourde, 16, with third going to Kathy Clayton, 13, all of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Participants came from several Niagara County communities to vie in the American version of the race.

Mr. Dick and Mrs. Donna Tisdale, co-chairman of the race, prepared about 400 flap-jacks before the contest began. As was the case on the Canadian side, any pancakes not used in the race were fed to onlookers.

Winners were awarded bicycles, stuffed animals, basketball hoops and a variety of toys donated by the sponsoring Board of Realtors and area merchants.

Gets Wish

For Kimi Kresses, 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley R. Kresses, 359 Spruce Ave., winning a bicycle meant fulfillment of a long-expressed wish. She had never owned a bike and was saving her money to make the purchase.

American racers ran with a single pancake on a spatula, stopping to scrape it off the street if it fell, and then continuing on their way.

One small boy took a few steps, dropped his pancake, and broke into tears. He withdrew from the race.

Winners in the four divisions were awarded gifts. Ricky U'Ren, 6, 139 Hird St., Town of Wheatfield, took top honors in the 4-6 year old bracket. Others placing were Shirley Dunlap, 6, 3600 Estes St., Ransomville; and Don Woolery, 6.

Cheri Moran, 8, 1617 Weston Ave., took first in the 7-9 category. Second and third places were won by Lisa Woolery, 9; and Cary

Gazette Photo

FLAP-JACK DERBY—Bicycles went to the winners in four age-group divisions Saturday in the first running of the American version of the pancake race. Three winners are shown in the picture at left. From left are Paul Frank, Ricky U'Ren and Kimi Kresses. Cheri Moran, not shown, won the fourth contest. Most pancakes eventually landed on the ground as contestants, pictured at right, rushed for the half-way mark in Buffalo Avenue near First Street. Each carried a single pancake on a spatula for the round-trip effort.

of the universe that East and West could destroy each other in about 30 minutes.

minded programs.

"You have the right idea," he said. "We can hand youth

presented flags which had flown over the Capitol to the Sertoma Club and to

meeting Tuesday at 9:15 p.m. at the Elks lodge, 129 Main St.

...Day's Winter Festival Events

Gazette Photo

GLUTTONOUS UNDERTAKING—Canadian contenders had the help of servers when it came to eating the pancakes in the third annual Canadian contest Saturday. The runners brought the pancakes in skillets from the foot of Clifton Hill to the platform where servers waited, in photo at left. Norman Hiscocks won the trophy for the second year in a row, and a kiss from Wendy Rysdale, queen of the Niagara Falls International Winter Festival

LaLonde, 8, 231 Fourth St.

For ages 10-12, Kimi Kresses was first, followed by Phyllis Tisdale, 11, 1007 85th St.; and Robin Maracle, 11, 2708 Walnut Ave.

Paul Frank won over Michael Woolery, 13, and David Mokhiber, 13, 2261 South Ave., in the 12-14 year-old race.

Kenneth A. Ranchil, chairman of the American portion of the festival, and John Yeo, president of the Greater Niagara Chamber of Commerce, donned chef's hats over scarves to judge the Canadian pancake derby.

After Norman Hiscocks was named winner, second place was copped by the team of Gary Beaupres and Janet Moodey. Third place went to Frank Certo and Wendy Smith.

On the winter festival docket today are painting and garden club exhibits at the Treadway Inn and a snowball scrap at the Parkway Inn at 7:30 p.m.

Carl Markiewicz, assistant manager of the Treadway, estimated that more than 300 had viewed the art display since its opening Friday. The show, supplied by the Central Park Gallery, Inc., Buffalo, will continue through Wednesday.

The major portion of paintings was done by Alma Slotkin and Estelle Lutz, Buffalo artists. The exhibit in the hotel lobby includes oils, water colors and woodcuts.

Flower arrangements were done by the Youngstown and Cayuga Island garden clubs.

The Corning-Steuben glass display was canceled because of damage of some of the exhibit items.

PROUD MOMENT—Anthony Travis, left, and David A. Connell, boys of the month from the East Falls Street and Pine Avenue Boys' Clubs, respectively, accept American flags from Assemblyman Gregory Pope. The flags flew over the state Capitol and will now fly over the boys' club units.—Gazette Photo.

Mon. 2/21/66

Cowart Asks CORE Fire Director

Otis Cowart, suspended last week as chairman of the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, today sought the removal from office of the CORE official who fired him.

Mr. Cowart said he has sent a letter to Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE in New York City, calling for the dismissal of Herbert Callender, director of the organizational department of CORE, on the grounds of "irresponsible actions."

Charges Conspiracy

He included in the letter the entire background of his suspension which he claimed is a conspiracy perpetrated by three members of the local chapter.

Mr. Callender deposed Mr. Cowart last Friday after an investigation into Mr. Cowart's fiscal responsibilities.

The former CORE chairman contens that the suspension was made because the three individuals "out to get me" circulated rumors that Mr. Cowart is invilved in the misuse of CORE funds.

He charges that this is a personal animosities and because he was accused of neglecting the human rights cause, using CORE for his own selfish ends, for putting interest in the Negro community second and for being silenced by City Hall.

Is Deputy Treasurer

Mr. Cowart is a deputy city treasurer and is on vacation while an audit of city books takes place. He had given a bank validation slip for city funds to Charles W. Giles, treasurer of the Niagara Falls CORE chapter.

He said after an initial investigation that he had inadvertently given a city receipt for $211.95 to Mr. Giles.

In the letter to Mr. McKissick, Mr. Cowart said that Mr. Callender arrived in Niagara Falls Thursday at 8:30 a.m. to investigate organizational procedures and four hours later came to his home asking for

came to his home asking for his resignation after talking to two members of the executive board.

Mr. Cowart refused to sign a ready-made statement of resignation presented to him by Mr. Callender.

Wouldn't Sign Statement

He said he made a verbal resignation and refused to sign the statement of resignation because it said nothing about his views of existing conditions in CORE.

"I was asked to resign four hours after Callender arrived here. He had talked to only two people, had not made a thorough investigation and had not requested those people circulating charges to present the charges to the entire executive board," said Mr. Cowart.

He continued that he called a meeting for Feb. 11 to look into the whole questions.

"The three behind all of this failed to show up," he emphasized.

Says Poor Judgment Shown

Mr. Cowart said that in his opinion "Mr. Callender has shown the poorest judgment and leadership and has exemplified the worst type of dictatorship I have ever witness in my activities with civil rights. Through his inability to be objective, he became involved in a local conspiracy," said the letter to Mr. McKissick.

Mr. Cowart, who expects to resume his duties at City Hall Thursday, said he is not seeking reinstatement in CORE.

"As far as I am concerned I have resigned. I am taking this action and will take other steps to clear my name and to bring those people in this conspiracy out of the bushes," he declared.

Meanwhile, Mr. Callander told the Gazette today that the Regional Action Council of CORE endorsed his suspension of Mr. Cowart at a meeting in New York City Saturday.

When informed of Mr. Cowart's move to have him suspended, Mr. Callender replied that "Mr. Cowart has the right to send a letter to Mr. McKissick.

"I have been in touch with Mr. McKissick. He is fully aware of what has transpired and I doubt whether any decision will be made favorable to Mr. Cowart," related Mr. Callender.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT

Don Smith, Director of Public Relations
Congress of Racial Equality - CORE
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
(212) 267 6270 Feb. 24, 1966

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mr. Herbert Callender, Director of Organization for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) today expressed concern in regard to the suspension of Mr. Otis Cowart, former Chairman of the Niagara Falls Chapter of CORE, and the ensuing confused and inaccurate accounts carried by the press.

Mr. Callender pointed out that CORE is a membership organization with very definite Rules for Action and spelled-out procedures for the handling of finances. Any deviation from proper ideological posture or from established procedural practices, in so far as money is concerned, would merit a suspension. Mr. Callender reiterated that no conclusive evidence of fiduciary violation on the part of Mr. Calvert had been discovered. A cursory investigation disclosed procedural irregularities; hence suspension became obligatory. Final adjudication will take place at a meeting of the Regional Action Council to be held later this month.

According to Mr. Callender. racial discrimination in the employment practices of many business establishments in NIAGARA FALLS are receiving close scrutiny from the National Office of CORE. He disclosed that plans are under way to launch an all-out campaign to abolish all unfair employment practices in this city.

-30-

CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY . . . .

C I T I Z E N S -

We the members of the Niagara Falls chapter of C. O. R. E. have solicited the support of other local organizations interested in our cause - EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES ON A NON- DISCRIMINATORY BASIS FOR ALL CITIZENS.

This action which you are witnessing against W. T. Grants has come after a series of conversations with the manager concerning sales jobs for qualified Negroes. We feel that we have failed to impress upon the store the need to hire qualified Negroes in light of the fact that a considerable portion of their income is derived from Negro patronage. We ask your support in this demonstration. You can cooperate with us by not crossing our picket line to enter the store. WE ARE NOT SEEKING JOBS ON THE QUOTA SYSTEM - WE DO NOT KNOW HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED AT GRANTS. GRANTS IS NOT BEING FORCED TO HIRE ANY NEGROES, BUT WE CAN ASK THAT NEGROES NOT BUY WHERE THEY CAN NOT WORK.

T H E V I C T O R Y T O B E A C H I E V E D
I S A V I C T O R Y F O R J U S T I C E .

SUGGESTED DISCIPLINE IN SIMPLIFIED FORM

1. WE WILL ENDEAVOR TO MAINTAIN AN ATTITUDE OF GOOD WILL AT ALL TIMES, ESPECIALLY IN FACE OF PROVOCATION OR UNSETTLING CONDITIONS.

2. IF VIOLENCE OCCURS AGAINST US, WE WILL NOT RETALIATE BUT WILL STRIVE TO PRACTICE FORGIVENESS AND FORBEARANCE.

3. WE AGREE TO THE PROVISION THAT ONE PERSON BE IN CHARGE OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE, EVEN IF AT THE TIME WE DO NOT FULLY AGREE WITH OR UNDERSTAND THE DECISION.

4. IF IN GOOD CONSCIENCE WE CANNOT COMPLY WITH THIS DECISION, WE WILL NOT TAKE CONTRARY ACTION BUT WILL WITHDRAW FROM THAT PHASE OF THE ACTION, TRUSTING THERE WIL NOT BE A FEELING OF CENSURE OR BROKEN FELLOWSHIP BY ANY PARTIES TO THE DECISION.

5. IN THE EVENT OF ARREST, WE WILL SUBMIT TO THE ARRESTING PROCESS WITH PROMPTNESS AND WITH COMPOSURE.

6. WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO BE PUNCTUAL IN OUR APPOINTMENTS, AND TO CARRY OUT RESPONSIBLY THOSE TASKS FOR WHICH WE HAVE VOLUNTEERED OR TO WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED.

7. WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT, WE WILL ABIDE BY THE POLICY DECISIONS OF THE PROJECT COMMITTEE.

8. WE WILL PRESENT OUR CONSIDERED VIEWS WITH DUE REGARD FOR THE VIEWS OF OTHERS, YET SEEK TO ACT WITH ONE ACCORD.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Name of local group NORTHwest New York CORE

Headquarters address, if any 609 Kappock st. Apt 4A % Philippa Poze

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address	Phone
CHMN.	MARIE WITHERSPOON	3555 Oxford Bronx 63	KI 9-1714
Vice-CHMN.	Robert Richardson	5550 Fieldstone Rd. Bronx	" 9-6442
Secretary	PHILIPPA POZE	609 Kappock st. Bronx	" 9-4448
TREASURER	PHOEBE WOLF	2575 PALisades Ave. Bronx	" 3-1499
Educ. Comm CHMN.	Bob Pierce	5775 Mosholu Ave Bronx 71	" 6-0897
Emp. Com "	David Schwartz	5610 Netherland Ave.	" KI 9-9434 or KI 9 8810
Housing " "	RITA Zweig	3601 Johnson Ave. Bronx 63, N.Y.	KI 3-8970

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? Oct. 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? 22

3. How often do you meet? Every other tuesday

4. What committees does your organization have? Educ. Hous. & Employment.

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Same as #3 Weekly.

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?)

1. must be probate member 30 days. 2. must be interviewed and instructed in CORE principals Rules for actn by Vice CHMN. (3) Agree to attend meetings, serve on Comm. participate in action projects (4) pay initiation fees. & dues.

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.) MARK. Intergroup, Women Strike for peace, Committee in DEFENSE of ~~PEACE~~ Human Rights 4/7 Rally Dr. King

11. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct:

12. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.
(Use an extra sheet if necessary):

Fld

Proposed Constitution for Northwest New York CORE

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the group shall be Northwest New York Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

Northwest New York Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality is an organization of individuals, preferably interracial, working to abolish distinctions based on skin color, religion, and national origin.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.

(a) To become an active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 30 days or an Associate Member regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 30 days; (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee; (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action; (4) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting; (5) must agree to participate in CORE action projects, to serve on committees as appointed by the Chairman, to attend meetings regularly and to pay the iniation fee and monthly dues.

(b) Northwest New York Chapter, CORE, shall consist of Active Members, probate members and Associate Members. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; an Associate Member shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meetings, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an active CORE member.

(c) Only Active members of CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy; (2) acceptance of new members; (3) amendments or changes in the Constitution or By-Laws.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by Northwest New York CORE are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc.; only Active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

(e) Active membership shall not be available to any person (1) who associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; (2) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action or (3) Attepmts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations. Should any person be admitted to membership and his membership be found to be in conflict with these restrictions, it shall be held that his admission was through error and therefore void.

ARTICLE IV DUES AND FINANCES

1. An initiation fee will be charged new members, both Active and Associate, and the amount will be set by a vote of two-thirds of the Active members present and voting.

2. Dues for Active members will be payable monthly. The amount of these dues will be set by a vote of two-thirds of the active members present and voting. Associate members will pay an annual fee the amount of which will be set by a vote of two-thirds of the active members present and voting.

3. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.

4. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

(proposed constitution Northwest New York CORE cont.)

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of Northwest New York Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

2. Officers of Northwest New York Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, shall be elected for a term of 12 months, and the election of officers shall be held in the second week of May.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:
(a) The chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.
(b) The Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee.
(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.
(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at every meeting, for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks.

4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before said election.

5. A Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be by secret ballot. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election. If after four ballots no candidate has achieved a majority of the votes cast, the candidate with the least number of votes shall be eliminated on each succeeding ballot until one candidate has achieved a majority.

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting.

7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The Chairman must appoint standing committees on (a) Housing; (b) Education; and (c) Employment. The Chairman may appoint such ad hoc committees as are necessary.

2. The chairmen of the standing committees together with the officers of Northwest New York CORE shall comprise an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII MEETINGS

1. Northwest New York CORE meetings are not open to the public and only Active members, probate members, Associate Members and individuals invited by a member have a right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not Active Members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature

of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during, or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VIII AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval of two-thirds of the Active members voting.

APR 22 1964

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Northwest New York CORE

Headquaters address, if any 609 Kappock St., Apt 4A % Philippa Paze

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address	Phone
Chairman	Marie Witherspoon	3555 Oxford, Bronx 63	KI 91714
Vice Chairman	Robert Richardson	5550 Fieldston Rd., Bronx 71	KI 96442
Secretary	Philippa Paze	609 Kappock St., Apt 4A Bronx 63	KI 94448
Treasurer	Phoebe Wolf	2575 Palisades Ave, Bronx 63	KI 31499
Education Comm. Chrm.	Bob Pierce	5775 Mashelu Ave, Bronx 71	KI 60899
Employment Comm. Chrm.	David Schwartz	5610 Netherland Ave, Bronx 71	KI 94348 or KI 98810
Housing Chairman	Rita Zweig	3601 Johnson Ave Bronx 63	KI 38970

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? October, 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? 22 Associate members? — Others on mailing list? 22.

3. How often do you meet? Every other Tuesday

4. What committees does your organization have? Education, Employment, Housing. others as needed.

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Weekly

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) ① Must be probate member 30 days. ② Must be interviewed and instructed in CORE principles, Rules for Action by Vice Chairman ③ Agree to attend meetings regularly, serve on committees, participate in action projects. ④ Pay initiation fee & dues

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

MARK, Intergroup, Womens Strike For Peace, Committee in Defense of Human Rights. 4/17 Rally - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Pending: Open Forum on Conversion with: Bayard Rustin.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

Has been submitted.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct:

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.

(Use an extra sheet if necessary): See attached sheet.

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Philippa Rose, Secretary
Pd. 4/15/64 # 336

An application fee of ten dollars (10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

James T. McCain, Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038

Northwest New York CORE Active Members
as of 4/20/64.

1	Gloria Bouf	3801	Hudson Manor Terrace.	NY 63
2	Richard Bouf.	3801	Hudson Manor Ter.	NY 63
3	Harold Goodwin	366	W. 255th St.	NY 71
4	Robert Pierce	5775	Mosholu Ave.	NY 71
5	Philippa Poz	609	Kappock St.	NY 63
6	Robert Richardson	5550	Fieldston Rd.	NY 71
7	Harold Sawyer	3425	Kingsbridge Ave.	NY 63
8	Yvonne Sawyer	3425	Kingsbridge Ave.	NY 63
9	David Schwartz	5610	Netherland Ave.	NY 71
10	Lucille White	125	W. 228th St.	NY 63.
11	Marie Witherspoon	3555	Oxford Ave.	NY 63
12	Phoebe Wolf	2575	Palisade Ave.	NY 63
13	Rita Zweig	3601	Johnson Ave.	NY 63
14	Brenda Beller	628	W. 227th St.	NY 63
15	Edwin A. Beller	628	W. 227th St.	NY 63
16	Lisa Liebert	500	W. 235th St.	NY 63
17	Robert Ratelje	W. 252d	Fieldston Rd.	NY 71
18	Le Walter Dilligard	1057	E. 217th St.	NY 63.
19	Willette Holland	125	W. 228th St.	NY 63.
20	Anne Mitchell	W. 253d	Post Rd.	NY 71
21	Ed Walton	69	W. 225th St.	NY 63
22	William Gavin	69	W. 225th St.	NY 63.

NWNY CORE

Major Projects:

Nov.-Dec. '63 - A&P Negotiations (Empl. Chrm.)

Nov '63 Picket line at Reps. Gilbert's residence re. Civil Rights Bill.

Feb. '64 - School Boycott - Picket lines, local schools & at Gov. Rockefellers' office.

Feb. '64 - Picket line at Police Hdq. following unsuccessful negotiations re. Police Brutality

Mar '64 Picket line at Schaefer Plant; Store to Bar canvass.

April '64 - Leaflet campaign, Poster March April 11 re. Schaefer Beer Boycott Various housing checks., Picket line with Yonkers CORE at apt. bldg. in Yonkers, Picket lines with 7 Arts CORE at Gen. Motors.

April 17 - Co-Sponsored Rally with Martin Luther King Jr., Ossie Davis. Attended by 1000 +. Grossed $2000 (most went to SCLC & for expenses.)

Pending: ① Rally with Bayard Rustin on Conversion. (May '64)

② Participation at World's Fair (Schaefer Pavilion) (April 22)

③ Mock filibuster, postcard campaign at 23/24th Broadway all day each Sat., beginning in mid-May.

④ Associate Membership Drive (May)

⑤ Door to door campaign in Wash. Heights, Inwood, Pykman, Marble Hill areas to explain citizens rights and role, with emphasis on organizing tenants block by block. (Beginning May '64 - to be continuous program.)

35 Pickets Urge Beer Boycott In Bias Charge

Riverdale Press

Thirty-five pickets urging a boycott of Schaefer beer as a step toward "ending employment discrimination in the brewing industry" covered a three-mile line of march here on Saturday, April 11.

The action project, carried out by the newly organized Northwest New York Chapter of CORE, was part of a series of demonstrations underway throughout the Metropolitan area.

The marchers carried posters and distributed leaflets all along the route. They urged that storekeepers and consumers use their purchasing power "to help end job bias in the brewing industry."

CORE members were joined by representatives of the MARK Committee on Human Rights. They started their picketing at 207 St. and Broadway at 11:15, and then covered the shopping districts in the Dyckman St. area, along Broadway, 231 St., Johnson Ave. and West 235 St.

Two hours from starting time they ended their demonstration, at 236 St. and Johnson Ave., by linking hands and singing "We Shall Overcome".

Riverdale Pr

King to Ta
At Fieldston
Rights Rall

Dr. Martin Luther King, will discuss the latest civil rig strategy plans of the South Christian Leadership Confere at a rally in the Fieldston Sch tomorrow night, Friday.

Other speakers at the ra will be Ossie Davis, stage screen star; and the Rev. Wy Walker, executive assistant Dr. King.

A leader in the national in gration movement, Dr. King attending a two-day board me ing of the Conference in Wa ington, D. C. He will fly to N York immediately after the cl ing afternoon session. The ra begins at 8:30 p.m.

Dr. King plans to cover th areas in his Riverdale talk the pending civil rights legis tion, the national party conv tions and the Presidential el tion campaign.

More than 1,000 persons a expected to attend the ral which is being held under t auspices of the Riverdale - Yo kers Society for Ethical Cultur Dr. Matthew Ies Spetter, lead of the Society, will introduce D King to the audience.

Four local civil rights grou are sponsoring the rally: Rive dale Committee for Intergrou Relations, Riverdale Committe for the Defense of Human Right Northwest New York Chapter CORE and MARK Committe for Civil Rights.

Fieldston School Talk Riverdale Press

Dr. King to Bare Strategy On Civil Rights at Rally

National civil rights strategy plans with respect to the pending civil rights legislation, the national party conventions in June and Presidential elections, will be outlined by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he speaks in Riverdale on Friday, April 17.

Dr. King, who will address a rally in the Fieldston School auditorium beginning at 8:30 p.m., will fly in from Washington immediately following a two-day board meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Strategy for the civil rights movement is a principal item on the board's agenda.

Other speakers at the rally will be Ossie Davis, star of stage, screen and television, and author; and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to Dr. King.

Mrs. Gladys Jones, co-chairman of MARK (Marble Hill-Riverdale-Kingsbridge) Committee for Civil Rights, one of the four sponsors of the rally, will be master of ceremonies. Dr. Matthew Ies Spetter, leader of the Riverdale - Yonkers Ethical Culture Society will introduce Dr. King.

Rally Sponsors

Sponsors of the rally are Riverdale Committee for Intergroup Relations. Mrs. Phyllis Fowle, chairman; Riverdale Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, Mrs. Andrea Simon, chairman; Northwest Bronx Chapter, CORE, Mrs. Marie Witherspoon, Robert Richardson, co-chairmen; and MARK, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Marie Richardson, co-chairmen.

The rally is under the auspices of the Riverdale-Yonkers Society for Ethical Culture.

LEARN THE FACTS FIRST HAND ON THE MOST CRUCIAL ISSUE OF OUR DAY

YOU ARE INVITED AS

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

SPEAKS OUT!

ALSO *OSSIE DAVIS

Author ** Star of Stage, Screen, TV

FRIDAY • APRIL 17 • 8:30 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE

FIELDSTON SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

MANHATTAN COLLEGE PKWY. & FIELDSTON ROAD

(take 10 or 10A Riverdale Avenue bus to Monument at 239th St.)

SPONSORS

MA-R-K Committee for Civil Rights
(Marble Hill - Riverdale - Kingsbridge)

Northwest ~~Bronx~~ New York Chapter, CORE

Riverdale Committee on
Intergroup Relations

Riverdale Committee in Defense
of Human Rights

Under the auspices of: Riverdale-Yonkers Society for Ethical Culture.

Contributions to further the work of Dr. Martin Luther King
may be sent to P. O. Box 225, Kingsbridge Sta., Bronx.

Checks are made payable to Civil Rights Work of the
Riverdale-Yonkers Society for Ethical Culture.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Northwest New York CORE

Active Members as of 7/28/64

1 Brenda Beller
2 Edwin A. Beller
3 Gloria Bruf
4 Richard Bruf
5 Patricia Campbell
6 Le Walter Dilligard
7 Myron Gluck
8 Harold Goodwin
9 Ethel Heyer
10 Willette Holland
11 Lisa Siebert
12 Rev. Robert L. Pierce
13 Philippa Poze
14 Robert Raetze
15 Robert Richardson
16 Harold Sawyer
17 Yvonne Sawyer
18 David L. Schwartz
19 Martha Schwartz
20 Lucille White
21 Ruth Weinman
22 Marie Witherspoon
23 Phoebe Wolff
24 Rita Zweig

OCT 19 1964

16 October 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 10012, N.Y.

Maria Witherspoon, Chairman
3555 Oxford
Bronx West CORE
Bronx, New York

Dear Maria,

There will be a meeting in this office called by James Farmer on Tuesday, October 20 at 7 o'clock SHARP.

This will be a most important meeting dealing with the future of CORE. Because of Farmer's busy schedule you must be prompt.

Yours in freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

Rochester, N. Y. Congress of Racial Equality

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. Name

The name of this group shall be Rochester, N. Y. Congress of Racial Equality, or Rochester, N. Y. C.O.R.E.

ARTICLE II. Purpose

The purpose of Rochester, N. Y. C.O.R.E. is to work through educational and direct action activities to abolish discrimination based on skin color, religion, and national origin. This is an interracial organization stressing direct, non-violent action.

ARTICLE III. Membership

A. The C.O.R.E. group shall consist of Active members, Associate members, Probate members, and Friends.

1. Active members: Only Active members of C.O.R.E. may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (a) C.O.R.E. policy; (b) acceptance of new members; (c) amendments or changes in the Constitution and By-Laws.

2. Associate members: (a) Active members who have met the requirements but who are unable to continue active participation ~~or have not on four successive occasions attended regular meetings and have not given prior notice of inability to do so;~~ or have not participated in recent action projects; (b) those who believe in the principles of the organization and will participate and contribute on call.

3. Probate members: Those persons in the process of meeting the requirements for Active members.

4. Friends of C.O.R.E.: Those persons who have made financial contributions.

B. To become an Active member of C.O.R.E. a person shall (1) be a Probate member for 4 weeks, regularly attending meetings and demonstrations during that period; (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee; (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the C.O.R.E. Rules for Action; and (4) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the Active members present.

C. In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the C.O.R.E. group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc. Should the group consider that matters of policy are involved, only Active members may vote.

D. Any membership may be revoked if three members so request and if after a hearing (two-thirds of the members voting), the vote is for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Council or Convention of C.O.R.E. Should any person be admitted

to Active membership and his membership found to conflict with the Restriction of Membership in the National Constitution, it shall be held that his admission was through error and is therefore void.

ARTICLE IV. Dues and Finances

A. Dues shall be $2.00 annually. In addition, each member shall make voluntary pledges.

B. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1 and end the following May 31.

C. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, and social and other activities.

ARTICLE V. Officers and Elections

A. The officers of Rochester, N. Y. C.O.R.E. shall consist of President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

B. Officers of C.O.R.E. shall be elected at the first meeting in May for a term of 1 year; they shall take office at the first meeting in June.

C. The duties of the officers are these:

1. The President shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committee chairmen, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

2. The Vice-President shall take over the duties of the President in his absence.

3. The Recording Secretary shall take minutes of the meetings and keep a record of all C.O.R.E. activities. He shall also keep a record of memberships, and shall regularly keep inventory of all C.O.R.E. property.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for correspondence.

5. The treasurer shall be responible for keeping financial records and making reports at every meeting, for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining the Rochester, N. Y. C.O.R.E. bank account and issuing checks co-signed by one other officer.

6. The officers and committee chairmen shall function as the C.O.R.E. Council and shall have authority to act for Rochester, N. Y. C.O.R.E., keeping it informed of its actions. The Council shall meet on call of the President.

D. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before each election.

E. The Nominating Committee shall consist of 5 members, 2 of whom shall be elected by the C.O.R.E. Council and 3 by the general membership at the first meeting in April. This Committee shall prepare a slate of officers and shall make its report at the first meeting in May. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Elections shall be

by secret ballot, and a plurality of votes shall constitute an election.

F. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting.

G. In the event an office becomes vacant, it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in 6 weeks. In the latter case, the President may appoint someone to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI. Meetings

A. C.O.R.E. meetings are not open to the public and only Active members, Probate members, Associate members, and individuals invited by the membership committee have the right to attend. During the discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not Active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

B. There shall be at least 2 meetings each calendar month, and the President shall call special meetings at the request of 5 or more members.

C. Robert's Rules of Order shall determine parliamentary procedures.

D. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during, or immediately after C.O.R.E. meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before C.O.R.E. may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VII. Amendments

Notice of changes in this Constitution shall be sent to the Active members for two consecutive meetings before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval of two-thirds of the Active members voting.

Adopted August 21, 1961

GLH

Janet Rinitz

Amendments

Proposed ~~Changes~~ In The Rochester CORE Constitution

Recommended by the special Committee on Membership: Gordon Harris, Hannah Starrs, Arthur Johnson, Katherine Harris

Present Constitution	Change
ARTICLE III. Membership	ARTICLE III. Membership
A. ———	A. ———
1. Active members: Only Active members of CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (a) CORE policy; ———	1. Active members: Only Active members of CORE may hold office or (be committee chairmen.) Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (a) CORE policy (and procedures;) ———
2. Associate members: (a) Active members who have met the requirements but who are unable to continue active participation or have not on four successive occasions attended regular meetings and have not given prior notice of ~~inability~~ illness or incapacity to do so; (b) those who believe in the principles of the organization and will participate and contribute on call.	2. Associate members: Active members who have met the requirements but who are unable to continue active participation or have not given ~~the Membership Committee~~ Chairman notice of ~~illness~~ illness or incapacity. An Associate member shall be notified of action projects and shall retain the financial obligations of Active membership.
3. Probate members: ———	3. Probate members: ———
4. Friends of CORE: Those persons who have made financial contributions.	4. Friends of CORE: Those who believe in the principles of the organization and will participate and contribute on call.
	5. Donors: Those persons who have made financial contributions.
B. To become an Active member of CORE a person shall (1) be a probate member for 4 weeks ....; ———	B. To become an Active member of CORE a person shall (1) be a Probate member for 4 regularly ~~sh~~scheduled meetings...; ———
C. In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc. Should the group consider that matters of policy are involved, only Active members may vote.	C. (The present "C" is dropped) An Associate member of Rochester CORE shall have the privilege of renewing his Active membership by attending four consecutive regularly scheduled meetings with no subsequent vote being required.
ARTICLE V. Officers and Elections	ARTICLE VI. Meetings (Between "B" and "C")
F. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting.	A quorum shall consist of at least five (5) Active members present at a regular or announced meeting.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Bylaws

Recommended by a special committee appointed by the President: Gordon Harris
Sally Campbell
Hannah Storrs
William Needler

Constitutional Amendments:

Present Constitution	Change
ARTICLE V Officers and Elections	ARTICLE V Officers and Elections
C. ————	C. ————
6. The officers and committee chairmen shall function as the CORE Council.....	6. The officers and standing committee chairmen shall function as the CORE Council.
	a. The standing committees shall include: Housing, ~~Membership~~ Action, Labor, Migrants, ~~and~~ Education. ~~Parliamentarian, Corresponding Secretary~~ Membership ~~& Treasurer~~ & ~~Secretary~~ Immediate Past President.

ARTICLE VIII

No action shall be taken by Rochester CORE, its Council, or its committees in opposition to the National CORE Constitution, Rules for Action, or directives.

Bylaws

Action Programs

1. ~~Action~~ Public demonstration in the name of Rochester CORE may be taken only after a regular or called meeting of the Active members at which the matter is discussed fully and a majority vote is taken in favor of the action.

2. There shall be an Action Committee to handle the details of an action project but not to initiate such action.

Masha

$10.00
Enc.

Rochester CORE
Box 9555
Midtown Station
Rochester 4, New York
January 2, 1962

Dear National CORE,

As you can see from the heading of this letter, Rochester CORE now has the organizational status symbol of its own post office box. If someone has not already called your attention to this new address, please record this "official" address in your files.

We have decided to order a supply of "This is CORE" and "CORE Rules for Action," to have on hand for future meetings and prospective members. We are having an open meeting on Monday, January 14th, designed to "introduce" Rochester CORE to those who attend. We would very much appreciate it if this order could be sent out right away so that the leaflets will be available for that meeting.

OK Please send us 200 copies of "This is CORE" and 200 copies of "CORE Rules for Action." We understand the charge is $2.50 per hundred. We have enclosed a check for $10 to pay for this order. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John Ernest

John Ernest
For Rochester CORE

O.K.
1/8/62

Mr. Hendell — Rochester 6-25-62

Mr. Lucas will be in his office all day Tuesday. Call him in the morning for appointment. Correct number - 249-8211. ½ M.

Atty. George Litter is on vacation until July 2nd —

Mrs. Davidson will either see you or talk with you at the meeting tonight.

Mrs. Putnam would like to meet you around lunch time - Please call her in the morning at 9:30 for time and place of meeting —

John McGuire

File Rochester

July 24, 1962

Norma J. Wagner
253 Rosedale Street
Rochester 20, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Wagner:

At present we do not really know how to advise you regarding the Youth Cadet Corps. In fact, we do not even know what the group is, or what it does, etc.

In light of this, the only recommendation to you is to use your own judgement. We certainly do not like to see segregated groups of any kind, but, as I said, we have no idea of what kind of group you are trying to integrate.

Please let us know theoutcome of it all. Don Wendell is out of the office at present, but will be able to help you further if necessary when he returns.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Secretary, Dept of Organization

msm

Mr. Farmer

D. W.

253 Rosedale Street
Rochester 20, New York
July 19, 1962

To Whom it may concern:

I have information which may or may not be true, and I would like some verification on it. It concerns the National Youth Cadet Corp. There is no local lodge or chapter of this organization presently existing in Rochester, but I understand that this organization has a nationwide policy of segregation.

Whether or not it does have a nationwide policy of segregation, a Negro youth here applied for admittance to the Buffalo Youth Dadet Corps, and was denied admittance because of his race.

There is presently some interest here in a Youth Cadet Corps, and we are going to have a meeting sometime next week. This particular group that is being planned will be for Negroes only, because of the (white only) policy of either the local Buffalo group or the national policy.

Mildred Johnson and I are going to the meeting, and we are both going to try to insist that this group be integrated. We here have a wonderful opportunity to organize such an integrated group, since there is no chapter or lodge here at all.

We would appreciate hearing from CORE concerning the policy of this organization nationwide. We are also anxious to hear from CORE before the planning meeting here in Rochester so that we will be prepared with factual information.

If there is any information available, would you please send it to me immediately? I am not sure of the date of this meeting, and I would like to have the information that you may have for it.

Thank you very much in advance for any help you may give to us on this issue.

I am sure that there are many white people like myself who will not support segregation knowingly for any reason. If a Negro Youth Cadet Corps is established here in Rochester, then we will again be excluded because of our policy. There are certainly many Negro people here who will not support a Negro only group, and therefore, they, too, will be excluded.

Sincerely yours,

Norma J. Wagner
253 Rosedale Street
Rochester 20, New York
GReenfield 3-9431

August 3, 1962

Hannah Storrs
134 Adams Street
Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Storrs:

Just a note to let you know that I am back in the office and available to work again on regional affairs.

How are the Rochester projects going along? Let me know, ---

Regards,

Don Wendell

[redacted]

SEP 11 1962

UNITED ACTION COMMITTEE FOR RUFUS FAIRWELL

P. O. BOX 1353 • ROCHESTER 3, NEW YORK

September 9, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On behalf of the United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell and the Rufus Fairwell Fund, I wish to thank you for your recent telegram of support which was read at the rally held August 30, 1962.

I am forwarding under separate cover pictures taken at the rally and a recent leaflet which will bring you up to date on the situation here. While it is felt that progress is being made locally, your interest and that of other national leaders is especially helpfull in our effort to call nation-wide attention to the problem of police abuse of authority in dealing with minority groups as exemplified in the Fair-well case.

Any further assistance,or suggestions you might have would be most welcome.

Very truly yours,

Obadiah Williamson

Obadiah Williamson, Chairman
United Action Committee
for Rufus Fairwell

CC: Marvin Rich
OW:jr

the Hometowner by Bill Beeney

A Bird in t

It's all very modern and marvelous and mechanical nowadays with turkeys.

They have these big ranches out in the country where the birds are raised by the thousands in pampered splendor. They walk on chicken wire all their lives so their feet don't touch the ground and catch them some chilblains which might lay them low before their time.

Bill Beeney

And because turkeys are fair game for hawks, sometimes the ranchers snare a couple of big old owls and tether them to trees on the outskirts of the ranch. The owls scare off the hawks, the way the man told me, although I hope the hawks do not read this and discover that the owls are tethered. Anyway, you can see that the turkeys get all the best of it.

At harvest time they are rounded up and boxed in crates and taken to processing plants that take care of things on a production line basis. Like canning peas or rutabagas, or making applesauce. Comes then the fast-freezing and the packaging in cardboard cartons. Everything is scientific and antiseptic, and the end product, you must admit, is infinitely superior to the gobblers they used to have.

But there are people to whom the tradition of the old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, with its heady kitchen aromas of roasting turkey, steaming mince pie, and feather-light biscuits to be drowned in rich tan gravy, is as important as the meal itself.

It was like that with these two maiden ladies I know of—call them Hattie and Maude for the purposes of this narrative. Although their enthusiasm for the color and flavor of the occasion overbalanced their technical abilities.

* * *

HATTIE was a nurse; Maude was a school teacher. Maude inherited a small farm not far from Rochester, and the two ladies, who had spent all their lives in the city, joined forces and moved onto the farm, bag and baggage, in the early fall of the year.

It was a lovely place, a picture postcard setting, with a babbling brook that ran close by the neat little one-story white farmhouse with its pegged oak floors and fieldstone fireplace. They thrilled at the rolling fields and the autumnal colors of the woods to the south end of their property. It was all the gracious rural scenes rolled into one.

There happened to be three turkeys on the farm when they took over, the only livestock on the place.

"I have a wonderful idea," said Maude. "Let's plan a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner this year with our very own turkey!"

Hattie agreed wholeheartedly. So for two months they tenderly ministered to the birds, virtually hand-picking the feed as they built them up for the occasion.

Two days before Thanksgiving the two maiden ladies prepared to go into action.

* * *

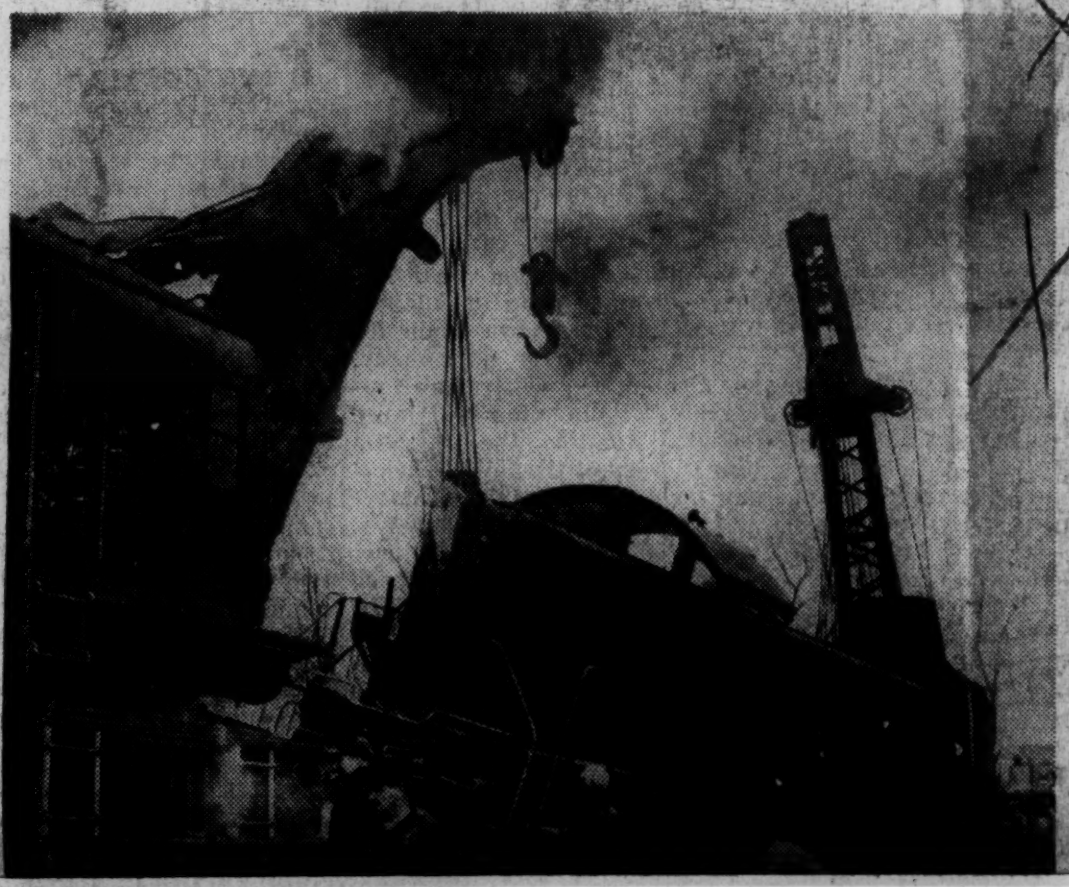
"HAVE YOU ever killed and plucked a turk[illegible]" asked Maude.

"No," said Hattie, "have you?"

"Oh, no, I don't know anything about it. I suppose you just—well, you kill it and take the feathers off and clean it." She made a move of distaste and shuddered slightly. "I'm a little apprehensive about the killing. Remember the pictures of the Pilgrims with the big hatchets under their arms? I don't think I would care to——."

"People do it every day, I guess," said Hattie thoughtfully. She snapped her fingers. "I have an idea! We'll chloroform him; that's painless and there will be no mess."

They nodded their heads in approval at the thought of such an advanced method.



Fairwel New 4-

By ARTHUR DEUTSCH

City Manager Porter W. Homer said yesterday that policemen should receive more training, police recruitment standards should be strengthened and "some residents" should cooperate with law enforcement officers and cease "highly provocative acts."

His comments and a four-point program he instituted yesterday were attacked last night by spokesmen for the United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell. Homer and John C. Williams, assistant city manager for investiga-

Democrat & Chronicle

SECTION B

LOCAL NEWS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1962

n the Hand?

Hattie saturated a cloth with chloroform and the two ladies marched solemnly to the turkey house. After some struggling and scrambling, they managed to corner one of the big gobblers.

"Grab his legs, Maude!" shouted Hattie. Maude clamped on a tackle worthy of a Green Bay Packer linebacker. She hung on valiantly as the bird flapped and squawked to the high heavens.

Hattie maneuvered into position and expertly administered the chloroform The big turkey gave up the ghost and collapsed cold.

"Now," said Hattie with considerable pride, "there's nothing to it. You hold him in place, and I'll pluck him." Which she did, with tweezers. She did an excellent job. The bird was plucked to perfection, nary a feather left on him.

The ladies surveyed their work with satisfaction. "It's too late to do the rest of the job now," said Hattie. "Let's leave him right here in the turkey house, and in the morning I'll do the necessary surgery on him."

They repaired happily to the farm house and went to bed to sleep the sleep of the accomplishers.

* * *

THE NEXT DAY, a crisp, tangy November morn', Maude and Hattie adjourned to the turkey house bright and early to dress out the bird.

They unlatched the door and walked in. There was a sudden scramble of sound and fury under their feet as the turkey—now fully recovered from the dose of chloroform—decided to make tracks away from this mad, mad place.

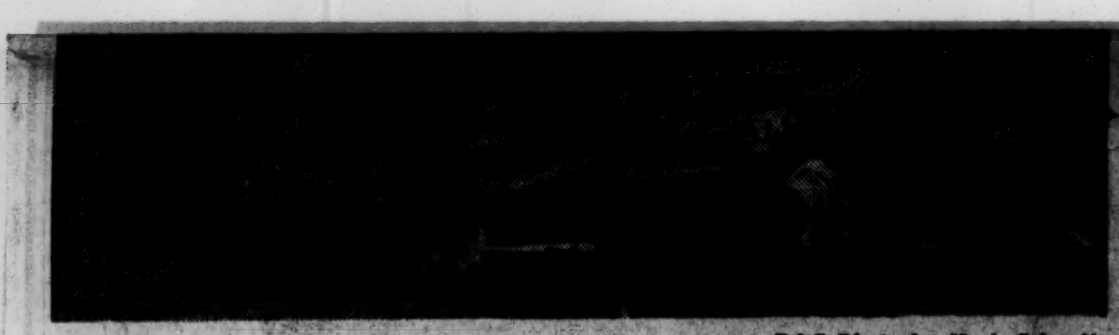
Who could blame him? One minute he had been preening himself in the luxury of his pen; the next thing he knew was when he woke up and discovered, in abject embarrassment, that he had been robbed of all his clothes.

He had fire in his eye, and he was mad clean through. But he wasn't hanging around to argue. He scuttled straight out the door, as naked as a jay bird, as bald as a billiard ball, like a sparrow that had been caught in a badminton game.

He never stopped to look back. He just headed for the north forty. He flushed two pheasants en route; they nearly died of fright at the strange apparition. Maude and Hattie stood open-mouthed and watched him disappear into the morning sun.

They motored into the city and ate their Thanksgiving dinner at a downtown hotel.

vell Group Assails Homer, 4-Point Program for Police



D&C Photo by Herb Schaeffer

BACK ON THE TRACK—Cranes hoist locomotive back on Pennsylvania track at Fowlerville, just west of Avon in Livingston County. Two diesel locomotives fell down a 30-foot embankment when 30-car freight train was derailed.

Uncle Sam's Holiday Gift

46 Area Air Reservists To Return to Civilian Life

By PAT ZISKA

Defense Department officials yesterday unwrapped a Thanksgiving holiday gift and presented it to 14,000 Air Force reservists including 46 from the Rochester area.

The present came in the form of an announcement from Washington that reservists called up last month during the Cuban crisis would be released from active duty within the next few weeks.

Forty-six area members of the 400-man 328th Troop Carrier Squadron on active duty at Niagara Falls Air Force Base since their mobilization Oct. 27, will be among those to be deactivated.

In one sense the release order fulfilled a prediction made to members of the 328th by the wing commander, Brig. Gen. John S. Bagby.

Gen. Bagby flew to Niagara Falls from his headquarters in Willow Grove, Pa., to address the newly activated group on Oct. 30. He told the men, "This might well be either the shortest or longest mobilization in the history of the Air Force."

A Defense Department spokesman said yesterday that every effort would be made "to expedite the release and return of the men to their homes."

In Niagara Falls, Capt. Eugene Kelly, 328th information officer, said he believes the demobilization would take about two weeks.

"It took us that long to get mobilized. It'll take at least that long to process the release," he explained.

The families of the reservists were jubilant.

"It's really true!" exclaimed Mrs. Alfred A. Joseph of 107 Kislingbury St.

Her husband, S. Sgt. Joseph, is a cook with the 328th. In civilian life he is a letter carrier for Rochester Post Office.

"I thought I heard something about reservists being released on the radio, but wasn't sure because the children were making a lot of noise," she said. The Josephs have eight children.

"It feels more like Christmas now than Thanksgiving," she added.

Mrs. Marvin Hart, 2421 Browncroft Blvd., echoed Mrs. Joseph's sentiments.

"I'm real excited. It's wonderful news," she said.

She was joined by her husband, Airman 2. C Hart, who was allowed to come home for the holiday.

"I feel like a million bucks. Just think, I'll soon be a civilian again."

Hart, who was a senior at the State University College at Geneseo before being called to duty, was asked about future plans.

"I don't know about catching up this semester, but if I can't I'm sure going to make it up. I may be able to audit some courses," he said.

Hart will go back to temporary military life tomorrow.

Another household filled with joy last night was the Norman E. Friedman residence at 190 Burwell Road, Irondequoit.

"I'm thrilled. My phone has been buzzing all afternoon. Everybody's been calling with the news," Mrs. Friedman said.

Maj. Friedman, squadron operations officer, is now in Florida on a mission.

"I'll be glad to get him home. This is really a surprise. News of the release came almost as suddenly as the callup," she concluded.

The same reaction of pleasant surprise was registered again and again in the homes of the reservists as wives chorused the refrain, "It'll be good to get him back home."

Park Falls Area To Stay Open At Letchworth

More than 540,000 persons visited Letchworth State Park this last season and the park's 81 camping cabins were used 32,300 patron days, the Genesee State Parks Commission reported yesterday.

Cabins and all other major facilities are closed for the season but the falls area of the park will remain open, the commission said.

An entrance extending from Route 19A between Castile and Portageville will be plowed and maintained during the winter. The commission said cabin reservations for the 1963 season won't be accepted until Jan. 15.

tions, had met regularly with the Fairwell Committee representatives. Their last meeting was yesterday when Homer offered his statement of administration policy.

The committee was organized after Fairwell, a 28-year-old Negro service station attendant, was arrested for assaulting two policemen, Louis A. Donofrio Jr., and Charles Schafer, last Aug. 22. Fairwell denied the charges and accused the policemen of attacking him. All three were cleared by the Grand Jury.

New Policies

Homer told the Fairwell Committee that the city is instituting the following practices and policies immediately:

——Creation of an Internal Inspection Office in the Police Bureau. This will be headed by Deputy Chief Clarence G. DePrez and be responsible for identifying any acts unbecoming a police officer, recommending disciplinary action to Chief William M. Lombard and Public Safety Commissioner Donald J. Corbett, and investigating citizen complaints against policemen.

——Retraining of the entire force in the fields of arrest techniques and law, defensive tactics and individual rights. FBI agents and other specialists will be asked to assist.

——Designation of Corbett and Lombard to call upon Dr. Joseph L. Guzzetta, chairman of the County Civil Service Commission, to discuss raising minimum standards for recruitment and promotion, and used of modern evaluation techniques developed elsewhere.

——Appointment of an advisory committee to advise the city manager of these and relater problems.

Homer said his office is "unable to determine original responsibility" in the Fairwell matter.

Statement Released

The Fairwell Committee, in a statement released by Obadiah Williamson, its chairman, said last night:

"The report of the administration fails to make specific findings based upon the nine cases submitted to the city administration. It further fails to fix any responsibility for the physical injuries inflicted upon Rufus Fairwell while in police custody. These omissions are incomprehensible to us, since we had at all times

Continued on Page 2B

UP IN FLAMES—Firemen stand by as flames engulf barn on farm in Turk Hill Road, Perinton. Silo, at far left, and part of milkhouse, at lower left, withstood blaze because of cement structure.

$40,000 Fire Levels Barn In Perinton; 40 Cows Saved

Firemen saved 40 cows from a fire which leveled a large barn on the Charles Stroh Farm, 1414 Turk Hill Road, Perinton, shortly before 3:30 p.m. yesterday. Damage was estimated at more than $40,000.

A bull, tools and tons of grain were lost in the stubborn fire that raged out of control for two hours. Firemen were still at the scene ate last night.

Three boys were rounded up by sheriff's deputies after the fire broke out. They admitted playing with matches at the barn, according to Deputies Howard Merritt and John Kennerson.

Egypt Fire Chief Ralph Webb directed some 175 firemen from Egypt, Bushnells Basin, Fairport, Penfield, Macedon and Mendon. No one was injured.

Several outbuildings and the Stroh home were saved from any damage. Stroh wasn't home when the fire broke out. A neighbor on nearby Ayrault Road spotted the flaming barn and turned in the alarm.

Lost in the blaze were 300 tons of silage, 100 tons of hay, 600 bushels of oats, and an undeterminod amount of straw.

The wooden barn was about 90 feet long and 40 feet high.

Cases of the three boys believed responsible for the fire will be handled by Family Court. Their ages are 14, 12 and 10.

Child, 5, Starts Bedroom Blaze

Fire started by a 5-year-old girl wrecked the bedroom of an apartment at 9 Cleveland St. shortly before 8 last night.

Battalion Chief Nelson Kolb said the girl ignited a piece of paper at the kitchen stove and then carried the burning paper into the bedroom. When the fire spread to the bedding, floor and walls, the youngster and her two older brothers fled to the home of a friend who called firemen.

Chief Kolb said the children's mother, Fanny Trotter, was at the store and the three children, 10, 8 and 5, were home alone. Three other apartments in the building weren't damaged. The property is owned by Ray Camillacci, 3900 Clover St., Mendon.

Burglars Fail To Crack Safe

Burglars tried to pry open a safe in the office of Beneficial Finance Co., 2833 Ridge Road W., Greece, but left without taking anything.

A company spokesman said only $25 was in the safe and that nothing else in the office was tampered with. A hole had been cut in the ceiling to gain entry, police said.

At Burger Park, Jefferson and West Henrietta roads, Henrietta, thieves stole $350 from a cash register.

Stores Open Tomorrow Night

Rochester's major downtown stores have been busy for months, increasing their stock inventories in anticipation of armies of Christmas shoppers who will soon descend upon them.

In order to give shoppers plenty of time to select their gifts the stores will remain open until 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, beginning tomorrow. (Most stores in Midtown have been open five nights a week since Sept. 4.)

Hours for Christmas shoppers will be maintained through Friday, Dec. 21. The following Monday, which will be the day before Christmas, stores will close at 5:45 p.m.

Fire Damages 'Gas' Station, Two Vehicles

A spectacular flash fire, which fed on anti-freeze and oil, caused more than $20,000 damage yesterday at Hamel's Service Station, 2500 Browncroft Blvd., Penfield.

Destroyed in the fire were a late-model car and a truck, parked inside for repairs, and dozens of tires, A small office was damaged and many tools and auto supplies were ruined.

Penfield Fire Lt. D. L. Heslor said the fire apparently started when a mechanic's cutting torch ignited some gasoline and the flames shot across the concrete floor to a corner, where some exposed gasoline and oil was stored.

Heslor said most of the stock in the four-bay garage was ruined by flames or smoke and water.

"It was going good when we got there," Heslor said. About 40 volunteers from Penfield battled the blaze, bringing it under control in about 45 minutes.

Heslor said some of the anti-freeze cans exploded before firemen arrived and that most of the roof was charred, although it remained intact. Owner of the one-story cinder block garage is Gerald F. Hamel of 66 North Ave., Webster.

October 29, 1962

Hannah Storrs
134 Adams Street
Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Hannah:

I am in receipt of your letter requesting that we notify the New York CORE chapters of your resolution about the Baker-Metcalf amendments. CORE, as a board member of the National Committee Against Discrimination is supporting that organization in its proposed changes for the Baker-Metcalf bill. We have requested copies of these changes, and will send them along to you.

Therefore, it seems unnecessary and possible contradictory tp request that CORE group pressure for the changes you advise. If after comparing the two statement, I find that you have included things that the National Committee should be made aware of, I will send a copy of your resolution on to them.

I hope this arrangement is satisfactory.

I received your letter, or rather the letter from Janet, some time ago, and regret that I was not able to reply at that time. Please let me know what your plans are for the coming months, and the areas in which I can help.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Don Wendell
Eastern Regional Field Secretary

msm

Rochester C.O.R.E.
134 Adams Street
Rochester, New York
October 22, 1962

Mr. Don Wendell
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Wendell:

The enclosed resolutions are almost identical to those submitted to the State NAACP convention by a joint housing committee of the local NAACP and CORE. Unfortunately, the resolution was presented too late for consideration.

It was the feeling of the group that with elections coming up shortly, a statement of this type issued jointly by all the New York State CORE groups would be not only timely but most effective. To do this in the next few weeks, we need your help, as we are simply too far away from the New York City groups to coordinate any such announcement.

We would very much appreciate your advice and opinion. Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Hannah Storrs
President

HS:jr

RESOLUTION- AMENDMENTS TO BAKER-METCALFE FAIR HOUSING LAW

Whereas many persons of minority groups are still being denied the opportunity to buy and rent housing accomodations of their choice, and whereas there have been flagrant and overt violations of the Baker-Metcalfe Fair Housing Law, and whereas the State Commission on Human Rights requires additional powers to cope more adequately with said violations, now therefore be it resolved that the New York State branches of the Congress of Racial Equality shall seek amendments to the Baker-Metcalfe Fair Housing Law which shall include:

1. Upon the determination by the State Commission on Human Rights or one of its Regional Directors after a preliminary hearing, that the complainant has probably been discriminated against in the sale or rental of housing accomodations covered by this law, that the Commission and its regional directors shall enjoin the respondent seller or landlord from selling or renting the housing accomodation in question pending a final determination of the complaint.

2. That the coverage of rental housing be extended by striking out the exception of "units occupied by the owners."

3. That the coverage of sale and rental housing accomodations be extended to all housing developments of four or more units on land that is contiguous exclusive of public streets, including one and two family dwellings.

4. That a penalty for violation of any of the provisions of this law may be assessed against the party violating the law by the Commission in an amount not to exceed $5,000.00, of which up to one-half may, in the discretion of the Commission, be paid over to the complainant against whom discrimination has been proven.

5. That the staff, members, and directors of the State Commission on Human Rights be prohibited from engaging in political activities, and the penalties for violation of this provision be the same as those stated in the Federal Hatch Act.

Rochester Congress of Racial Equality

Housing Committee

October 20, 1962

called for
150 copies
10/29/62

Rochester CORE
October 15, 1962

Dear Mr. Wendell,

Our president, Hannah Storrs, has asked me to drop you an informal note. Mrs. Harris reported having talked with you at the recent NAACP State Convention. From what she said, it appears that you have not received our most recent letter.

We are presently involved on the United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell (information about this has been sent to Jim Farmer). We have also been involved in a housing case which looked very good. But the complainant gave up on the one apartment project we had been working on and the project was sold several days later. However, this investigation has shown the hypocracy of the local Real Estate Board and their refusal to live up to the policy they mouth. We are now considering some form of negotiations to be followed by direct action against them. We are still negotiating with Millbrook Bread where we have been successful in placing one employee. There are several other things we would be interested in going over with you in addition to the above.

Our membership has changed somewhat but we have sustained about the same number.

We understand that you will be coming to this area soon and look forward to seeing you and going over our current programing.

sincerely,
Janet Reinitz
Secretary

Don

Hannah Stors
Rochester, N.Y.
BA 5-8917

Rally 4:30 Sunday
AME Zion Church
Favor St.

2:00

RO 4-4284

cc: Dan Wendell

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 31, 1962

Mr. Obadiah Williamson, Chairman
P.O. Box 1353
Rochester 30, New York

Regret previous committement makes my attendance at the rally impossible. However, Mr. Dan Wendell, CORE Northeastern Regional Secretary will be present. CORE is 100% behind Rochester struggle against police brutality. Best wishes for a successful rally.

James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality.

Call

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NK133 SYA092

1962 OCT 31 AM 4 47

SY RHA028 NL PD AR ROCHESTER NY 30

JAMES FARMER, C O R E

38 PARK ROW NYK

UNITED ACTION COMMITTEE FOR RUFUS FAIRWELL INCLUDING PRESIDENTS ROCHESTER NAACP, CORE, NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE HOLDING RALLY SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4 PROTESTING POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST RUFUS FAIRWELL WHO WAS CLEARED OF ALL CHARGES AGAINST HIM BY GRAND JURY. URGE YOUR ATTENDANCE AND ENLIST YOUR SUPPORT IN PUTTING END TO POLICE BRUTALITY. PLEASE REPLY

OBADIAH WILLIAMSON CHAIRMAN PO BOX 1353.

Jill Rochester

UNITED ACTION COMMITTEE FOR RUFUS FAIRWELL

MASS RALLY

MEMORIAL A.M.E. ZION CHURCH NOVEMBER 4, 1962

Invocation	Rev. A.N. Gibson
Opening Song	Battle Hymn of the Republic
Opening Remarks	Mr. Obadiah Williamson
Remarks	Mr. Rufus Fairwell
Financial Report	Mr. Rogers Black chairman Rufus Fairwell Fund
Remarks	Mrs. Constance Mitchell Third Ward Supervisor
Reports	Mrs. Janet Reinitz Se. U.A.C.
Freedom Songs	Led by Norman Newport
Remarks	Don Wendell C.C.R.E. Representative
Remarks	Prof. Christopher Lindley U. of Rochester
Remarks	Rabbi Allan Levine Temple Emanuel
Remarks	Miss Hannah Sterrs Prog. Chairman
Remarks	Rueben J. Davis Legal Advisor
Benediction	

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 1353
Rochester 3, N.Y.

3.30
7th
for R.H.A.C.

NOV 7 1962

MRS. PHILIP L. HARRIS

147 SUMMIT DRIVE, ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

Rochester File

November 6, 1962

Dear Don:

I'm enclosing current publicity you'll be interested in following your trip up here Sunday. I'm sure your expenses will be forthcoming - don't know exact source, but we're talking.

Thank you for your sacrifice of time and energy and giving up your entire Sunday at home to come to Rochester. You have been the subject of many fine comments - even tho' the press ignored you - I believe due to poor handling - not CORE, per se.. I appreciate the well chosen content of your talk and the fine job you did representing CORE.

Sincerely. Flora

11/5/62 - D&C

U.S. Probing Fairwell Case, Rally Told

The Justice Department is investigating the Rufus Fairwell case, according to a communication read yesterday at a rally in the Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church sponsored by the United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell.

Obadiah Williamson, committee chairman, read a letter from Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general in the Civil Rights Division, acknowledging a unified action committee telegram of Oct. 29 and adding:

"I am looking into this matter and should the evidence disclose a violation of the federal law, appropriate action will be taken by the Department."

Fairwell, 28-year-old service station attendant, suffered two fractured vertebrae in a scuffle with two city policemen Aug. 23. The grand jury cleared Fairwell as well as Patrolmen Louis Donofrio and Charles Schafer of assault charges.

Democrat and Chronicle

Rochester N.Y.

200 Attend Rally

Yesterday's rally drew almost 200 persons, both Negro and white, who nearly filled the church.

Williamson described the purpose of the gathering as both a celebration of the "partial victory" of the grand jury clearing of Fairwell and a report to the public on the activities and plans of the united action committee.

He stressed that the meeting was "not to tackle or condemn the grand jury, that is a side issue. The central issue is unjustified brutality by the police. We disagree with the grand jury but we are not here to condemn it."

He called the absence of invited city officials "disappointing," and added, "Much is revealed through their absence regarding their real interest in our problems."

A telegram from City Manager Porter W. Homer to Williamson was read. In it Homer said city officials and representatives of the united action committee had met "almost weekly . . . to solve mutual problems and to improve police service to (the) entire community . . .

"In view of continuing investigation I do not believe any useful purpose will be served if I attend meeting . . . as city manager I will not be a party to a meeting to protest grand jury action. Mayor Gillette joins me in this statement . . ."

Cites Newspapers

Rabbi Allan Levine of Temple Emanu-el, who read the telegram, said Mayor Gillette had been informed three times that the meeting was not to protest the grand jury's action. Rabbi Levine also charged that city newspapers had "clamped down" and distorted news of the united action committee.

Reuben K. Davis, legal adviser for the united action committee and head of the Rochester branch of the NAACP, said the committee will continue to act as "a watchdog" of law enforcement practices in Rochester.

Rogers Black, chairman of the Rufus Fairwell Fund, reported $802.67 had been donated as of yesterday, with $535 used so far to aid Fairwell with personal and family expenses related to his injury.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
Monday, Nov. 5, 1962

Charge Made By Fairwell Group Head

Abuse of police authority in at least two instances involving Negroes has occurred since the Rufus Fairwell case, the chairman of the United Action Committees for Rufus Fairwell said today.

Obadiah Williamson said he wasn't referring to beatings but to "discourtesy, name-calling and harassment." One involved a new employe of Baden Street Settlement, he said.

"We've always maintained that there are only a few policemen who make the trouble — and the sad thing is that they're still on the force," he said.

Williamson said the sixth in a series of meetings between the committee and City Manager Porter W. Homer to "solve mutual problems and to improve police service to the entire commity" will be held at 4:30 p.m. Thursday in Homer's office.

He said he hopes the meeting will have some "positive results." "The city hasn't reached the conclusion yet that there is brutality . . . We're waiting for the city to complete its investigation before we submit our recommendations."

In a rally sponsored by the committee yesterday afternoon in Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, Williamson read a letter from Burke Marshall, an assistant attorney general in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

Acknowledging a com- telegram, the Marshall letter said: "I am into this matter and should the evidence disclose a violation of the federal law appropriate action will be taken by the department."

The committee charges that civil rights were violated on the night of Aug. 23, when Fairwell, a 28-year-old service station attendant, suffered two fractured vertebrae in a scuffle with Patrolmen Louis Donofrio and Charles Schairer. The grand jury returned no-bills on Fairwell and the policemen.

Reuben Davis, legal adviser to the committee and president of the Rochester Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the committee will continue to act as a watchdog of law enforcement practices in Rochester. Rogers Black, chairman of the Rufus Fairwell Fund, reported $802.67 has been donated so far.

Review of Complaints Against Police Urged

The Monroe County Human Relations Commission yesterday proposed that it act as a review board for citizens' complaints filed against policemen.

The review board is part of a three-step plan that the commission's law enforcement committee will discuss in a meeting with city officials at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow. The plan also includes establishment of a formal procedure for receiving citizens' complaints against police and investigation of such charges.

The commission gave general approval to the plan yesterday and empowered its law enforcement committee to work out details with city officials at tomorrow's meeting. After reviewing complaints, the commission could make recommendations to the city.

While details of the procedure are yet to be agreed upon, the recommendations to city officials are based on a year-long study made by the law enforcement committee of similar programs in New York City, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Cincinnati.

Review boards in those cities may not act on complaints, but can make recommendations to city officials. Martin S. Barol, executive director of the Philadelphia board, reported recently that during four years of experience two thirds of the 300 grievances against police were settled withuot a formal hearing.

Informal settlements have included an apology by the policeman concerned and an assurance that the complainant's rights would be respected in the future, or an explanation that the policeman's actions were legal. The Philadelphia board has called for changes in police procedure or disciplinary action against a policeman in only 26 cases.

Homer to Confer Again With Fairwell Group

The United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell, a 28-year-old service station attendant who was injured in a struggle with two city policemen Aug. 23, is slated to meet with City Manager Porter Homer at 4:30 p.m. Thursday.

This will be the sixth meeting the committee has had with Homer to discuss Fairwell, who suffered two fractured vertebrae in the incident. Fairwell was charged with assaulting the two policemen, but contended they assaulted him. A county grand jury cleared the two officers and Fairwell.

Obadiah Williamson, chairman of the Fairwell committee, said the committee will wait until the city completes it investigaton of the Fairwell case before submitting recommendations to city authorities. At a committee rally Sunday, it was announced that the U.S. Department of Justice also is investigating the case to determine whether Fairwell's civil rights had been violated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1962

Democrat and Chronicle

Letters to The Editor

Students Ask 'Facts' In Fairwell Case

AS members of the Rochester community we feel a bond with, and a concern for, the welfare of this city. For this reason we followed the development of the Rufus Fairwell case.

We realize that the citizens of Rochester are proud of their city, and justifiably so, but this can be no excuse for not recognizing an unpleasant and dangerous situation when it exists.

The Grand Jury has recently issued four "no-bills" which, in effect, conclude that nothing criminal or illegal occurred on the night of Aug. 22, 1962.

* * *

THE PHYSICAL condition of Mr. Fairwell, if nothing else, shows that in reality something must have happened that night. The determination of the actual events should be left to the judicial process, but it seems painfully evident that such a determination ought to be made.

We do not feel that the case can now be passed over as decided. The people of Rochester have a right to know what occurred in the encounter between Mr. Fairwell and the two patrolmen. The action of the Grand Jury denies to the community this knowledge. We regret that such an action was taken and hope that we may still be able to know the truth.

ANDREW BRUCKER
ELEANOR GREENE
Co-Chairmen Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Committee of the College Cabinet of the University of Rochester

EDITOR'S NOTE: As we pointed out editorially a few days ago, there is nothing to inhibit any of the aggrieved parties in the Fairwell case from filing damage suits. In this judicial procedure further facts about the case, in event the suits came to trial, would be developed. The above letter bore the names of 109 other students.

at CORE National Office: Summer 1961

NOV 26 1962

MRS. PHILIP L. HARRIS

147 SUMMIT DRIVE, ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

November 22, 1962

Sorry about Flip.
Thanks keeping me abreast
confer. Thx
Dear Don: Thanksgiving to you
~~chicken~~ ~~for~~ ~~pie~~

Happy and your family. Flip has been in the hospital for a week now — the culmination of 6-7 weeks of bewildering symptoms. Diagnosis is brain tumor — may have craniotomy tomorrow.

Enclosing current news on the Fairwell case so you will know current situation.

flora

Hope you had a good conference last week-end. Program looked excellent.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

November 26, 1962

Flora Harris
147 Summit Drive
Rochester 20, N.Y.

Dear Flora:

I am very sorry to hear about Flip and do hope that the operation clears everything up. Please give him my greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery.

Thanks for keeping me abreast of the Rochester events. The conference was good; enthusiastically received and attended by over 100. Hopefully, it will serve as an impetus to bigger and better area-wide CORE action.

Sincerely,

Don

5M-315025(60) 114

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 41

PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT, BY CITY DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES, AGAINST CITY EMPLOYEES BECAUSE OF RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN

The City of New York

COMMISSION ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

1 — Introduction

It is the purpose of this Executive Order to assure and protect all employees of The City of New York against discrimination, based on race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, in the recruitment, assignment, promotion or other aspects of employment by city departments or agencies.

2 — Statement of Policy

a — There shall be no discrimination by any city department, agency, or official representative thereof against any employee of The City of New York because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, or because of any complaint, grievance or appeal brought under the provisions of this order.

b — The Commission on Intergroup Relations shall receive and investigate all complaints and shall take such action thereon as it deems necessary and proper in accordance with the procedures established by the Commission pursuant to chapter 1 of the Administrative Code of The City of New York as amended by Local Law No. 55 adopted July 1, 1955, and in accordance with the provisions and requirements provided therein.

3 — Complaint Procedure

Any employee or group of employees of The City of New York, claiming to have been discriminated against because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry by any department, agency or official representative thereof may file a complaint with the Commission on Intergroup Relations of The City of New York. The filing of a complaint, under this procedure, does not abridge the right of the complainant to file a complaint with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

a—Form and Filing:

The complaint shall be in writing. The original shall be signed by the complainant. A complaint filed by a group of employees shall be signed by each person of such group. The original and two additional copies of the complaint shall be filed with the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

b—Contents:

A complaint shall contain the following:

1. The full name and address of each complainant, his Civil Service Title and salary grade.
2. The name of the department or agency, the office or unit where employed and the city officials involved.
3. A concise statement of the facts constituting the alleged discriminatory practice, policy or action.

c—Time of Filing:

The complaint shall be filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination.

d—Manner of Filing:

The complaint may be filed by personal delivery, or by mail addressed to the office of the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

e—Withdrawal of Complaint:

A complaint or any part thereof may be withdrawn only with consent of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, and upon such conditions as it may deem proper.

(Signed) Robert F. Wagner
Mayor

Statement of Mayor Robert F. Wagner accompanying Executive Order #41, dated June 7, 1957.

This Executive Order is promulgated pursuant to the provisions of Local Law 55 (1955) which established the Commission on Intergroup Relations and empowered the Commission to receive and investigate complaints and to initiate its own investigations of discrimination against any person, group of persons, organizations, or groups, whether practiced by private persons, associations, groups, and, after consultation with the Mayor, by city officials or city agencies.

My administration has always sought in every way to prevent any discrimination whatsoever, by any official or agency, against any employee of our city on the basis of race, color or creed. This executive order merely provides regular machinery whereby any city employee who may believe that his employment rights are conditioned in any way because of race, religion or national origin shall have the right and opportunity, formally, in accordance with established procedures, to seek adjustment within "the family" of city departments. The order therefore provides for appeals to the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations and sets forth the procedure to be followed.

In effect, this Executive Order provides additional protections for the rights of employees of The City of New York.

AMERICAN NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

Resolutions

ARDEN HOUSE CAMPUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

HARRIMAN, NEW YORK • NOVEMBER 23, 24, 25, 1962

AMERICAN NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

Conference Sponsors

(Partial Listing)

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY, INC.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, AFL-CIO

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

OPERATION CROSSROADS AFRICA, INC.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

THE BIBLE WAY CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST

THE LINKS, INC.

TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, A.F.L.-C.I.O.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Call Committee

James Farmer
Dorothy I. Height
Martin Luther King, Jr.
A. Philip Randolph
Roy Wilkins
Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Planning Committee

John A. Davis
James Farmer
George Houser
Clarence Jones
David Jones
Frank Montero
John Morsell
Guichard Parris
Samuel R. Pierce
A. Philip Randolph
James Robinson
Hope R. Stevens

Theodore E. Brown, *Conference Director*

Resolutions

PREAMBLE

The struggle for freedom and equality is world wide. It has reached a critical state in Africa. In the Portuguese territories, particularly Angola and Mozambique, in South Africa, South West Africa, the Congo, the Central African Federation and Kenya the Africans' fight for freedom has reached a decisive stage. We rejoice with those nations of Africa who have recently achieved independence and who have taken their place in the community of free nations. Without overlooking the enormous problems of these young countries, it is the unfree areas of Africa to which we address ourselves in this conference.

The American Negro community in the United States has a special responsibility to urge a dynamic African policy upon our government. Although we have a serious civil rights problem which exhausts much of our energy, we cannot separate this struggle at home from that abroad. If the United States cannot take vigorous action to help win freedom in Africa, we cannot expect to maintain the trust and friendship of the newly independent and soon-to-be independent peoples of Africa and Asia.

Further, the American Negro community has a responsibility in simple terms of historical continuity. Since the turn of the century Negro leaders and scholars have expressed the concern of Negro Americans for the elimination of colonialism and its evils. While our conference will not initiate a new interest on the part of American Negroes, it will launch a more aggressive determination to make our influence felt on the policies of our government in these critical areas of that vast continent.

We, at this first American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, meeting at Arden House in Harriman, New York, strongly endorse the principle of the Charter of the United Nations which commits the signatories to "promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." We call upon all the signatories, and especially upon the United States, to pursue in Africa a policy designed to achieve these goals.

We assert our belief that the achievement of these objectives conforms to the commitments of the United States expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States, and in our national policy expressed notably in Supreme Court decisions, and executive orders forbidding discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, in the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, and further expounded in state laws and municipal ordinances prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin.

We rededicate and reaffirm our ethnic bond with and historic concern for the peoples of Africa and our complete solidarity with their aspirations for freedom, human rights and independence.

We commit ourselves to a wholesale involvement in the affairs of Africa and the yearning of the African people for full freedom, and we call upon the entire Negro community in the United States to join with us in this commitment to the end that our total influence as a group will be used to aid Africans in their march toward freedom.

Accordingly, we resolve:

I

Recent events in the Congo underscore the need for close scrutiny of the actions of our own government in relation to Africa. We are opposed to the continued exploitation of Africans in the Congo and frustration of their natural aspirations; equally we are opposed to such exploitation and subjugation of Africans in those areas not yet free and the thwarting of their aspirations for freedom. To that end we pledge ourselves to be informed and eternally vigilant concerning the policies and actions of our government relating to any part of Africa.

We recognize the critical need for across-the-board educational assistance to the people in those areas in Africa which are the concern of this conference. We are convinced that the situation demands a crash program, which will include the introduction in these areas of aid, such as the Nyasaland Teacher Placement Project of the Peace Corps, as well as an urgent acceleration in providing full scholarships for the advanced training, both technical and professional, of Africans in the United States. We especially urge the State Department to expand its program of educational and cultural services to facilitate the education and development of the people in this part of the world.

We call upon the leaders of organized religions in the United States to re-evaluate the role of the churches in its missionary activities in respect to the training and use of indigenous leaders and of Africans in the other related professions and to reconstruct its goals in terms of the need of the African people for education and for training in modern day skills and techniques, and in terms of the Africans' aspirations for freedom and independence.

We look with disfavor and deplore the use of any arm of our government to protect those who are working for interests that are inimical to the interest of the people of the Congo, Angola, Mozambique and other areas of Africa of especial interest of this conference.

In view of the patent need due to long years of economic and cultural deprivation, we urge our government to review its policy of economic aid to Africa and suggest that it develop programs comparable in scope and magnitude to those programs administered in Europe.

II—American Negro Participation in United States Programs in Africa

In spite of pledges by the State Department that it would follow a policy of fair employment, we find that Negro citizens are still excluded from top level jobs in the area of policy making.

We urge the Department to make appointments of Negro citizens to high level policy posts.

We call for an end to the restriction of ambassadorial appointments to one or two persons of color.

We urge recruitment of more Negro Foreign Service staff personnel and Foreign Service Reserve personnel and equal assignment for such persons.

We urge the recruitment of Negro Foreign Service Officer Personnel, not only through the Foreign Service Officer Entry Examination, but also by lateral transfer and lateral examination from the Foreign Service Staff and Foreign Service Reserve Corps.

We are disturbed by the failure of American foundations to include Negro citizens in policy posts handling African affairs. We call upon them to appoint distinguished and competent American Negroes to their Boards and to top staff positions.

We view with disapproval the policy of philanthropic foundations in ignoring predominantly Negro institutions and organizations which have demonstrated an abiding interest in Africa and Africans, and Negro scholars versed in African affairs. We urge, therefore, foundations to include Negro institutions, organizations, and scholars more adequately in their grants and endowments.

We call upon the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to enforce the non-discrimination clause in contracts between our government and corporations and educational institutions operating in Africa.

III—South Africa

The American Negro Leadership Conference condemns apartheid as a system to exploit the African, Asian and Colored majority in South Africa by white supremacists and endorses the campaign of Appeal for Action Against Apartheid.

We deplore our government's opposition to the United Nations resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa. We urge the United States to support such action by the United Nations against South Africa and to seek its implementation through effective policing of the modes of entry.

We recognize that the United States prohibits the shipment of arms to South Africa designed for use in the implementation of apartheid, but we call upon the Government to undertake a total embargo of war material to the South African Republic, because no practical distinction can be made between weapons for maintaining apartheid and weapons for any other purpose.

We call upon United States business firms to cease lending money to South Africa and to withdraw investments from that country since such financial transactions can only strengthen the present racist government.

We urge the United States Government to actively discourage any public or private economic aid to South Africa.

We urge the State Department to include opponents of the apartheid policy among the South African recipients of leadership grants.

We call upon individual Americans to join the growing international boycott of South African goods.

We demand that the United States Armed Forces cease military maneuvers in cooperation with South African forces and the use of South African waters or bases.

We urge that the United States abandon the practice of excluding American Negroes from its missions to the Republic of South Africa and Africans from affairs sponsored by the American Embassy and all other United States Missions in that country.

We urge the American Olympic Committee to fight for the exclusion of South Africa from the coming Olympic games unless that nation permits all South African athletes to compete for places on its team without regard to race or color.

We oppose the efforts of the Republic of South Africa to incorporate the three High Commission Territories, namely, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland into the Republic of South Africa.

IV—South West Africa

Taking cognizance of the dispute between the United Nations and the Republic of South Africa with respect to the latter's jurisdiction over the territory of South West Africa, the Conference urges the United States Government to support the United Nations in its attempt to win acceptance of its claim that South West Africa belongs under the trusteeship system of the United Nations. Should these attempts prove unsuccessful, the United States must resume and assert its obligations in this territory as one of the Allied and Associated Powers to which South West Africa was surrendered at the close of hostilities of World War I.

The American Negro Leadership Conference endorses Resolution 1702, XVI, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in the fall of 1961 which calls for:

(*a*) The evacuation from the territory of all military forces of the Republic of South Africa;

(*b*) The release of all political prisoners without distinction as to party or race;

(*c*) The repeal of all laws or regulations confining the indigenous inhabitants in reserves and denying them all freedom of movement, expression and association, and of all other laws and regulations which establish and maintain the intolerable system of apartheid;

(*d*) Preparations for general elections to the Legislative Assembly, based on universal adult suffrage, to be held as soon as possible under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

(*e*) Advice and assistance to the Government resulting from the general elections, with a view to preparing the territory for full independence.

(*f*) Coordination of the economic and social assistance with which the Specialized Agencies will provide the people in order to promote their moral and material welfare;

(*g*) The return to the territory of indigenous inhabitants without the risk of imprisonment, detention or punishment of any kind because of their political activities in or outside the territory; and further urges the United States Government to support the implementation of this resolution through the United Nations and in such other ways as may be appropriate.

V—Angola-Mozambique

We support the Nationalists of Angola and Mozambique in their struggle for freedom and independence.

We urge the United States Government to support the recommendations of the United Nations Subcommittee on Angola calling upon the Portuguese Government to enter into negotiations with African Nationalists for the purpose of implementing self-government for the Angolese. We also call upon the United States Government to support similar negotiations between the Portuguese Government and African Nationalists in Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

We urge the United States Government and private sources within the United States to make a humane response to the medical, educational, and material needs of Angola and Mozambique, and of the refugees from those territories.

We deplore Portugal's expenditure of large sums of money on public relations designed to misinform and mislead the American public, and call upon all media of communications in the United States to counter these activities by the Portuguese Government by making special effort to publicize and disseminate the true facts about Angola and Mozambique to the American public.

We urge the American Government to take immediate steps to insure that no arms, weapons or war material supplied to Portugal by the United States are used against the peoples of Portuguese territories in Africa in its effort to keep these peoples in subjugation.

We call upon the United States Government to use its influence to persuade other Western powers to urge Portugal to grant Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea their independence.

We urge the United States Government to support a United Nations resolution permitting the Commission of the United Nations to make on-the-spot inspection in the Portuguese territories.

VI—Congo

We regard the restoration of the territorial unity, integrity and unification of the Congo with Katanga as an integrated part of the country as an immediate necessity and to that end we support the use of sanctions and force, if necessary, to bring Katanga into a unified Congo. We call upon our government to exert its full power to achieve this objective.

We endorse the continued United States financial support of the United Nations operation in the Congo.

VII—Central African Federation

The Central African Federation embracing Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was not conceived or structured and has never been maintained or operated in the interests of Africans. We, therefore, oppose it in its present form.

We oppose and will refuse to support any political structure in any of these three countries which is not founded upon universal suffrage based upon the principle of one man, one vote.

We condemn the present government of Southern Rhodesia as being both politicaly bankrupt and callous. Its primary function has been to keep Africans in a depressed and subservient political, economic and social status through legal and extra-legal means, including discriminatory and repressive laws and the denial of freedom of speech, assembly and free movement of Africans.

We deplore the fact that the United States abstained on a resolution in the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia in the 17th Assembly which, among other things, called for lifting of the ban against the nationalist party, ZAPU, release of political prisoners, and for discussions between the British Government and representatives of African nationalist organizations leading to a new constitution giving full voting rights to Africans.

We seek full disclosure of all facts which will detail the manner and extent of American economic influence, both public and private, in this part of Africa.

In light of the failure of the white labor movement in this area to provide leadership and assistance to the

Africans in their quest for freedom, we call upon the trade unions to initiate and implement a policy calculated to bring the most meaningful benefits to Africans in these three countries, in terms of their economic, political and social status. We further urge the American trade union movement to take the leadership in assuming this responsibility, and to this end we propose a meeting of representatives of this Conference and those of American labor.

VIII—Kenya

As the independence of Kenya approaches we look with hope and pride toward its future development. It is in the interest of the Kenya people and the United States Government to have a free and stable Kenya Nation. Therefore we urge the United States Government to consider seriously, in consultation with Kenya Nationalists, affording financial aid and assistance to help Kenya develop a viable political entity.

We urge the British Government in the pending constitutional negotiations and elections to adopt a hands-off policy in regard to the internal affairs of Kenya.

We further urge Great Britain to continue to give aid and technical assistance to Kenya after it attains independence.

We urge our government to grant the 15 million dollar aid requested of it by a joint mission representative of the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union.

IX

We instruct the convenors of this body to seek a meeting with the President of the United States on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1962, to present the findings of this conference.

X

We further authorize the six convenors of this conference to continue as an informal committee and to evaluate developments in the areas with which we have here concerned ourselves, and to communicate and consult with the constituent organizations on continuing activity to the end that we may move steadily toward the attainment of the objectives embodied in these resolutions.

WHEREAS, The American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, held November 23-25, 1962 at Arden House, Harriman, New York, was one of the best planned and organized conferences in our memory, and

WHEREAS, most of the work of this conference was done by voluntary help under the direction of Theodore E. Brown and his staff:

Brooke Aronson	*Linda Lynch*
Shirley Branch	*Carole Merritt*
Isobel Clark	*Merline White*
Marjorie Ellis	*Bernice Wilds*
Florence Gordon	

in putting together a great conference which will, in our opinion, release some of the pressures of our African brothers.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this conference go on record with a standing vote of thanks.

Participants

Delegates

Andrews, Regina M., New York City, National Council of Women of the United States
Baker, Ella, Atlanta, Georgia, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Baker, James K., New York City, American Society of African Culture
Beamon, Vivian J., Cincinnati, Ohio, The Links, Inc.
Brown, Aaron, New York City, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc.
Butler, George O., Washington, D.C., National Urban League Board of Trustees
Carter, Robert L., New York City, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
Clark, Isobel C., New York City, National Urban League
Clark, James I., Washington, D.C., Bible Way Churches World Wide
Cornwell, Henry, Lincoln University, Pa., Lincoln University
Current, Gloster, New York City, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
Davis, John A., New Rochelle, New York, American Society of African Culture
Dawkins, Maurice, Los Angeles, Calif., Western Christian Leadership Conference
Farmer, James, New York City, Congress Of Racial Equality
Ferebee, Dorothy, New York City, National Council of Negro Women and Women's Africa Committee
Gaston, Minnie, Birmingham, Ala., National Council of Negro Women and Women's Africa Committee
Goodlett, Carlton B., San Francisco, Calif., California Negro Leadership Conference
Grant, David M., St. Louis, Mo.
Hale, William H., Langston, Oklahoma, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
Hayes, Charles, Chicago, Illinois, United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO
Height, Dorothy, New York City, National Council of Negro Women
Johnson, Arnold P., New York City, Small Business Chamber of Commerce
Jones, David, New York City, American Committee on Africa
Jones, William B., Los Angeles, Calif., American Society of African Culture, Executive Council
Kennedy, Joseph C., New York City, Human Ecology Fund
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Lanier, R. O'Hara, New York City, Phelps-Stokes Fund
Lasley, Russell P., Chicago, Illinois, United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO
Lawson, Belford, Jr., Washington, D.C., Afram Continental Corporation
Logan, Rayford, Washington, D.C., Howard University
Martin, Louis E., Washington, D.C., National Democratic Committee
Mazique, Edward C., Washington, D.C., National Medical Association
McLaurin, Dunbar S., New York City.
Miller, William E., Pittsburgh, Pa., Refuse And Salvage Drivers And Helpers Union, AFL-CIO.
Mitchell, Clarence, Washington, D.C., National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
Montero, Frank, Bronx, New York, American Committee on Africa
Morrow, E. Frederic, New York City, African-American Institute
Morsell, John A., New York City, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
Nabrit, James M., Washington, D.C., Howard University
Oliver, William, Detroit, Michigan, United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO
Parker, Margery, Washington, D.C., Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.
Parris, Guichard, New York City, National Urban League
Pierce, Samuel R., Jr., New York City.
Randolph, A. Philip, New York City, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO and Negro American Labor Council
Ray, Wilma, Washington, D.C., Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
Reddick, Lawrence D., Baltimore, Maryland, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Reynolds, Hobson, Philadelphia, Pa., Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World
Rhodes, E. Washington, Philadelphia, Pa., National Newspaper Publishers Association
Saloom, Uthmal, New York City, Tadaks Enterprises, Inc.
Sam, Leo, New York City, Operation-Crossroads Africa
Scantlebury, Albert R., New York City, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World
Stevens, Hope R., New York City, American Committee on Africa
Thornton, John M., Washington, D.C., United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
Walker, Wyatt Tee, Atlanta, Georgia, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Watts, Daniel H., New York City, Liberation Committee for Africa
Wells, Clara, New York City, National Council of Negro Women
Wilkins, Roy, New York City, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
Williams, Smallwood E., Washington, D.C., Bible Way Churches World Wide
Wilson, Boyd, Pittsburgh, Pa., United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
Young, Whitney C., New York City, National Urban League

Contributors of Background Papers

Davis, John A., City College of New York
Drake, St. Clair, Roosevelt University
Hill, Adelaide Cromwell, Boston University
Houser, George, American Committee on Africa
Kilson, Martin, Harvard University
Lowenstein, Allard, North Carolina State College
Marcum, John, Lincoln University
Mondlane, Eduardo, Syracuse University
Smythe, Hugh, Brooklyn College

Observers

Bassett, Grace, New York City
Belafonte, Marguerite, New York City
Davis, Mavis Wormley, New Rochelle, N.Y.
Essien-Udom, E.U., Providence, R.I.
Garvin, Roy, Washington, D.C.
Goncaives, Carlos, National Front For Liberation of Angola
Kunzika, Emmanuel, National Front For Liberation of Angola
Johnson, Willard, Cambridge, Mass.
Lewis, John H., New York City
Nkosi, Morley, Lincoln University, Pa.
Parker, Dorothy C., Washington, D.C.
Weaver, Harold, New York City
Woods, R. Delmar, New York City

JOBS in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area

is the title of Special Regional Report No. 3 prepared by the Middle Atlantic Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to a discussion and graphic presentation of the forces which shaped the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area's economic development in recent years, the report includes an invaluable statistical supplement. Data are provided on the occupational and industrial profile of the Area, as well as unemployment, education, labor turnover, and average earnings.

To receive a copy of this free report, fill in and return the following order form:

-- ORDER FORM --

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
341 Ninth Avenue, Room 1009
New York, New York 10001

Please send me a copy of "Jobs in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area".

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

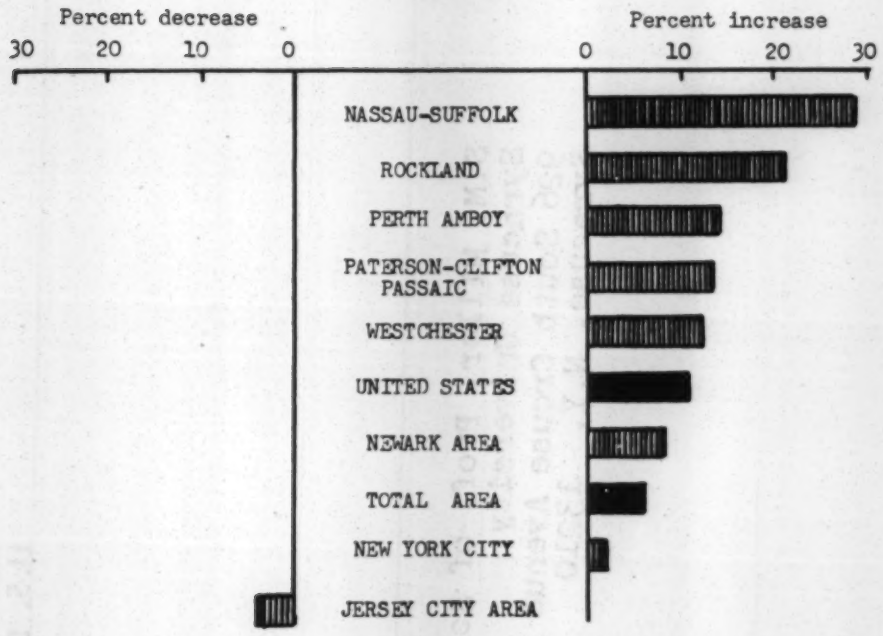
City, State, Zip Code _____

HIGHLIGHTS ...

- In 1963 the Area accounted for 1 out of 10 jobs in the Nation. During 1958-1963, the Area accounted for 1 out of every 18 new jobs.

- New York City in 1963 accounted for 1 out of 16 jobs in the Nation, but for only 1 out of every 100 new jobs added during the past half decade.

NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY AREA
PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT
1958-1963



- No net job increase has occurred in New York City's private sector in the last five years.

- Factory employment declined by 76,000 jobs, with 30,000 of these in the apparel industry.

- Construction and government employment rose from 1958-1963.

GPO 949-500

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
341 NINTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

S.M. Miller, Prof. of Soc.
Syracuse University
926 South Crouse Avenue
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210 (409)

sent to Serge Wilson

JOBS in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Herbert Bienstock, Regional Director
Middle Atlantic Region

HOSPITAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COM.

AFL - CIO

292 JOSEPH AVENUE

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14605

2

HOSPITAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

AFL-CIO Phone: 325-9557

I, the undersigned, employed by _____
Name of Institution

Shift _____

Name of Employee _____
Please Print

Home Address _____ Tel. No. _____

City and State _____ Zip _____ Job Classification _____

I do hereby authorize the HOSPITAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AFL-CIO, and its local representatives to represent me in my behalf to negotiate all agreements as to hours of labor, wages, and other employment conditions. The full power to act for the undersigned as herein described supersedes any power of authority heretofore given to any person, or organization to represent me in such capacity and shall remain in full force during the life of the Union Agreement.

THIS CARD WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

DON'T DELAY, MAIL YOUR CARD TODAY!

_____ _____

DATE Signature

CORE to Organize Area Workers

Nonunion laundry, hospital and dry-cleaning workers in Syracuse and Rochester will be organized by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), according to former Syracusan George A. Wiley, national associate director of CORE.

Wiley, a Syracuse University chemistry teacher and civil rights leader locally, revealed the plans to a conference on intergroup relations in Warwick, R. I. yesterday, the Associated Press said.

He said the Syracuse plans are part of an upstate campaign by CORE.

Rochesters

6 hosp. ca. 2000 m/s

Strong Mem. largest

~50 Nursing homes - ca. 800

Tot. ca. 3000

Wage range; $1.25 - 1.50

1.

Buffalo

Combination of unions
Have contract w/ a Catholic Hosp.

SPECIAL FOR HOSPITAL WORKERS

YOUR BOSS TELLS YOU AS A HOSPITAL WORKER - YOU ARE SPECIAL!!

"SPECIAL" - TO WORK 10-12 DAYS IN A ROW WITHOUT A DAY OFF..

"SPECIAL" - NOT TO GET OVERTIME PAY - NOT EVEN "SPECIAL"

DECENT WAGES - OR FAIR TREATMENT!!

"SPECIAL - YOU GOT TO BE A "SPECIAL" KIND OF WORKER -

TO GET FIRED WITHOUT ANY REASON WHAT SO EVER.

SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL

ALL THIS HOG-WASH - YOU ARE A WORKER, WHO WANTS FAIR TREATMENT, FAIR WAGES, FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS - AND UNION SECURITY.

THIS IS THE "SPECIAL" REASON - YOU WANT A UNION!!!

A UNION WHOSE SPECIAL INTEREST IS TO HELP HOSPITAL WORKERS GET FAIR TREATMENT.

"ALL ABOARD" -- THE UNION SPECIAL FOR DECENT WAGES - WORKING CONDITIONS.
DIGNITY - SECURITY - EQUALITY

ROCHESTER C.O.R.E. - URGES TO JOIN NOW!!

SIGN YOUR CARD

FOR ALL INFORMATION - CALL:

PHONE: 546-3393 PHONE: FA8-8768

PARK AVE. HOSPITAL WORKERS

HOW LONG WILL YOW CONTINUE TO WORK UNDER UNBEARABLE CONDITIONS?

WORKERS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE RECENTLY BECAUSE OF THE CONDITIONS THAT EXIST AT THIS HOSPITAL.

YOU MAY BE NEXT:

AREN'T YOU TIRED OF

- BEING FIRED AT SOMEONES WHIM?
- BEING TREATED WITH DISRESPECT?
- WORKING HARD AND GETTING LITTLE PAY?

YOU CAN CHANGE ALL THIS BY

STANDING TOGETHER AND ACTING AS ONE.

START BY SIGNING YOUR UNION PLEDGE CARD NOW.

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ROCHESTER CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) [redacted] OR FA8-8768

S P E C I A L!

H O S P I T A L W O R K E R S

YOUR BOSS TELLS YOU AS A HOSPITAL WORKER - YOU ARE SPECIAL!!!

"SPECIAL" - TO WORK 10-12 DAYS IN A ROW WITHOUT A DAY OFF...

"SPECIAL"- NOT TO GET OVERTIME PAY - NOT EVEN "SPECIAL"

DECENT WAGES - OR FAIR TREATMENT!!

"SPECIAL" - YOU GET TO BE A "SPECIAL" KIND OF WORKER -

TO BE FIRED WITHOUT ANY REASON WHATSOEVER,

SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL

ALL THIS HOG-WASH - YOU ARE A WORKER WHO WANTS FAIR TREATMENT, FAIR WAGES, FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS - AND UNION SECURITY.

THIS IS THE SPECIAL REASON - YOU WANT A UNION!!!

A UNION WHOSE SPECIAL INTEREST IS TO HELP HOSPITAL WORKERS GET FAIR TREATMENT.

ALL ABOARD---THE UNION SPECIAL!!!

for DECENT WAGES

WORKING CONDITIONS

DIGNITY SECURITY EQUALITY!!!

ROCHESTER C O R E URGES YOU TO JOIN NOW!!!

SIGN YOUR CARD

FOR ALL INFORMATION-CALL

ID 6-2896 FA 8-8768

Believing that the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation is one of many responsible corporations which enable the community of Syracuse to be the growing economic and industrial force in the State that it is -- we call upon this corporation at this time in the racial crisis of our country's history to assume its full social responsibility - by taking the initiative in opening communication and negotiation with those in the city who are deeply concerned about the employment of Negro people at all levels of their competency in the corporate life of our industries.

Although this social responsibility has been focused by others upon this one corporation at a time when many corporations are just beginning to think about assuming such new and adventuresome employment roles -- we believe that Niagara-Mohawk has the moral strength for humble path finding and road building through some larger commitment now, in co-operation with the entire Syracuse community.

Lindsay Wks
Hotel Rest Mts
Alla Lo. Local
Estes Park 10
Loveland 10-50¢
Edwards 50¢ to

1903 WI

Lutostky, Day, Tierney, Leonard, Medowell

Sec 1530 Penal Law

interfered w/ lawful use of property by N.M. Day

Rochester

Pickets March At Restaurant

DOC-10/7/62

About a dozen Negroes and whites yesterday staged a four-hour peaceful demonstration in front of the Twelve Corners Howard Johnson's Restaurant as part of a nationwide Congress of Racial Equality protest against alleged segregation in Southern facilities in the restaurant chain.

Carrying signs, the pickets marched from about 11:30 a.m. until 3 p.m. R. U. Wilson, holder of Howard Johnson's Rochester franchise, called the protest "orderly."

In a prepared statement, Wilson said that his organization "deeply regrets being held responsible for the decisions of independent businessmen some hundreds of miles away." He pointed out that the picketing was "not in protest of the policies of the Twelve Corners Howard Johnson's" but was directed against establishments "over whom this company has no influence."

Democrat & Chronicle
Rochester, N.Y.
10/7/62

DEC 4 - 1962

ROCHESTER CORE-RESPONDENT

This is Rochester C. O. R. E.

In March of 1961 a group was called together by a National C. O. R. E. worker to organize a local demonstration aganist two local movie-houses of a national chain. A successful picket over a total period of five or more days resulted.

Some of the members of that group felt that Rochester needed further such dramatic action to rid this city of its color line. A Rochester C. O. R. E. group was organized in the Spring of 1961, affiliated with the National organization in the Fall of that year, and is now in its second year of activity.

The Congress of Racial Equality is a national organization with local member groups committed to erasing the color line through methods of direct nonviolent action. This approach to problems of racial discrimination assumes that a lasting resolution can best be obtained through a spirit of good will and understanding combined with a determination to end discrimination. The ultimate goal of C. O. R. E. is an integrated society.

National C. O. R. E. is probably best remembered as the organization that rode the original Freedom Bus that was burned in Alabama and issued the call for the waves of Freedom Riders to show that violence will not intimidate free, dedicated men -- and women.

Rochester has supported this and other national activities through its local C.O.R.E. group. Members have been participants and money has been raised to help pay the tremendous bill that freedom apparently requires in this country. Sympathy demonstrations were held in the local bus stations at the time of the Freedom Rides and just lately at a local token Howard Johnsons as part of a national effort.

Rochester C.O.R.E. has worked quietly to erase all sections of the local color line, but particularly in the fields of employment and housing, and members have spoken to many other groups in an effort to inform the public of the problem all need to face. When it has been appropriate, Rochester C.O.R.E. has seconded the work of other organizations as was done in the N.A.A.C.P.'s case of school segregation against the Rochester Board of Education. Police brutality is another C.O.R.E. concern. The Rochester group was one of the original organizers of the multi-group United Action Committee for Rufus Fairwell and its delegate has participated in all of the negotiations with the city government.

As each local group is dedicated to the end of segregation, each member is expected to be a disciplined active participant in this struggle for a free America which is still moving forward too slowly. C.O.R.E.'s presence has been felt in Rochester. Rochester C.O.R.E. welcomes and needs all such available manpower to make the impression in Rochester necessary to reach the dream of society where all are judged solely on individual worth.

Where do you stand?

Core Housing Committee Report. The Rochester Core Housing Committee has outlined an ambitious program to be pursued in Monroe County in our quest for fair housing opportunities. In brief to highlight a few, we propose the following action:

A. To determine if practices of the Real Estate Board fosters housing discrimination.

B. To initiate action for the revocation of the license of any real estate broker who is proven guilty of practicing housing discrimination.

C. To work for a meeting of the housing developers assure open housing.

D. To develop a program to encourage more Negroes to move into better housing.

E. To expand the housing committee into a major effort for action.

This expansion and the success of our efforts depend upon your interest and involvement. We urge you to join us in this community endeavor.

Peter Tolliver
Archie Allen
Judy Jackman
Lavonne Swearingen

C.O.R.E.
Post Office Box 9555
Midtown Station

January 15, 1963

Hannah Storrs
134 Adams Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Miss Storrs:

I am very sorry that no one from the office was able to attend your CORE meeting Monday, January 14, 1963. The reason is because we received the announcement on Monday. We hope the meeting was a success. It would be greatly appreciated if you would let us know what the outcome of the meeting. We are very interested in the workings of Rochester CORE group and will assist you in every way we possible can.

Please let us know when you plan your next big CORE meeting. If it is at all possible, we will send a representative from the office to assist you./

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/jc

MRS. PHILIP L. HARRIS

147 SUMMIT DRIVE, ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

Hannah Stowe, Chmn.

January 9, 1963

Dear Don:

Since I did not know the plan of the open meeting when I talked with you Monday, I shall outline the contents of the poster:

C.O.R.E. OPEN MEETING

"Problems in Rochester"

- housing
- employment
- schools
- the philosophy of C.O.R.E.

Trinity Presbyterian Church
corner of Bronson & Reynolds

Monday, January 14th 8 PM

(Rochester Congress of Racial Equality)

.....

Gordon tells me that a new vice-president was elected Monday night, Jan. 7. He is good new talent: Dr. John A. Ernest - (dept. of math, U. Of Roch.) 71 Bellevue, 320-CH 4 - 2653 (is a Quaker). - came here from Princeton last fall.

Contact

flora

the outcome

Mailing "Winds of Revolt" under separate cover.

MRS. PHILIP L. HARRIS

147 SUMMIT DRIVE, ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

chairman at that time, and belligerence on the part of the husband of the chairman. His motion to censure was defeated. His question as to anyone's knowledge about your press contact remained unanswered. Thought you should know this before coming back. Your right to talk to press was defended, and adequately.

Last night a new person attended, who is at Colgate Divinity School. He is from New Orleans, and says he was a charter member of New Orleans CORE, and was a CORE Southwest field secretary. His name is Archie Allen. I told Gordon, membership chairman, I was writing you, and that I would ask you to check this for him as to accuracy, before he becomes an active member. ~~He~~ M. Allen did not know enough about the New Orleans people and situation to be certain.

Eleven people were present last night at meeting. I reported I had told you of activity in several areas as: police brutality; bakery employment; housing case; and the current Howard Johnson picket. The latter had 12 people, almost all CORE, and the least support from other groups of any such project here. They say radio and TV coverage was good. Enclosing only press story. Most sincerely,

flora

December 8, 1958

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC:

Sirs:

How may the average man apply effective pressure to break the civil rights filibuster when it occurs next year ?

A march on Washington creates danger of violence, involves only a small percentage of the populace, is expensive, and imposes significant hardships on the participants. Letters, telegrams, and visits to Congressmen have limited effect on Congressmen from safe districts and almost no effect on segregationist Southerners.

Better weapons, which will affect all legislators and which can be wielded relatively painlessly by all citizens, are needed.

I propose a "save-in." Specifically, I suggest that all Americans in sympathy with the civil rights bill refrain, for the duration of the filibuster, from purchasing non-essential goods.

The "save-in" would have many advantages. Every man could participate with little hardship. Great pressure would be generated very rapidly. There would be no danger of violence. Property rights would be exerted in behalf of human rights. The business community — which dominates American life — would be forced to mobilize in behalf of civil rights and actual (rather than technical) freedom for all Americans regardless of race.

Would the "save-in" be effective ? If only thirty percent of the people supported it, businessmen and manufacturers whose sales declined by that amount — 30% — would react with force and alacrity. Their economic interests would have become dependant on cessation of the filibuster. Republicans, all of whose votes will be needed for cloture, will be, as always, particularly sensitive to pressures from the business community.

Would the "save-in" irreparably harm the economy ? Probably not, for the economy will suffer no permanent loss of purchasing power. The money saved during the "save-in" will be available to be spent after passage of the bill.

Does the inevitability of the filibuster's defeat make the "save-in" unnecessary ? No. The civil rights bill that is passed

must not be an ineffective watered-down version. We have had enough of tokens.

The strength of the bill that emerges will depend on the speed of the filibuster's defeat, and that speed will depend on the intensity of the pressures brought to bear.

Efforts to organize the "save-in" should begin at once. Fortunately, little organization, short of spreading the idea and convincing people to participate, is necessary, for each man's conscience should be made the arbiter of what constitutes "necessities" and no transportation, plackards, organization, or elaborate fund raising (except, possibly, for a few newspaper advertisements) are required.

The clergy — by dint of its status, organization, and persuasiveness — is, I believe, in the best position to propagate the "save-in." This is a moral issue. Now is the time, if ever there was one, for translating the Judeo-Christian ideals of brotherhood and individual dignity into practice.

I propose that all churches of all faiths set aside the ~~first~~ first Sunday of January for initiation of the "save-in." There are no arguments left for inertia.

J. C. Peter Richardson
1517 30th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
(Phone: ~~333-2012~~)
DU3-8282

February 6, 1964

Mr. J. C. Peter Richardson
1517 30th Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to reply to your December letter in which you made the proposal for a national "save-in." While your idea has merit, I am not sure how possible it would be to mount the kind of campaign required to defeat a Southern filibuster. However, I do think that it may be applicable in other circumstances in a given community or state. We shall certainly explore the idea further. We appreciation your concern in bringing this to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

$125

RWDSU offer

DEC 19 [redacted]

December 12, 1963

James A. Farmer
C.O.R.E.
239 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer,

The enclosed letter, which I believe will be of interest to you, has been sent to the New Republic and the New York Times. I believe that you may wish to act upon the suggestion. It poses a plausible alternative to more violent methods of expression and has, I think, less potential for back-fire.

Please feel free to use the idea as you see fit.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Peter Richardson

123 W. 43rd Str
WI 7-9303

MAX GREENBERD
XXXXXXXXX
AL HEAPS

Street

RD _ PRES.

To

Date Time

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Mr. Merills -

of AFL-CIO

Area Code & Exchange Op 28 Syracuse

	TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL HIM
	CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
	WANTS TO SEE YOU		IMPORTANT

Message 471-2872

URGENT !

Operator

FORM W.O. NO. 3 GOLDSMITH BROS. N. Y. 8, CO 7-7900

organizing dept

Mich. Mann
211 E. 43rd St.
TN 7-5855

SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SCLC Newsletter

Volume II | January, 1964 | Number 4

File

Ebby

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Editorial	Page 4
Sarah Patton Boyle	Page 5
Civil Rights In '64	Page 7
Dis & Data	Page 9
Quote & Unquote	Page 9
Letters To SCLC	Page 12
The Poet's Pen	Page 8

Time Magazine Names Dr. King 'Man Of Year'

PROTEST IN ATLANTA—Touching off a protest mood in Atlanta, Ga., because of the city's false image and refusal to meet desegregation demands, a crowd of some 2,500 gathered in freezing weather in Hurt Park on Dec. 16 to hear SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr. (in photo at left) tell them that "Negroes are disappointed with Atlanta."

SCLC PRESIDENT FIRST NEGRO TO BE SO NAMED IN 37 YEARS

By Ed Clayton

The long distance call was from New York. It was James Keogh, one of two assistant managing editors of Time Magazine.

"Hello?"

"Yes?"

"I'm Jimmy Keogh, one of the assistant managing editors of Time magazine. We're getting ready to do a kind of end-of-the-year story on civil rights and we want to use Dr. King on the cover. The problem is that we'd like to get him to pose for one of our artists, rather than try to paint a picture from a photograph. Think it can be arranged?"

I laughed. "That's really a big order. Dr. King has such a crowded schedule and is always on the go, it's almost impossible to get him to pose for a portrait photograph to say nothing of posing for an artist's portrait. How long do you think he would have to sit?"

"Maybe two or three sittings—say two or

(Continued on Page 2)

Time Cover of 'Man of The Year'

Three SCLC Staff Members Go To Jail In Desegregation Attempt In Atlanta

As direct action against racial injustice began to mount in Atlanta—often referred to as "the model city" in race relations in the South—three staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were hauled off to jail the night of Jan. 11 after requesting and being refused service in the restaurant of the Heart of Atlanta Motel.

The three were Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr.; Harry Boyte, special assistant to Dr. King; and John Gibson, Assistant to SCLC's Program Director Andrew Young. They were part of a group which brought a confrontation to the rigid segregationist owner of the motel, Morton Rolleston.

Charged With Trespassing

Others in the group, all arrested under Georgia's questionable anti-trespass statute passed in 1960, were: John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Leon Cox, NAACP State Secretary; Dr. Clinton Warner, prominent Atlanta physician; Rev. John Morris, Executive Director of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity; Rev. Joseph Boone, Minister of Rush Memorial Congregational Church; Miss Prathia Hall, Mrs. Brady Cooper, Miss Joyce Barrett and Albert Dunn.

As the group sought accommodations in the motel's restaurant, one of the young ladies among them was injured and required hospital treatment when she was struck by an employee of the establishment. She was taken by ambulance to segregated Georgia Baptist Hospital and was at first refused treatment. However, when Dr. Lee R. Shelton, who accompanied her in the ambulance, insisted on her admittance the emergency room clerk hurriedly telephoned the hospital administrator who rushed to the scene and decided to admit the young lady.

Under $1,000 Bond

All arrested were released Sunday morning, Jan. 12, under the uncommonly high bond of $1,000 each.

Meanwhile, the sit-in assault continued on eateries in the Dixie city with the so-called

(Continued on Page 2)

20,083 Jailed In 1963 In 930 Demonstrations

Summing up the civil rights picture in 1963, the Southern Regional Council, Inc., released the following information from its Atlanta offices:

"During 1963 an estimated 930 individual public protest demonstrations took place in at least 115 cities in the 11 southern states.

"More than 20,083 of the persons, Negro and white, who have so demonstrated, were arrested.

"Thirty-five known bombings have occurred.

"On the positive side some progress toward integration has taken place in an estimated 186 localities in the 11 southern states. In an estimated 102 of these cities, towns and counties, bi-racial committees, with varying degrees of official sanction, are currently working toward the achievement of further integration."

MAN OF YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

three hours each. It can be here, Atlanta, wherever he's going to be. We can send the artist wherever he wants to do it."

"OK. I'll tell him. But like I said, that's really a huge order."

So Dr. King posed. Twice. Both times in Atlanta for periods of three hours each.

No one at SCLC suspected that this would be a history-making Time cover, naming Martin Luther King, Jr. as the publication's choice for the coveted honor of "Man Of The Year." Perhaps Time's editorial hierarchy knew, even when the phone call was placed, but they weren't letting any of their editorial secrets out of the bag.

'Didn't Believe It'

Quite properly, Dr. King was told, but he too maintained a confidential silence because, as he later put it, "I simply didn't believe it."

His reasons for doubt were justifiable. Never before in the 37 years that the magazine has been bestowing such year-end honors had a Negro been chosen. Since 1927—two years before Dr. King was born—when Charles A. Lindbergh was named as the first to be so honored by Time, only one gentleman of color had achieved this distinction. He was Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie, who was Time's selection in 1935.

On Cover In 1957

For Dr. King the honor is a well-deserved one. He has graced a Time cover before—in 1957 when he successfully led the Montgomery bus boycott—but this time, as Time explained it: ". . . he made it as a man—but also as the representative of his people, for whom 1963 was perhaps the most important year in their history."

In a reflection on that year and Dr. King, Time added:

"And there was Birmingham with its bombs and snarling dogs; its shots in the night and death in the streets and in the churches; its lashing fire hoses that washed human beings along slippery avenues without washing away their dignity; its men and women pinned to the ground by officers of the law.

"All this was the Negro revolution. Birmingham was its main battleground, and Martin Luther King, Jr., the leader of the Negroes in Birmingham, became to millions, black and white, in South and North, the symbol of that revolution—and The Man of the Year."

Tribute To Negroes

With his usual modesty and humility, Dr. King graciously accepted the tribute, then adding his own footnote to the honor, made this reflective comment:

"I consider it to be a tribute to the Negro's great and gallant struggle. I would like to think that my selection as Time's 'Man of the Year' was not a personal tribute, but a tribute to the whole freedom movement and to the people who participated and continue to participate.

"You may be against civil rights, but you can't ignore it. Negroes conducted this struggle in a courageous and disciplined manner. This is the real tribute. Although the Negro had been struggling prior to 1963, he probably did more in that year than any other year.

"In that year the Negro subpoenaed the conscience of the nation to appear before the judgment seat of morality on the issue of civil rights. The fact that this happened was a great tribute."

Tribute indeed! To a man of great leadership and to an emerging determined people whose quest for human dignity and a real freedom will not be denied.

JAIL SCLC STAFF

(Continued from Page 1)

"liberal image" where two out of every five persons is a Negro.

The prelude to the restless mood of Atlanta's Negroes was delivered on Dec. 16 by Dr. King in Hurt Park where some 2,500 gathered in the chill of near zero weather following a nonviolent protest march.

Within two weeks, grievances were expressed in a surprise SNCC sit-in at a Dobbs-Toddle House chain restaurant on Atlanta's famed Peachtree Street by nearly 25 Negroes, among them the pregnant wife of Comedian Dick Gregory. In court, it turned out that several of them owned stock in the chain which operates four such diners in Atlanta and 250 across the nation, and whose stock on the New York Stock exchange fluctuates between $18.25 and $19.00 per share.

Decide To Integrate

The Dobbs chain later announced, after a stock-holders' meeting in Memphis on Jan. 13, that their restaurants would be operated on a desegregated basis, both in Georgia and in Tennessee.

Others quick to follow suit are the Holiday Inn—Downtown and the Holiday Inn—Northwest, whose management, in a prepared statement, said they were joining with other Atlanta hotels and motels who have recently announced integration of facilities.

This brought to a total of 16 such establishments which have announced an integrated policy, and which have since become targets for picketing by robed Ku Klux Klansmen. Their protest action, however, has been without incident.

1963'S TOP TEN NEWS STORIES

1.) The November 22nd assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, followed by the elevation of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to the Presidency, and the murder of the suspected assassin, Harvey Lee Oswald, by Jack Ruby while the former was in police custody.

2.) The September 15th bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, causing the death of four young children and the subsequent slaying of two other children as an aftermath of the bombing.

3.) The August 28th March on Washington in which 250,000 persons from all over the country and from all walks of life voiced their plea for civil rights for all citizens.

4.) The SCLC-led demonstrations in Birmingham, Ala. last May which resulted in the mass jailing of some 3,300 participants, including SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr., and Financial Secretary-Treasurer Ralph D. Abernathy.

5.) The midnight ambush slaying of Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP secretary, as he entered his home near Jackson, Miss., last June 12.

6.) The desegregation of the University of Alabama on June 11, making it the last of the state institutions in United States to desegregate.

7.) The murder of William Moore, white, postman, as he walked along a lonely Alabama highway en route to Mississippi on a mission of democracy on April 23.

8.) President Kennedy's momentous civil rights message, which was televised to the nation and the world in June followed by the introduction in the Congress on June 19 of the most comprehensive civil rights bill in the nation's history. The message is regarded as the most significant and the strongest stand yet taken by a Chief Executive on civil rights.

9.) The opening of Free Schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, after colored school children there had been schoolless for five years.

10.) James Meredith gets degree at University of Mississippi as the first known colored graduate at the Oxford institution where he entered after violence in September, 1962.

Stiff Prison Terms Given Albany 5; Appeal Planned

Five leaders of the Albany Movement were given prison sentences on Dec. 23, as a result of picketing of a supermarket in Albany last spring. The formal charge against them was perjury.

There was an immediate protest from the National Committee for the Albany Defendants, headed by SCLC president Martin L. King, Jr., his executive assistant, Wyatt Tee Walker, and Hosea Williams of SCLC's Savannah affiliate.

Those sentenced in U. S. District Court at Macon, Ga., were Slater King, acting president of the Albany Movement, who was given a year and a day in prison; Rev. Samuel B. Wells, a year and a day; Miss Joni Rabinowitz, white Antioch College student, three months to four years, and Thomas Chatmon and Robert Thomas, suspended sentences and five years' probation.

A sixth accused person, Mrs. Elza Jackson, is to be tried Jan. 27. She is the recording secretary of the Albany Movement.

File Appeal

Attorneys immediately filed notice of appeal to the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. Judge W. A. Bootle set appeal bonds at $5,000 for King; $3,000 for Miss Rabinowitz, and $2,500 apiece for the others.

None had ever been arrested previously except for taking part in integration activities. Albany was the scene of a great upsurge against segregation in 1962, during which it became a symbol of the integration movement throughout the world.

The National Committee for the Albany Defendants declared after the sentencing: "Because of their cumulative good records, it would be interesting to know what method was used in sentencing them and setting the amount of bond required, in that there is such a great discrepancy in the sentences and bonds."

Dr. King Comments

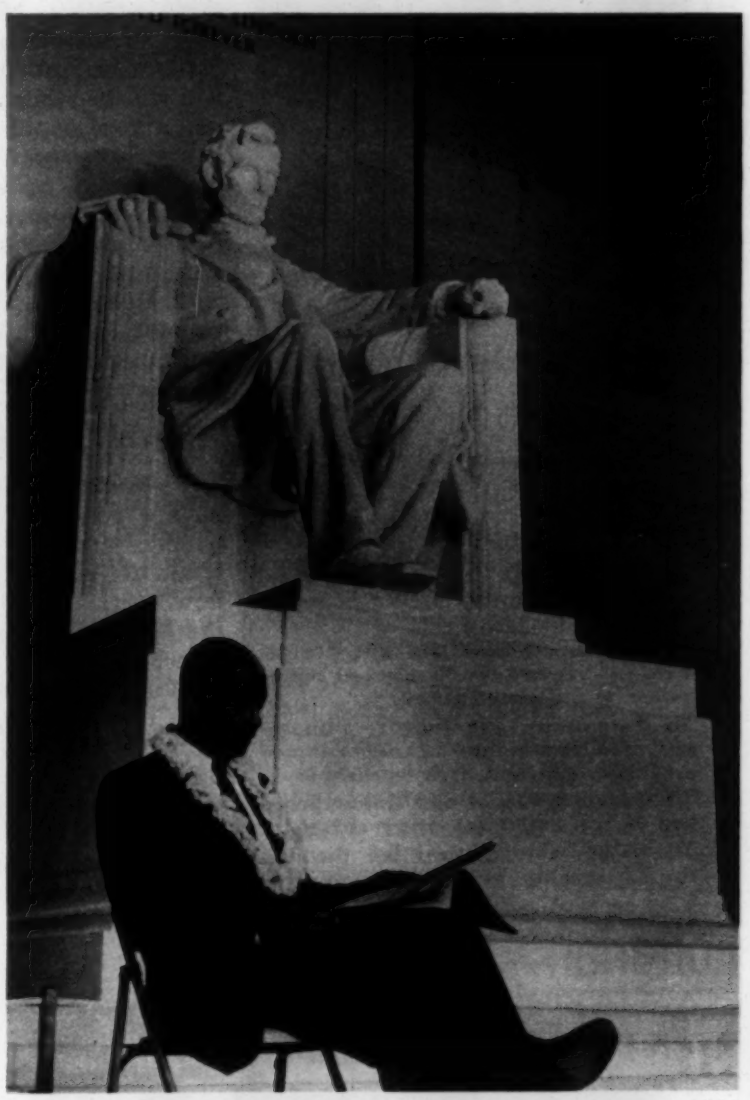
Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. had said: "It is tragic that the only instance in which the Government has moved with vigor has been against Negro leaders who have been working to remove the evil system of segregation."

After he was sentenced, Slater King declared: "I knew from the beginning that it would be an impossibility for all of us who had been very active leaders in the freedom struggle to receive a fair and impartial trial before an all-white Southern jury."

Leaders of the Albany Movement who were sentenced following convictions of Federal charges of perjury at Macon, Ga. are l-r, Slater King, acting president of Albany affiliate, Mrs. Elza Jackson, the Rev. Samuel B. Welles, Thomas B. Chatmon and Robert Thomas. Mrs. Jackson is to be tried Jan. 27.

FREEDOM IN '63? MORE IN '64!

Photo Of The Year



IN THE SHADOW OF VALOR—Of all the photographs shot by SCLC staff members during 1963, this striking photo was taken by Wyatt Tee Walker during the March on Washington merits special recognition as "Photo of the Year." It is an unposed, candid shot of Atlanta's Morehouse College President Dr. Benjamin Mays, a long-time fighter in freedom's struggle, seated beneath the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

Sociolgist Says Negro Exodus From South Will Lead To Upset In Civil Rights Gains

By the year 1980, if present migration trends and rates of natural increase continue, 54 per cent of nearly 30 million American Negroes will be living outside the 11 states of the old Confederacy, according to Dr. Horace Hamilton of North Carolina State College. Addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cleveland, Ohio, the sociologist predicted that continuing heavy migration of Negroes out of the South will upset present timetables for social and economic adjustment.

He noted that by the year 2000 or earlier, only 28 per cent of the Negro population would still be living in the South, 21 per cent in the Northeast states, 25 per cent in the north-central region and 26 per cent in the West. Three million Negroes moved from the South between 1940 and 1960, he said.

Most Negroes have been moving into cities, and city crowding will mean movement into the suburbs which heretofore have been exclusively white, he continued. In the last 20 years the number of Negroes in middle- and upper-class occupations has increased around 300 per cent. "And this trend can be expected to continue," Dr. Hamilton added.

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Phone: 524-1378

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., *President*

F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, *Secretary*

RALPH D. ABERNATHY, *Treasurer*

WYATT TEE WALKER, *Executive Director*

EDWARD T. CLAYTON, *Editor*

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF SCLC

1. **To achieve full citizenship rights, and total integration of the Negro in American life.**
2. **To stimulate non-violent direct mass action to remove the barriers of segregation and discrimination.**
3. **To disseminate the creative philosophy and techniques of non-violence through local and area workshops.**
4. **To secure the right and unhampered use of the ballot for every citizen.**
5. **To reduce the cultural lag through the Citizenship Training Program.**

Editorial

A Civil Rights Bill In '64

It seems to be a foregone conclusion among even some of the most segregationist Southerners in Congress that there will be a civil rights bill passed this year. Some have made open declarations of this opinion, always being careful, of course, to tack on their hopes of the bill (H.R. 7152 and S. 1731) being further watered down and suggesting that it will be met with stout opposition, if not a full-dress filibuster.

Whether or not it will be passed still remains to be determined.

Two things, however, are abundantly clear: 1.) the mood of the Negro today is not of such a temperament to allow a "talkathon" in Congress to rob him of the rights he seeks; and 2.) that section of the bill considered the thorniest by opposers—the public accommodations section—will not bring Negroes en masse descending upon those hallowed segregated hotels, motels and restaurants which whites have kept off limits.

This section, without a doubt, has raised the loudest cry from racists whose principal argument is that to outlaw discriminatory practices among businesses serving the public is to deny proprietors the *right* to choose their clientele.

They need not have any fears. Even if a civil rights bill is passed, the majority of the customers patronizing the better class restaurants, hotels, etc. will will still be white. Their overwhelming majority of population dictates this just as much as the Negro's overwhelming emptiness of pocketbook dictates that he stay at home. In any case, it will be business as usual for the most part until that section of the bill dealing with Equal Employment Opportunity becomes a reality.

Ham hocks, anyone?—ETC

About The $805,000 March

Alabama politicians, who seem to have a fondness for probing into financial matters, particularly as they relate to cost to the taxpayer, have now worked out an over-all cost of the March on Washington. In this instance Alabama Representative George Huddleston, Jr. requested and got from the Comptroller General a nice round figure of $805,000 as the total cost of the March.

It was broken down in this manner: costs to the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense, $225,000 in addition to $550,000 in administrative leave time cost to government agencies. Besides this $805,000 total, Huddleston estimated losses of between $36,000 and $45,000 to District merchants in sales tax revenue, and parking meter losses at $2,300.

Now that's a right goodly sum for the taxpayers to be out of, but when you mull over it for a little while it's not such a huge amount after all when you consider how much dignity and respect it bought for 250,000 persons — about $3.75 each roughly.

How To Put Over A Point

In the book, *Peachtree Street, U.S.A.* by Celestine Sibley (Doubleday, $4.50), some idea of how the Negro revolution has embraced all levels of Negro classes is illustrated thus by the author:

"A well-to-do Negro woman built a new home and had it decorated—to the tune of many thousands of dollars—by a local Atlanta store. When the bill came and the customary courtesy title, Mrs., was missing from the envelope, she called the store and sent everything back."

Democracy Must Give . . .

The right to equal employment
The right to equal justice
The right to adequate housing
The right to vote
The right to equal treatment
The right to equal learning

The Cartoonist's View

A Happy, Happy New Year!

Melvin Tapley In The Amsterdam News

Woman's Work Is Never Done

Burck In The Chicago Sun Times

Bigger The Hand, Smaller The Issue

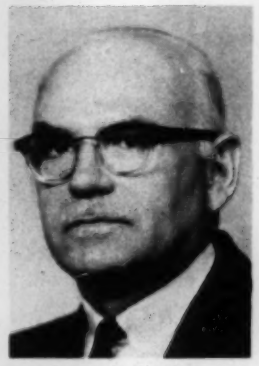
Bruce Russell In The Los Angeles Times

Atlanta's False Image

Georgia City Needs Nonviolent 'Surgery'

By Harry Boyte

Special Assistant To Dr. King



Mr. Boyte

The Caucasian Syndrome of racial injustice which pervades the climate of Atlanta has needed corrective nonviolent surgery over a span of years too long to contemplate. This cleansing process has been delayed repeatedly with the vain hope that the patient would take the needed medication to eradicate the malignancy of racial exploitation.

Inspired by faith in the inate decency of man, Negroes of this city last October detailed in a booklet the areas where affirmative action was required to bring into being a community where true Brotherhood of Man would prevail. Three months have passed since this document, containing 31 items requiring action, was distributed throughout the community through numerous personal conferences with public officials and business leaders as well as by mail.

Mayor Without Power

Results, sad to say, have in effect, been nil. Resolutions, assurances that "just ahead lies great promise of change," and other verbal supportive comments have been made. But, still, no effective action. The Mayor has said he is without power to act. The Chamber of Commerce President, speaking for its board, has called for non-discriminatory employment among its members. But the President of the Chamber and the board members continue their traditional practices. Restaurants and hotels which last summer agreed to adopt an "open door" policy, have reverted to their rigid position of racial exclusion in the majority of places.

Atlanta's Negro community has found its initial hopes for good-faith changes were not justified. Now the patient is being prepared for nonviolent treatment. The highly encouraging developments of recent days have been the signs of unity prevailing among the organizations which will assume the responsibility for the treatment. Atlanta's "image" so long falsely projected throughout the nation as one of racial enlightenment, now promises to become a true reflection. Nonviolent direct action will remove the malignancy and at last enable Atlanta to hold high her head on a level of morality which hitherto has been impossible.

Spring To Bring Promise

Spring promises to bring to this city a new warmth, not only of sunshine, but of racial justice. Creative tension will bring into the open the latent hostility and resistance which thus far has been submerged. And only when this confrontation brings into the open these latent frustrations can meaningful progress be accomplished through forthright recognition of these emotional barriers.

Wow! That Big Negro Market!

According to the Gibson Report, published monthly by the Marketing and Public Relations Firm of D. Parke Gibson Associates in New York, the Negro consumer, though only 11 per cent of the nation's population, accounts for the following:

"Negroes . . . consume over 17 per cent of the soft drinks sold; buy over 40 per cent of the scotch whiskey imported into the U. S.; buy over 23 per cent of the shoes sold; spend over $900 million annually on home furnishings and household equipment; and spend over $72 million a year for products sold in jewelry stores."

Fulfillment Of Three Dreams

By Sarah Patton Boyle

Mrs. Boyle

Happy New Year! And by this I mean fulfilled New Year. I wish for all of us the fulfillment of three dreams.

The first is the Southern dream. We of the white South were taught to believe that here more than anywhere people have integrity, high principle and warm hearts; that nowhere else are people so honest, brave, kind and full of love for all people. Now that we have achingly awakened, I wish for us that we will try to make it true.

American Dream

The second is the American dream. Recently I was distressed by a television program which implied that the American dream was only "a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage." If this were so, we could never have them, for like other good things, prosperity is a byproduct of dreams which transcend it.

The American dream is that all men—all, not some—shall have an equal opportunity for fulfillment. One need be only slightly wise to know that no one can be fulfilled unless he is given a sense of belonging. Facilities are not enough. Acceptance is necessary.

Christian Dream

The third is the Christian dream. The themes of the others were drawn from this. It is the dream that through loving God we shall find strength to obey His difficult commandments,courage to ignore our fears, tenderness to love one another with all our fault , humility to admit that we are no better than anyone else, and wisdom to see that what we do for others we do for God Himself.

In 1964 may the Lord bless, keep and forgive us, and make His face so to shine upon us that we shall see where to place our feet on the way of love and shall even be able to shine a little, too.

Letter From A Citizenship School Teacher

Dear Mrs. Cotton:

I began my SCLC Citizenship School tonight, December 3, 1963. Let me begin by saying it was a very interesting thing. Our first class got underway nicely. We spent most of our time getting acquainted with SCLC and its purpose.

After this we had a lesson in writing. One of my students went away thrilled to know that there was a difference in making letters. He knows how to write precious little, and therefore didn't know we use capital letters and small letters. The other lady didn't know how to hold a pencil. When she left she could trace the letter "A", and she knew what it was. She said: "When I get home and my grandchildren ask me what I learned, I'll just point to this letter and say it's a capital "A".

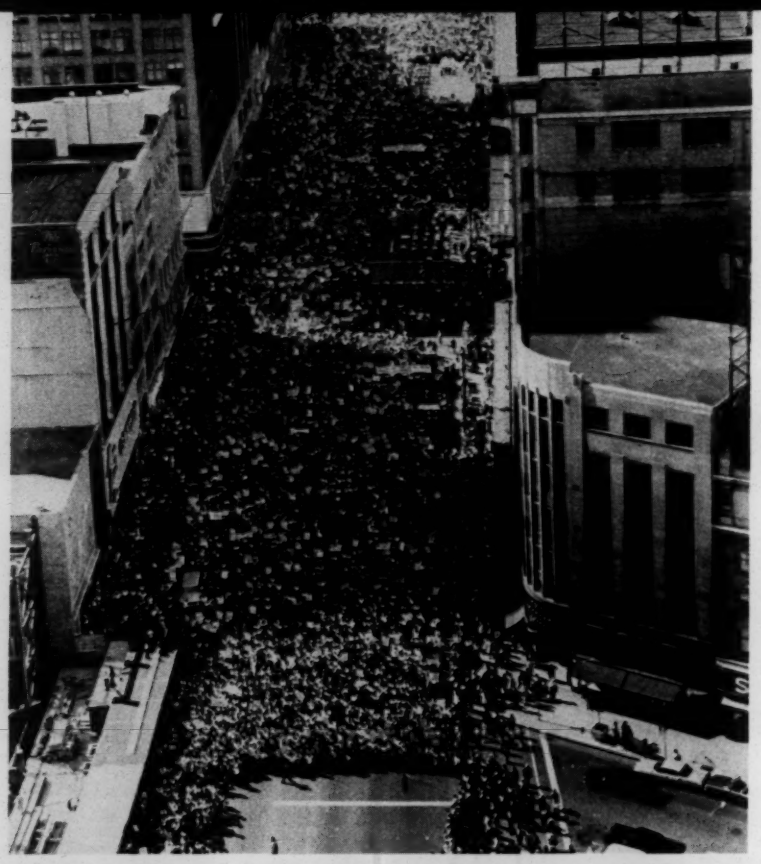
This may not seem important, but I was glad to know I had reached someone on my first night.

This community has been very well canvassed. Our only problem is getting those who can't read and write to learn how.

I certainly enjoyed my stay (at the training workshop); also, I'm delighted to have met such wonderfully nice people as SCLC has on its Educational Staff.

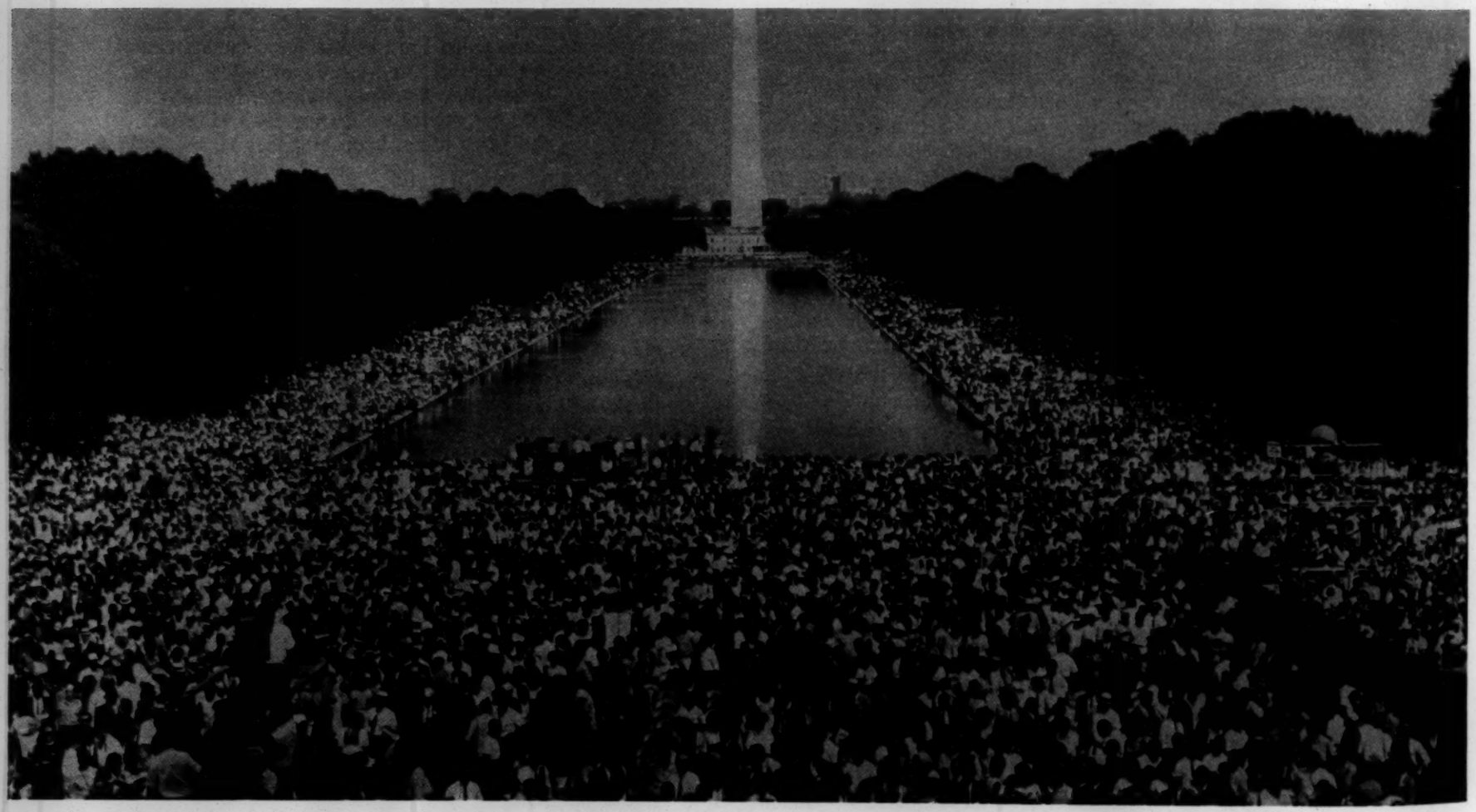
Respectfully yours,
MAJORIE A. BYRD

1963 In Retrospect: A Year Of History, Dr



DETROIT MARCH—Preview of what was to come in the way of demonstrations occurred in Detroit on June 28 when 125,000 staged "Freedom Walk."

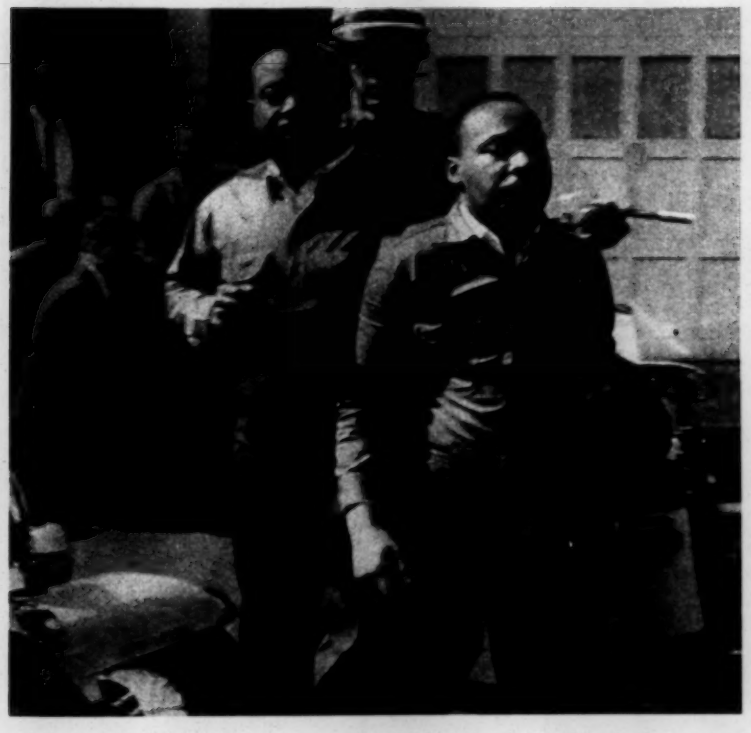
DOGS OF BIRMINGHAM—Police resistance to demonstrations in Birmingham, Ala., led to use of vicious dogs against children and adults.



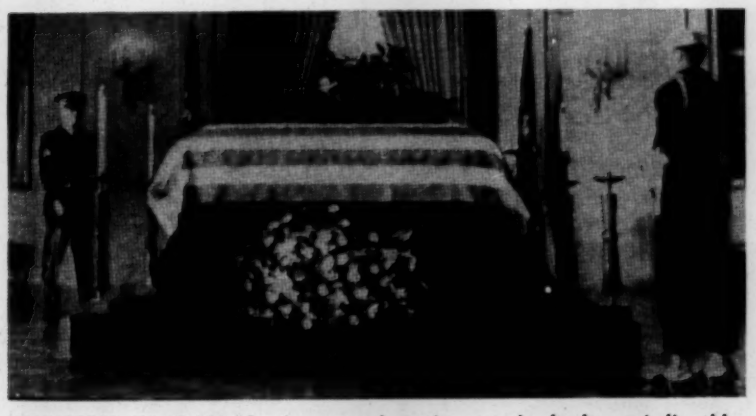
HISTORY-MAKING MARCH—In one of the most spectacular protest demonstrations ever staged in history, some 250,000 persons gathered in Washington, D. C., on August 28 to dramatize their demands for an end to discrimination. The orderly, nonviolent 'March' was telecast around the world.

Drama and Tragedy

FIRE HOSES OF BIRMINGHAM—The full fury of fire hoses against demonstrators was ordered by Police Commissioner "Bull" Conner.



JAIL IN BIRMINGHAM—Among the 3,300 arrested in Birmingham were SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr. and Treasurer Ralph Abernathy.



TRAGEDY IN DALLAS—A stunned nation received the unbelievably tragic news that Pres. Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

The Negro Revolution In 1964

By Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King

As I look toward 1964, one fact is unmistakably clear: the thrust of the Negro toward full emancipation will *increase* rather than *decrease*. The immediate assessment against the backdrop of the summer of 1963 could easily be one that anticipates less activity because some measurable gains have been made in hundreds of individual communities as well as across the nation. However, closer scrutiny of the Negro revolution will reveal that the awareness of his gains has only whetted his appetite for more gains and more quickly. An ancillary force is the fact that whereas a year ago, only a sprinkling of cities, South and North, had been involved in demonstrations, picketing, etc., there are now nearly one thousand cities where, under the banner of nonviolence, some baptism of fire has taken place. The Negro, as a community, has increased his skills tremendously in quantity and quality.

Intense Focus

The civil rights legislation now before Congress will feel the intense focus of Negro interest. It was born in the streets of Birmingham amid snarling dogs and the battering of fire hoses. It was fashioned in the jail cells of the South and by the marching feet in the North. It became the order of the day at the great March on Washington last summer. The Negro and his compatriots for self-respect and human dignity will not be denied. If a filibuster occurs, the nation might well fasten its safety belt. Once the bill is written into law, there will still be the matter of implementation, state by state and community by community. Then, of course, there is the matter of wider use of the technique of selective patronage as popularized in Philadelphia and Atlanta. There is at this moment an elaborate plan to broaden the base of selective buying in order that the power of the Negro consumer market can be used as a lever to pry open the door to wider employment opportunities. The Negro has learned his lesson well: "If you respect my dollar, then you must also respect my person." The advent of monstrous automation coupled with the Negro comprising the largest segment of America's semi-skilled and unskilled labor force, makes equal employment opportunities one of the priority concerns of the Negro community in 1964. The innovation for this year will be large-scale selective buying programs aimed at the giants in the consumer industry.

No Turn To Violence

I do not forsee any wide-spread turning of the Negro to violence. This will perhaps be a glowing commentary on the success of the nonviolent method in bringing about social transformation that produces tangible results. The last year's record has demonstrated that nonviolence is more than pious injunctions to do good for evil, that it is a practical technique that has maintained a sense of hope in the American Negro community that America can realize the dreams of the founding fathers. 1964 should compound the gains realized in 1963.

The SCLC *Bookshelf*

New & Current

» *Runaway to Heaven* by Johanna Johnston is the story of the life and times of Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was the author of the contrversal bestseller, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. There is much more to the life of Mrs. Stowe and her family than their struggle against slavery. Doubleday Publishers.

» *Jazz and the White Americans* by Neil Leonard. This book is not aimed at the ordinary jazz enthusiast, but to those who are interested in jazz from the sociological approach. The impact of jazz upon the American culture is the primary concern of the author. University of Chicago Press.

» *Negro Slavery in Louisiana* by Joe Gray Taylor. An interesting, well-researched, and generally objective book produces a good account of slavery in the state. Although much of the more brutal aspects of the institution is overlooked, no attempt is made to discount the devices used to keep Negroes enslaved.

» *An African Explains Apartheid* by Jordan K. Ngubane. The doctrine by which the South African government enforces the separation of its black and white citizens is critically analyzed by the author. He warns the world of racial tensions and further bloodshed. The greatest national powers are those united by moral values and not by race. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers.

» *The Adventure of America* edited by John Tobias and Savir Hoffecker. Although this supplementary history text was written primarily for schools,, it is a good book to be included in any home with children. Its most distinguishing feature is that it has exemplified the trend toward the inclusion of minority groups. Publishers are Bernard Geis Associates.

Available At SCLC

» *Strength To Love* by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publishers: Harper & Row. Price: $3.50

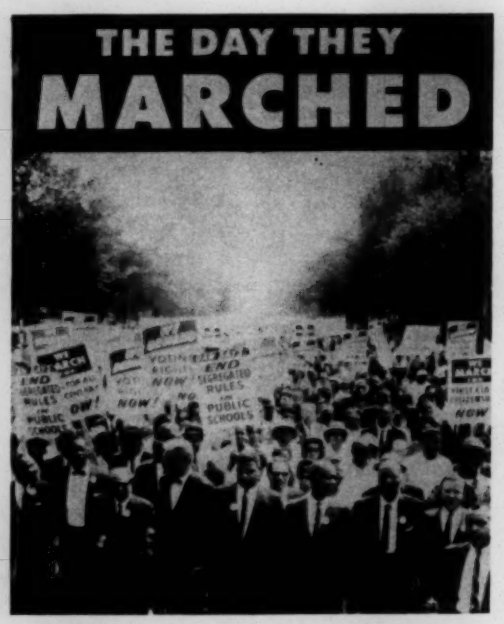
» *Stride Toward Freedom* by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publishers: Harper & Brothers Co. Price: $2.95

» *Crusader Without Violence* by L. D. Reddick. Publishers: Harper & Brothers. Price: $3.95

» *Echo In My Soul* by Septima Poinsette Clark. Publishers: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price: $4.50

» *The Desegregated Heart* by Sarah Patton Boyle. Publishers: William Morrow & Co. Price: $5.00

» *The Day They Marched,* edited by Doris Saunders. Publishers: Johnson Publishing Co. Price: $1.00



Cover Photo of booklet shows leaders at head of huge march on historic day of Aug. 28.

Booklet On 'March' Nears Sellout Mark

The 88-page, hard-paper-back pictorial booklet published by Johnson Publishing Co. on The March On Washington has reached a near sellout, and copies are being exhausted rapidly, it was disclosed in Chicago by Ebony-Jet Publisher John H. Johnson.

The booklet, entitled *The Day They Marched,* also on sale at the Atlanta offices of SCLC, has had similar brisk sales through SCLC's facilities, necessitating a re-order. More than 500 copies of the historical booklet were sold within a week after the first order was received.

Mostly Photos

The keepsake volume, which sells for $1.00, was edited by Mrs. Doris Saunders, librarian and director of the Book Division of Johnson Publishing Co. It is comprised mostly of candid photographs taken during the history-making August 28 March, in addition to an introduction by Ebony Senior Editor Lerone Bennett, author of the best seller, *Before The Mayflower,* and the memorable speech delivered by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Limited copies are still available at SCLC and may be obtained by writing the Atlanta offices at 334 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Oops! We Goofed

The last edition of the SCLC Newsletter carried a story that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s book, *Stride Toward Freedom,* had sold over a million copies since it was published in 1958. This is an incorrect figure. The book's total sales are over the 50,000 mark in hard-back cover in addition to more than a quarter-million sales in the paper-back edition, and Dr. King has received a gold-tooled edition of the book, signifying this milestone in sales. The million mark was confused with the gold record which is indicative of this sales volume. The editors regret the error.

The Poet's Pen

Challenge

Arise all black Americans
Assert your rights today.
Let not the threats of violence
Your courage cast away.
The dye is cast; the time is now
Your shackles break in two.
So stand and sit and kneel
Like fearless warriors who,
Are bent upon a labored task
To break the fettered chains
Placed there by greed and avarice
Another to restrain.
Stand now and bear no guilt or shame
And claim your rightful due.
Fight dauntlessly with courage now!
For right must see you through.

ROWENA SMITH MONTGOMERY
Cleveland, Ohio

New King Book Set For Spring

The forthcoming book by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., entitled, *Why We Can't Wait,* which had been planned for publication in 1963, has now been scheduled for Spring publication by Harper & Row. The book, an expansion of his now classic "Letter From Birmingham Jail," necessitated revision following the church bombing in Birmingham in which four children lost their lives. It will be Dr. King's third book in connection with the civil rights struggle.

A Call to Faith and Freedom
by
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Men, women and children have been quickened to pray, to march, to suffer imprisonment—even to face death—for the ideals and beliefs preached by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now, in his new book, Dr. King shares the convictions that guide his life and are inspiring a second revolution in America today. Don't miss this "Emancipation Proclamation" for our time.

STRENGTH TO LOVE
$3.50
HARPER & ROW, Publishers

Quote & Unquote

Dr. James W. Silver, professor of history at the University of Mississippi, commenting on outgoing Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett in a forum speech at Atlanta University: *"No man ever went into public office as ignorant as he did, and no man ever stayed in office for four years and is coming out as ignorant as he is."*

* * *

Louis Cummings, commenting in a Look Magazine article on Cleveland, Ohio's ghetto housing pattern for Negroes: *"You have to live where the white man leaves space for you. There isn't a piece of land in this city where a white man will let a black man buy like a man, even though the laws on the books are as right as the Bible."*

* * *

Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary, in an address before the Harvard Business Club: *"Too many northerners have fallen victim to the myth that Negroes are pushing too hard, going too fast. All you need to do is look at your own business establishments to see how few dark faces you have in your offices."*

* * *

A white man in Cleveland, Ohio, discussing his views on integration: *"The white man can live off the Negro, he can get every last dollar off them, but he can't live with them. They just don't come together. I believe this, and I've been around them for 15 years. I don't fight with them. I do business with them. I'm with them more than I am with my own family. But if one of them moved next door to me, I would run with my family. I would run every time they got close to me. I wouldn't stop running."*

* * *

John Durante Cooke, in a letter to the New York Daily News: *"I am sick and tired of reading [that] the Negro 'improve himself' before he dares demand the full equality that is his right. What we need in this country is some improvement in our white citizens, more than half of whom never graduated from high school."*

* * *

Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in a Washington, D. C., address: *"We in civil rights have made a grievous error in soft-pedaling the inter-marriage issue as it relates to the integration struggle. We must honestly face the fact that integration will bring inter-marriage. If we who are a part of the 'corpus' of Christ have reservations about it, prejudice is still in the throne room of our hearts. To oppose inter-marriage on any grounds is to deny the basic humanity of the Negro."*

Mr. Walker

Food Firm Taps Negro Market For The First Time In South

Mr. Smith

A marketing program, designed to reach the Southern Negro consumer of food products, has been launched for the first time in the South by the Best Foods Division of Corn Products Co. through its representative, Herman T. Smith Associates, Inc. of Washington, D. C. Best Foods is the world's largest food processors with 26 plants located throughout the world.

Smith, whose marketing-consultant firm has represented the company for more than a year, has launched his consumer program in Atlanta with a crew of four making visits to churches and ministerial groups to step up interest in Best Food products which include a variety of items from shoe polish to salad dressing. Some of the firm's food and consumer items are: Hellman's Mayonnaise, Skippy Peanut Butter, Mazola Corn Oil, Argo Corn Starches, Shinola Shoe Polish and Rit Tints and Dyes.

Smith is a pioneer among Negroes in the marketing consultant field and has had more than two decades of experience in representing firms manufacturing consumer products. He is under contract to Best Foods individually in addition to the firm which he heads.

Labor Dept. Outlaws Bias In Apprenticeship Programs In 22 States As Of Jan. 17

The U. S. Labor Department has issued the third and final draft of rules outlawing racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs, and effective January 17, the rules will apply directly in 22 states where the department's apprenticeship bureau registers the programs.

Indirectly, they will apply in the twenty-eight states, including New York, that have state apprenticeship agencies recognized by the Federal Government.

Three Methods

The rules allow three methods of picking apprentices for training:

1.) On the basis of qualification alone.

2.) In any manner in which equality of opportunity is demonstrated.

3.) By racial composition of the apprenticeship group, although no specific quotas are set.

The standards also provide a procedure under which any applicant or apprentice who believes he has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the bureau.

DIS 'N DATA

DID YOU KNOW . . . that the present **civil rights bill** pending in Congress has been in committee twice as long as it took for the **Constitution** of the U. S. to be written? At least that's what **Rep. Charles Weltner** of Atlanta claims, explaining that it only required four months to write the Constitution and that the civil rights bill has been tied up now for more than eight months . . . Or that Atlanta's **Negro population** has now increased to an estimated **40.1 per cent** of the city's nearly 500,000 population, but that no Negro has a seat on the 17-member city council . . . And that 1963 was a record-breaking year for the passage of **anti-discrimination laws** among states. The **American Jewish Congress** issued a 25-page report stating that 25 states adopted a total of **45 bills** and **three constitutional provisions** aimed at outlawing discrimination.

• • •

HAVE YOU HEARD . . . that Los Angeles' **Dr. A. A. Peters,** president of the local chapter of the **Western Christian Leadership Conference,** SCLC's affiliate, has been fortunate enough to engage the famed gospel singer-evangelist **Cleophus Robinson** from St. Louis to conduct his revival services the week of Feb. 2-7 at his Los Angeles **Victory Baptist Church**? Rev. Robinson recently was given two hours to leave the Mississippi town of Inverness after whites overheard him placing a long distance call to the Atlanta offices of **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**

Rev. Robinson

• • •

HAVE YOU READ . . . that report by SCLC's Regional Representative **Dr. Milton A. Reid** in Petersburg, Va., on how he happened to get defeated in his bid for the **Virginia Senate** in the Eighth Senatorial District. It contains such irregularities as this noted by Reid: "During the early morning hours a blue box was set up for **Negro ballots**; a white box was set up for **white voters**. By the time Dr. Reid arrived in Blackstone, the blue box, including the ballots, had disappeared. When the ballots were counted, the blue box was still absent."

With the Affiliates

C. T. Vivian, Director

Suffolk, Virginia

The Independent Voters League, the SCLC affiliate in Suffolk and Nansemond County, voted to support the Riddick brothers morally, politically and financially.

Moses A. Riddick, executive secretary of the SCLC affiliate, was elected to the board of supervisors and formally seated on December 29, 1963. As a result the city is split politically. The present situation revolves around two points: 1.) The five-man board could not agree on a chairman. The faction opposing Negro support could not get a three-to-two vote against the Riddick faction. 2.) John Riddick, the first deputy sheriff in Virginia, was removed from office by the police chief. Negroes interpret this as a retaliatory political move against the popular Negro family.

The Independent Voters League is considering a recall of the fired sheriff, and have pledged themselves not to re-elect the city treasurer in 1967.

There are 22,000 Negroes and only 11,000 whites in the county. They need money for poll taxes. That is the only thing that keeps Negroes from having a greater part in the politics of Suffolk and Nansemond County. Supporting affiliates, and friends are asked to send special poll tax contributions.

Savannah, Georgia

Once in the national headlines, this city continues to move at an ever-increasing pace. Our SCLC affiliate, headed by Hosea L. Williams, is working on jobs, voter registration, citizenship education, selective buying, and is planning an 18-county non-violent workshop.

The push of the movement and a selective buying program by the Chatham County Crusade For Voters was able to gain 62 jobs for Negroes. They were hired by stores in sales positions.

The Georgia Unit has plans for 6,000 new voters. Hosea Williams and Ben Clark work on the fact that votes change things. They figure the 6,000 will offset "conservatives and John Birchers, and make Chatham County the finest in Georgia."

The Reverend James Pryne from Illinois State Teachers College led an inter-racial, instructional group of college students on a goodwill voter registration tour. SCLC introduced Rev. Pryne to C.C.C.V.

Every organization is asked to hold a non-violent workshop using the services of SCLC specialist Reverend James Lawson. C.C.C.V. is drawing people from 18 counties and will meet at Dorchester Center.

South Hill, Virginia

Resegregation was prevented. They call it the "Miracle of South Hill." Outside of a town and in a county considered one of the worst in Virginia, 14 Negroes walked off their jobs, and, with friends, picketed a Horne's restaurant. The entire crew moved as one because the manager resegregated the restaurant.

As a result of their action, Mr. Edward Oberstar, of the national Horne's chain, said they would serve and seat all Negroes. The manager, however, refused to rehire the crew. Negroes throughout the county organized, picketed and began the reorganization of Mecklenburg County.

Dr. Milton Reid, SCLC Regional Representative, almost single-handedly negotiated the situation to victory. Over half the crew was put to work immediately and all others are expected to be back in a few weeks.

During the first week the Reverend Curtis Harris, state president, and I were on the scene and helped encourage, organize and picket.

Hopewell, Virginia

This city has been involved in an economic withdrawal since before Christmas. The trade is being sent to Richmond until the merchants hire Negroes. The citizens have cooperated and results are expected soon.

Negro History Week Should Make Note: 'A War Fought With Love Can Be Won'

By Carole Hoover

As we approach National Negro History Week (Feb. 9-16) we must take an evaluative look at our past, a keen look at the present and an interrogative look at the future. As we look at our past, present and future, the name, Martin Luther King, Jr., makes an indelible mark. We realize subconsciously that our forefathers in the past were laying the foundation for a Martin Luther King, Jr. They were not aware of the fact that our "20th century Moses" would carry the name. However, they did have an awareness that someone would deliver enslaved persons, both black and white, from the bondage of segregation.

As we look at the present in our approach to the observance of National Negro History Week, we see the beliefs of Martin Luther King in action. We see Negroes en masse in a mammoth March on Washington—a quarter of a million Negroes gathered in the interest of Freedom, the kind of freedom for which our forefathers worked. On the day of August 28th, individuals of all nationalities and faiths gathered to hear the moral Leader of the Civil Rights struggle speak of a dream—an American Dream.

Part Of Our History

Indeed, this is a part of our Negro History. It is an intricate part of the history that we are making prior to the "Washington March" in the Johannesburg of the South—Birmingham, Alabama. There we are able to see some 3,300 individuals fill the jails and transform dingy cells into havens of dignity. Under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., we see civil rights devotees from all parts of America stand in readiness to venture into the Southland to help break the vicious circle of segregation in one of the most hate-filled cities in the world. This is our present.

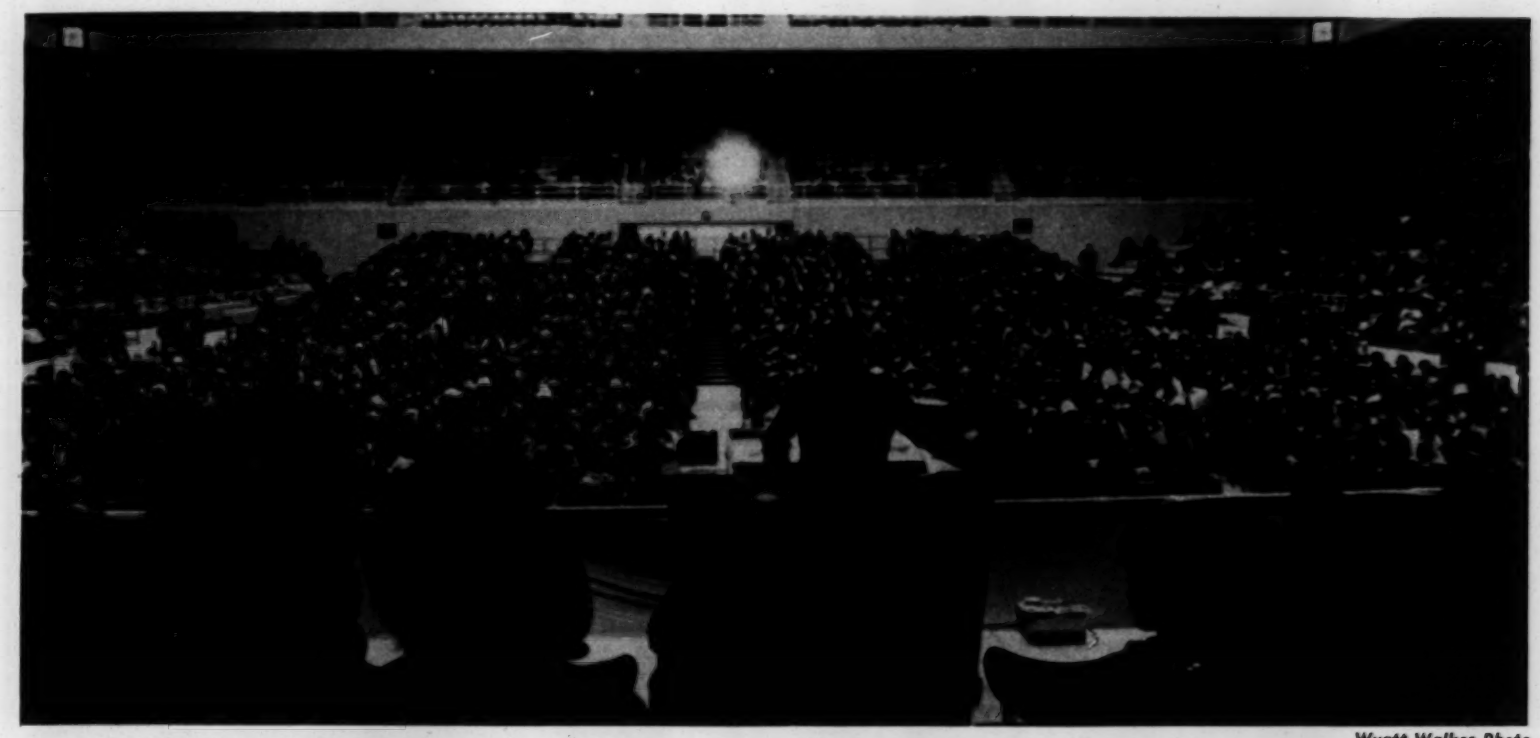
We are involved in a tremendous struggle which has many ramifications. And out of all of the dilemmas of 1963, after losing seven or more lives for the civil rights struggle, we are still able to hear a voice, a very distinct voice say: "Love Your Enemy." We hear this same voice clearly say meet physical force with soul force. Love is both the imperative and ultimate factor in this struggle for human dignity.

Envision Freedom

As we look at our future with an interrogative stare we are able to envision complete freedom. We will be able to fully realize what nonviolence and passive resistance really mean. We will be able to see that a war fought with love can be won. In our future we will be able to experience the freedom and brotherhood for which our forefathers fought—that same freedom that Martin Luther King, Jr., is leading us to through a great nonviolent revolution.

This is our lot. As we look at our heritage and achievements we are able to see why we have a history of significance.

CONFERENCE SPEAKER—After addressing a joint session of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice, SCLC's Wyatt Tee Walker chats with several of groups' leaders during Washington, D. C. meet. They are from left: Raymond Hilliard, NCCIJ president, the late Rev. John LaFarge of New York, and Mother Teresa of Danville, Va.



Wyatt Walker Photo

BALTIMORE HOLDS RECORD RALLY—With more than 8,000 persons in attendance at the new city auditorium in Baltimore, Maryland, on Dec. 19, a new record attendance mark was set for the South at a civil rights rally. Here, Dr. King addresses the huge mass meeting, which was sponsored by the local clergy, community civic groups and principally the Prince Hall Masons.

SCLC Makes Gains In Williamston, N. C.; Desegregation Reached On Eight Fronts

After almost six months of Demonstrations in Williamston, North Carolina, demands for desegregation of public facilities were partially met at year's end by this city's administration, which agreed to abolish discrimination against Negroes in eight specific areas.

The demonstrations, which began on June 30th under the leadership of Southern Christian Leadership Conference Field Secretary Golden A. Frinks and Regional Representative F. H. LeGarde, ultimately led to an economic boycott by the city's Negroes who constitute more than 50 per cent of the population of this coastal city of some 6,000 persons. This, according to leaders in the area, was a major factor in causing the city to make desegregation changes.

Mayor A Target

The agreed-upon changes, as announced by Mayor N. C. Greene, himself a target of the city's Negro discontent, are as follows:

1.) Integration of Hospitals (wards, employment, etc.).
2.) Discontinue annual $3,000 allocation to private library with aim of building a public library for use by all citizens.
3.) Businesses to adopt fair employment practice (Three department stores already have hired Negro clerks.)
4.) Courtesy titles to be used in addressing Negroes.
5.) Tax books to be integrated.
6.) Vocational Training-Industrial school to be integrated (one Negro, John Smalls, already has been enrolled.)
7.) Public schools to be integrated by September.
8.) All "colored-white" signs to be removed from public places.

700 Demonstrators

The major thrust of SCLC's efforts to desegregate Williamston was provided by the Williamston chapter of the organization whose president is Mrs. Sarah Small. At various times the SCLC chapter was able to muster as many as 700 demonstrators in their nonviolent protest marches, which were resisted by the city's police who almost immediately resorted to brutality with the use of clubs against children and adults.

National attention was focused on the coastal city on November 12th when fifteen ministers from the Boston, Massachusetts area joined the demonstrators in a mass march on city hall, which resulted in the jailing of 50 participants. The ministers refused bond, subsequently fasted at intervals to punctuate their earnestness before finally being released in early December.

Frinks Jailed

Meanwhile, SCLC Field Secretary Golden A. Frinks, who had spearheaded the anti-segregation movement in the eastern North Carolina City, was given a six-month jail sentence on a "worthless check" charge. Previously he had been given a suspended sentence on charges of delaying and obstructing an officer in addition to a speeding charge.

Frinks remained in jail over the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, but is scheduled to come up for a hearing in Washington, N. C., shortly on a Habeas Corpus writ prepared by SCLC attorneys. It is expected that he will then be freed.

Students Denied Service; 14 Walk Off Diner Jobs

Fourteen of 16 employees of the Horne's Restaurant in South Hill, Va., walked off their jobs on Sunday, January 5, after four Negro college students were refused service. The facility had been desegregated July 3, 1963, at the intervention of Milton A. Reid, State Regional Representative for SCLC and Curtis W. Harris, SCLC State President.

No plans had been made by the employees and no organization was behind their actions.

(See 'With The Affiliates', Page 10)

Lest We Forget In 1964

(Editor's Note: With the civil rights bill still upcoming in Congress, it might be well to reflect on a portion of the late President Kennedy's defense of civil rights in his memorable speech delivered in June of 1963.)

He said:

"If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public; if he cannot send his children to the best public school available; if he cannot vote for public officials who represent him; if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? Who among us would then be content with counsels of patience and delay?"

Letters To SCLC

Finds Fear; Learns Love

Dear Sirs:

After six days in Williamston, North Carolina, two main impressions remain. The first is fear as I have never experienced it. The second is love. Never before have I been a part of a group which was more acceptive and supportive. I was immediately taken into the redemptive fellowship of the movement, as were all of its members, and made to feel the power of forgiving love. The fellowship of our Lord Jesus Christ as it is expressed in churches today can be disillusioning and discouraging. At times I have wondered if there is any relationship at all. Now I know what can be. I met, sang, talked and prayed with a congregation of people who had been beaten, jailed, shot at, and in every possible way abused, but when they met together, their songs and talk were of joy, and freedom, and love. It is these moments which carried people through the terrific tensions and fears of day-to-day living in Williamston.

It doesn't make sense. But, to those who were *outside*, neither did the early church. More than anything else, in Williamston I found a meaning in a living body of Christians.

What does this mean? What answers does this provide? I am not at all sure I have any idea even of what questions it really raises. I may say that until church members are jailed and beaten and persecuted this fellowship cannot exist. It may mean that we should have Christians in jail in Indianapolis and Boston; that we should stand apart from the society which engulfs us. Possibly the church will have to disassociate itself from the split-level and the two-car garage. Or possibly none of these. It might even mean that young seminary students who insist on writing letters about such things should do a little genuine sacrificing themselves. I honestly am not sure of the final meaning of all of this.

LARRY ROOD
Andover Newton Theological Seminary
Newton Center, Mass.

'Daughter Can Marry A Negro'

Dear Friends,

Some of my friends in the organizations working toward peace have charged that the leaders of the Soviet Union are also imbued with instincts for racial superiority, that though they preach racial equality and political equality regardless of skin color; that in their individual relations with colored races this indefinite pride for possession of white skin is apparent to those who have colored skins.

I am skeptical of this charge since I believe that economic determinism is at the root of racial segregation and is the causative factor in the process of racial segregation. I am of Finnish origin, and though not ashamed of that derivation, neither do I feel that my white skin is of any significance in a determination of my human qualifications.

To me, personally, skin color is a very unimportant consideration. I have been asked countless times, "Would you have your daughter marry a Negro?" And I have always replied, "Why of course. That is a matter for her to decide. No business at all of mine." I would, myself, have married a Negro had I found one who wanted me and found me acceptable as a life's partner. Colored folk happen to be very attractive to me, and I consider it a matter of individual taste entirely, and not worthy of political debate.

JOHN KANGAS
Cornish Star Rt.
Windsor, Vermont

Speech To Help Community

Dear Rev. King:

I am a junior at Old Town High School. For my junior exhibition speech and later for the state contest, if I am chosen, I would like to present the speech which you made in Washington during the March on Washington.

Let me explain that the students and some of the citizens of our community are not really concerned with the problem that you are facing in helping your people. I would like to bring an awareness of the problem through presenting your speech. I am keenly interested in your approach to the problem.

STEVE COFFIN
Stillwater, Maine

Hopes For Progress

Dear Rev. King:

I hope the New Year will bring new progress towards the dissolution of racial hate in the United States. Your movement, to me, offers the most promise to this nation in the attainment of this objective.

May the God who sustains you and gives you faith in your struggle against prejudice and irrational bigotry be unstinting in His assistance to you during this New Year.

ELLIOTT B. POLLOCK
Moderne Palace Hotel
Paris, France

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution.....

Send to: SCLC
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

SCLC *Newsletter*
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

RETURN REQUESTED

file

JAN 13 1964

WPM

Weekend Magazine/Perspectives

January 10, 1964.

Dear Mr. Carey;

Many thanks for your letter of January 8, and for the lead you gave me earlier, which enabled me to track down Gordon Harris through his parents in Washington. In fact I received some color shots from him only a few days ago which I think we might be able to use. I shall send you a copy of the magazine when the article is published.

Again, I very much appreciate all your help and wish you and CORE well in your work.

Sincerely,
Philip Smith.

PS/nl

Philip Smith

Statement by New York *CORE* Chapters on School Integration

January 16, 1964

CORE is devoted to the fight for an integrated society through nonviolent direct action, and for a basic social and economic change in the condition of minority groups—in housing, employment and education. The 1954 Supreme Court decision, *Brown* vs. *the Board of Education of Topeka,* pointed out the necessity for integration in education. The Supreme Court held that segregated schools are inherently inferior and that the education a student receives in the segregated school has a negative effect on his personality. There can be no doubt that the segregated school cannot, even under the best circumstances, overcome the destructive effects which the society outside the classrom inflicts on the individual. The white student in the artificial atmosphere of the segregated classroom is led to think that he is superior because he goes to a separate school; he does not learn how to live with the other people with whom he must share this world.

New York State Commissioner of Education Allen this summer called for local school boards across the state who have a racial imbalance in their schools to attempt to get a 50/50 racial balance. In order to accomplish this and to meet the needs of New York City students, the Board of Education must make integration top-priority, and come up with a positive program for integrating now.

On September 5, 1963 the Board of Education, the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Education and the City Commission for Human Rights, in the presence of Stanley Lowell (chairman of the Commission), signed a written agreement with the Board of Education that the Board would submit a tentative report and plan for integration by December 1, 1963, and that a final plan for integration of the New York City schools would be available by February 1964. The plans, with a timetable for integration, were to be worked out in consultation with the Civil Rights organizations and were to "include provisions for a substantial, realistic and working program of integration in every school district in September 1964." The Board has failed to live up to this agreement.

Even a quick look at the state of education in New York City will show why parents are so angry. It is a dreary picture of a system that handicaps our children and then discharges them into the city streets with little preparation for meeting the harsh reality that they quickly come up against when they try to get a job.

New York City schools are segregated and understaffed; they are overcrowded and under-equipped. Thousands of classrooms are greatly overcrowded. Many of the school buildings are ancient and deteriorated; many are unsafe. Many teachers are inadequately trained and methods are outdated; they are still underpaid and burdened with non-classroom chores. Many teachers are demoralized and fail to understand the problems that children have in the 1960's. Curricula, particularly in social studies and history, do not satisfy the needs of our multi-ethnic group city population.

CORE is deeply concerned that:

30% of all teachers and 50% of those in minority group schools are substitutes.

that in just the last six years the number of almost completely segregated elementary and junior high schools has more than doubled, from 77 in 1958 to 165 presently.

that 239 school buildings currently in use were built before 1910.

that over 70% of junior high school mathematics teaching positions are filled by substitutes and teachers trained in other fields.

that the class size in New York City is the largest in the country, the size of classes in elementary and high schools has continued to rise over the last ten years.

There is every reason for New Yorkers to be dissatisfied with this second-rate educational system.

With Negro and Puerto Rican children constituting 41% of public school enrollment, we might expect to find about that percentage in each school. But there are 320 of 581 elementary schools 90% or more segregated and 70 of 136 junior high schools which are 85% or more segregated. Even on the junior high level where children travel to school, 55% of minority children attend schools which are 75% or more segregated.

The effect of segregated schools on Negro and Puerto Rican children can no longer be disputed. The Public Education Association in their 1956 study found that the arithmetic and reading achievement levels of minority group sixth graders were two years behind their white contemporaries; eighth graders were three years behind. More recent studies by Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, the Brooklyn Parents Worshop for Equality in New York City Schools, and the Urban League of Greater New York found that the achievement gap has widened.

In the last six years there has been a 102% increase of almost completely Negro and Puerto Rican schools in relation to the total number of schools. This increase can be only partly attributed to the 34.4% increase in the ratio of Negro and Puerto Rican children to the entire school population. The City administration through the City Planning Commission's placement of public housing in segregated areas is also to blame. But foremost responsible is the Board of Education, for:

1) **Allowing the City Planning Commission to select the sites for construction which, since June, 1959, produced 38 segregated schools out of a total of 45. Twenty of the 26 schools presently under construction are in segregated neighborhoods. Thirty of the 51 schools included in the 1963-64 Capital Budget for Advanced Planning and/or Site Selection will be in segregated neighborhoods.**

2) **Allowing gerrymandered school district lines which prevent integration.**

3) **Failing to come up with a positive plan for integration.**

CORE insists that the education of children in this city be greatly improved, that the basic underlying problems be attacked, and that every child be provided with a decent classroom situation so that he can get the maximum benefits from his education. We believe that this can be accomplished for the children of New York City (black and white) only if the kind of classroom situation is created where all children are integrated without regard to ability-level (as established by artificial tests), and where Negro, White, Puerto Rican, and other minority children begin going to school together in the early grades. To do this the class size must be significantly reduced so that each child can get the personal attention that he or she needs in order to make the educational experience most profitable to him. These programs must be begun immediately on the lower grade levals and where they can be implemented on the higher grades they should also be started this year.

To achieve quality, integrated education in our public schools the Board must develop and implement a dynamic, comprehensive program. The following points should be included in the overall plan:

I. *Timetable:* In an agreement between the Board of Education and the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools in the presence of the City Commission on Human Rights, the Board of Education obligated itself to submit a plan for the integration of public schools in New York. This plan must provide substantial integration in every district beginning with the school year of September, 1964. Until the Board presents this timetable as evidence that it is immediately and specifically confronting the task of integration, the civil rights groups of this city must continue to prepare for a boycott on February 3, 1964.

We firmly believe the basic responsibility for implementation rests with the Board of Education, not with local school boards. As a basis for consultation and in order to make clear to the public our position we are submitting what we consider to be the basic ingredients of an effective timetable, the details of which should be developed and approved jointly by the Board and representatives of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools with periodic progress reports presented to the Committee.

II. *Class Size:* In the last seven years average class sizes have increased in elementary and high schools. Integrated, heterogeneous classes of no more than 15 children aid in the full development of each child. If 1 master teacher and 2 assistants are used, then the maximum class size should not be over 30.

The number of classroom teacher's aides and clerical workers must be increased so that trained teachers can be freed and provide personal instruction and guidance.

Full utilization of available classroom space is necessary. Bussing may be necessary to insure proper use of existing facilities, so that every child will have a seat to sit in and so that class size can be reduced in highly populated areas.

III. *School Zones:* The present school zones must be withdrawn to maximize integration. A substantial number of schools can be integrated immediately by redrawing zone lines. The Princeton Plan must be used whenever possible to begin integration among the young children. (A Princeton Plan pairs two neighboring elementary schools so that all the Kindergatren to third grade teachers and children are in one school and all the 4th to 6th grade teachers and children are in the other.)

Junior high schools and high schools can be better integrated by changing the feeder patterns that determine which elementary schools send their students to the high schools. Most high school students and many of our junior high students already travel long distances. These students should be immediately integrated.

New school sites should be selected by the Board of Education (not the City Planning Commission) to provide for the maximum possible integration. Also, a less bureaucratic and less time consuming method for getting approval for construction of new schools must be worked out by the mayor. Many new schools are needed now.

In working out the details of all these proposals the Board of Education should work in cooperation with the City-Wide Committee for Integration to insure that the plan for Integration truly reflects the needs of the minority community.

IV. *Staff:* There should be significant improvements in the training, selection and promotion processes for teachers and supervisors.

The Board of Education should work closely with the Board of Higher Education to guarantee that there will be thousands of additional licensed teachers to effectuate a significant reduction in class size. Many of them should be Negro and Puerto Rican.

The Board should insure that the Board of Examiners no longer uses southern drawls or Spanish accents to exclude otherwise capable teachers.

There should be a significant increase in salary in order to provide the incentive for many more people to become teachers.

The Board should actively recruit teachers from every walk of life and ethnic grouping. This is most important at the level of promotion and selection of supervisors.

The Board should offer courses for those willing to become supervisors.

There should be in-service credit courses in Negro history, sociology and in the effects of discrimination on children in order to give teachers a better understanding of the role of minority groups in American life.

Courses in Spanish should be required for teachers in training and should be provided for regular teachers for in-service credit.

V. *Special Services and Staff:* At the present time there must be a significant increase in the number of specialized personnel: remedial reading teachers, guidance counselors, psychologists, etc. They should be assigned in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the students of each school.

Some special services will also be required such as after-school study centers for those children who do not have the space at home to study in.

Guidance counselors should be required to acquaint minority students with the present needs and openings in the school system, and should encourage exploration of new openings and opportunities. They should also be required to take courses in Negro history, sociology and the effects of segregation on the personality. Specialist groups should be integrated with qualified personnel from minority groups.

VI. *Curriculum and Texts:* The Board of Education must keep its promise to revise curriculum and texts so as to accurately show the minority community in its current and historic role in American life.

VII. *Remedial Programs:* Generations of students have passed through the school system and were hindered in their full development by the bad quality of the education which they received. In order to correct these bad effects, there should be a full scale remedial program. This program should provide courses in all basic subjects and skills where needed. These classes should be conducted during the school day and should have special funds set aside for them. Teachers can be provided by training those who are available now. The students who are allowed to take the courses should be chosen on the basis of need and not on the basis of first come first serve.

VIII. *Scholarships:* Scholarships are badly needed and should be provided to children who are potential dropouts because of economic need. We must provide a real alternative for the student who wants to leave school to contribute to the family income.

IX. *School Board Representation:* The Board of Education is supposed to reflect the community it represents, therefore the need is felt for greater participation by Negro, Puerto Rican and other minority group leaders and for those who represent points of view other than the prevailing one. There should be membership on the Board of Education by those who believe in integration of the school system.

X. *Monetary Commitment:* We call upon the Mayor and Governor to cease avoiding their responsibilities to provide the Board of Education with funds ample to carry out the above programs.

File

January 23, 1964

Hannah Storrs, Chairman
Rochester CORE
Box 9555 Midtown Station
Rochester, New York

Dear Hannah:

I will be coming in to Rochester on Wednesday, January 29th American Flight #249 at 6:02 PM.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
Director
PROGRAM DEPT.

NH/ss

JAN 22 1964

Rochester CORE
Box 9555, Midtown Station
January 13, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

We would like to have the names of the chairmen of the CORE groups from upstate New York. If you have such a list available we would appreciate your sending us one. } send name

We would also like some information as to what happened at the Syracuse regional meeting on Sunday January 5th.

Sincerely yours,
Hannah Stokes
President, Rochester CORE

Will be up Jan 24 in

Same M
Corrected
Address 1-22-64

January 31, 1964

Rochester CORE
Stuart Campbell
130 Raleigh St.
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Campbell:

We are pleased to be able to tell you that Ronald Corwin has been appointed to service the up-state New York CORE chapters. As you may know, Ron is an active member of the Syracuse CORE chapter, and has been working with them on their various projects. He will be available on a part-time basis only, as he still has responsibilities connected with his school work at Syracuse University.

Ron is planning to visit all the chapters in your area as soon as possible, and will be in touch with you. If your chapter has any needs or problems that require prompt attention, please contact him at 1600 E. Genessee St. in Syracuse, phone # 474-3074. Also, if you know of people in the up-state area who are interested in having a CORE chapter in their community, please put them in touch with the National Office, and with Ron.

I am sure this extended servicing of your chapter will help strengthen the CORE program in your community and that the closer connection between [redacted] and a National Office representative will help us to be more aware of your needs, desires, and progress.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
cc: Ron Corwin

STUDENT BODY ASSOCIATION
COLGATE ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL
1100 SOUTH GOODMAN STREET
ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

Enc. 50.00

MAR 4 1964

file Rochester

Archie Allen

Dear Norman:

Find enclosed a check for fifty dollars($50.00), from the Rochester Chapter of the Congress Of Racial Equality. It is given with the hope that it can in some way be used to replace the funds used in the construction of the upper New York State conference, of C.O.R.E. chapters. We found the conference to have been very stimulatung and have profitted grately from it. It is our hope that there can be more such conferences.

Yours truly

Roch. CORE

Hannah Storrs, Pres.

Archie Allen III

Archie Allen III, Tres,

Rochester CORE

Chairman
Hannah Storrs
137 Cody Street
Rochester, New York
ID-6-1996

Vice-Chairman
Elinor Lerner
160 Oakland Street
Rochester
GR 3-5613

Secretary
Ruth Tyler
1321 Highland Avenue
Rochester
CH 4-3215

Treasurer
Archibald Allen
1100 S. Goodman Street
Rochester
Br 1-9789

Housing
Peter Tolliver
42 Varinna Drive
Rochester
CH4-8788

Education
Charles Siegel
387 Arnett Blvd.
BE 5-5925
Rochester

Employment

Don Feinfeld
Box 5341
University of Rochester
Rochester
Ch 4-8200

Marcia--
Buffalo is, of course, in deep transition.
Utica will be having elections very soon but they do not expect a major reshuffling. They will forward the information to you.

easy--

Ron

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Office	N ame	Address	Phone
Chairman	Beth Cooper	16 Canterbury Rd., N. H.	RA 4-7476
Vice-Chairman	Joe Rivers	106 Riverside Dr., Utica	797-3688
Secretary	Arthea Kempf	1501 Taylor Ave., Utica	RE 3-2694
Secretary	Pearl Engram	3A-24W Washington Cts., Utica	RE 2-7614
Treasurer	Justin Leiber	14 Watson Pl.	---------
Chairman, Housing Committee	Vince Perry	301 Mortimer St. Apt. #4 Utica	SW 7-3911
Chairman, Employment Committee	~~Donald Novick~~ Robt Hammon	~~53 Paris Rd., N. H.~~ Deland Dr., Utica	~~RE 3-1492~~ 735-8489
Pub. Relations	Dick Gilbert	109 Clinton St. Utica	SW 7-0822
Ed. Chairman	Ed Wilson	Mortimer St., Utica	SW 73911

~~Did you call~~

Anne Jr
3/64

CORE Done 3/64

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

OFFICERS List

Chairman - OTIS COWART
2469 McKenna Ave
Niagara Falls, N.Y
Ber 4-4817

Vice Chairman - Robert Porter
9541 Thompkins Ave
Niagara Falls, N.Y

Second-Vice Chairman - Miss Geraldine Isom

Secretary — Miss Helen Davis

TREASURER — MR. Eddie Ashley

PARLIAMENTARIAN — MR Casper L. Jordan
2904 22nd St
Ber 5-4426

Housing Chairman - MR Kenneth Hoffman
4415 Lewiston Rd
Ber 42659

Education Chairman — MR. Robert Porter
9541 Thompkins Ave
Niagara Falls, N.Y

Employment Chairman - MR. Richard Ward
25-F Center Court

Publicity Chairman - MR Casper L Jordan
2904 22nd St
Niagara Falls
Ber 5-4426

~~Tell them to~~

William L. Moore Chapter, CORE
110 Susquehana Street,
Binghamton, N.y.
~~XXX~~ Tel: 723- 9142

J. David Armstrong, Chairman
3 Lydia St, Binghamton
RA 4- 3058

Martin Nachsin, Vice Chairman,
Membership
52 Moore Ave, Bing.
RA 3- 9153

Bruce McDuffie, Secretary
21 Moore Ave, Bing.
~~XXX~~ RA 4- 3066

John Hightower, Treasurer
21 Parsons St, Binghamton
RA 3- 2082

Adrienne Bennett, Employment Comm.
123 Crary Ave, Bing
SW 7- 9428

Kent Thompson, Housing Comm.
Knapp Hill Road
Castle Creek, N.Y.
643 - 2373

Al Whitfield, Education Comm.
10 Marilyn Ave, Bing.
RA 3- 9447

Billie Anderson, Speaker's Bureau
11 Sanford St. Bing.
RA 4- 7748

Gisela Dewees, Publicity
11 Howard Ave, Bing.
RA 2- 7579

Robert Powell, Human Rights Strategy Comm (ad hoc)
475 West Beecher Hill Rd,
Owego, N.Y.
MU 7- 3190.

James Taft, Survey Comm.
R.D. 2, Fredrick Rd
Johnson City, N.Y.
748- 9943

Rosie Morton, CORE Office
36 Orton Ave, Bing.
SW 7- 0577

Jo Ann Royer, Telephone Comm
Fall Brooke Rd.
Conklin, N.Y.
724- 9943.

Done JZ 3/64

~~Dist the list ever~~

[July 30, 1964 mf]

TO: JAMES MCCAIN, Department of Organizations

FROM: JIMMY MCDONALD, Staff Assistant, Community Relations

SUBJECT: Rochester CORE

Thursday, July 30th, I arrived in Rochester and met with the Executive Board of Rochester CORE. Since we had heard a report given by Jane Gleicher, I felt that it would be wise to talk to all of the people involved, but first of course , talk to the Chairman. It was the Chairman's feeling that there should be a meeting of the Executive Board, which she called.

All of the persons on the Executive Board were present, except for Chuck Siegal and Peter Tolliver. The Board began to discuss some of its problems which turned out to be very trivial. There seems to be nothing wrong with the group except that they need more supervision and help on creating a program that will be acceptable to the community. I think this is the basis of the problem. The report given in the office, was, in my opinion, based on a personal relationship with a male and a female member of CORE rather than any large problem that the group itself cannot handle.

I would agree that we have some strong personalities within the group, but these people are not disruptive in that they are willing to work on the program that is proposed by the membership, but rather feel frustrated that they don't have a program to work on and that there is not enough activity in CORE to restrain this exhuberance. I feel that Norma Wagner and Ruth Tyler are very strong personalities, and I am sure that there are times when they become unbearable to each other and sometime to the group, but I think in all fairness to the group and to these people, they seem to be the most respected in terms of their contributions to CORE, and their willingness to do the work that others cannot do.

The group, itself (Executive Board, as far as I could see) has no real concept as to how to structure the membership, in general. It seems to me that if we could get a

field secretary to spend perhaps a month with the group, we would see a darn good group, but until they see someone of national stature, they are going to continue at the snail-pace that they are going. They do have some influence in the community, however, this influence is very light, but exactly what CORE has done is not known. Perhaps with the opening of the office in the ghetto they will have a more definite role to play in the community which will help them in identifying themselves with the problems. Thus far, the office has not done this, and this is due, of course, to many problems which cannot be solved even by the National office.

The Rioting

If the office was closed during the height of the rioting it was because everyone who was in charge was on the streets. At this point CORE did make itself known in the community. There were people on the streets during the rioting and from what I can see, made a positive contribution. When the rioting began to move into the central part of town, it was through the efforts of CORE people that this did not happen. There were CORE people talking with the rioters, asking them to go home or go anywhere, but to leave the area. They were successful in keeping the Negroes from moving forward and in fact, did get them back a 3 to 4 block radius, and would have succeeded in getting them back further, had not the policemen allowed the whites (from another community) * to continue to taunt the Negroes.

(approx 300)

There were CORE members who were in constant contact with the rioters in other areas and who have continued contact with these groups. The feeling was, and I agree, that no one would have been safe in the office at that time, nor would I have suggested that they open it during that period.

It could be pointed out that CORE evidently has some influence in the community, inasmuch as there was no destruction to the CORE office. This does not mean,

* see report on riot

however, that there was not that element who felt that CORE, like all the rest of them, should have gone. But there was that equalizing force that felt that "CORE was trying to help the Negro". When it was pointed out that a large percentage of its members are white, the rioter said "I know, but at least they are trying to do something." I think that this might be where Rochester CORE was saved.

My recommendations are, therefore:

1. That Rochester CORE have Executive Board Meetings regularly and that they come to the membership with an Agenda, and stick to it.

2. That there be no other charter given to any other CORE chapter in Monroe County until Rochester CORE is on its feet. This means, no charters to any group within the Rochester area.

3. That as soon as possible a field secretary be assigned to Rochester for a period no less than one month to that chapter.

The Constitution of the CORE chapter seems to be weak in some areas or perhaps it is simply just not followed through as much as possible. In any event, I would suggest that whoever is assigned would work on this.

MEMORANDUM

July 31/64

To: Jim McCain

From: Jimmie McDonald

Subject: Rochester Riots

I arrived in Rochester, 8:00 AM on July 30th (Thursday). ~~Not being~~ able to contact anyone at that early hour, I took a tour of the ~~area~~ complete area in which the rioting occurred.

This area is divided into 2 sections: Section 1, as I approached it, would be Joseph Avenue, from Central Avenue to Clifford Avenue and spread in a radius of 2 full ~~#####~~ streets, parallel to Joseph Avenue.

In this area I noticed that almost every merchant's window had been broken by the rioters. There was some burnings of buildings, but this seemed to have been kept at a minimum by the rioters. Many of the buildings that were smashed, seemed to have been done not out of hostility towards the white community, but basically because of the personal resentment of both Negro and white. Example: There ~~#####~~ were ~~both~~ Negroes and whites seen fighting the policemen ~~in~~ on numerous occasions. There was also a question as to what really

-continued-

brought the white community into the actual conflict.

I managed to have been in the area where the original "fight" took place. According to a report that I got, which I will attempt to give you, as related by a CORE member, ##### who is active in the community and also has access to this type of information. And from all of the people that I have spoken to, this report seems to be the most cohesive: ##########

"A young man in his middle teens attended a block dance sponsored by one of the Neighborhood Committees. ########## The committee is a group of women in the Joseph Avenue area who get together to raise money for playground areas for the children of the ~~predominantly~~ Negro populated area. They sponsored a Block Dance last Friday Evening, July 24th. The dance was going along pretty well until about 11:30 when a young man, obviously intoxicated, began jostling and being annoying. Police came to remove him from the dance area. He resisted and a policeman handcuffed him. During the stepping around and people looking on, he accidently stepped back too far (so it is said) and stepped on a policeman behind him. The policeman jostled him back, pushing him forward suddenly. At this movement, several police standing ########## about 20 feet away, ran to them and began beating him about the head and shoulders. At this point, and not before did many of the many persons - probably more than 50 - rush into the middle of the street to the aid of the boy. Then the melee began. The police pushing them back, the crowd resisting. It is said that at this point one of the policeman telephoned for the K-9 wagon (being a police car with dogs) and the car soon arrived. It has not been established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the dogs were used, but it is of general opinion that they were there.

The melee ensued and ### about 3:30 in the morning, severl ########## adults (said to be in their late 30's or 40's) arrived. They were heard running about saying "give the white man Hell" "Kill that white Bastard" etc. etc. From then the mele became uncontrollable. The crowd seemed to go wild. The looting began.

-continued-

One of the reasons, it seems to me, that this spread in the way it did, is because the ghette is divided into 2 exteme sections. (incidentally, to add to my early statement, Section ### No. 2 is approximately one mile and a half ########## southwest of Section No. 1. It takes a much larger area, but is basically a residentally area with less ##### visual slums than that in Sec. No. 1. Thus, you have another situation where you are dealing with a "would be middle-class community". In actuality, of course, it is still working class community, but the people are a little more reserved than those in Sec. No. 1) It is also the feeling of the people in Sec. No. 1 that all of the major civil rights organizations are based in this area, thus ###### not being aware of some of the problems that they are confronted with.

Alas! CORE is very much situated in Sec. No. 1. I will go into detail on ###### this in my report on Rochester CORE.

The rioting in Sec. No. 2 was not pertinent to the issues involved in Sec. No. 1, however It has been said that the tactics would be to give them (meaning the police department and the whites) a lesson ###### in the same manner as they did in Sec. No. 1.

There were reports that people wanted to get to the Mosque, located on Joseph Avenue. The reason for this, as I can see it, is that it is either a weak organization here or that they have not managed to get the support of the Negro community,which they would like to have. The Muslims in Rochester are not as militant as those in ####### other areas. However, they are aware of their supreme purpose and have been meeting ##### constantly to access the situation. Their feeling is that the non-violent civil rights organization is in a very serious state of affairs, and they would do well to sit it out and come forth as the real leadership at a later date. And perhaps we might take stock of this, in view of the fact that they have been meeting with people from their headquarters constantly.

-continued-

On the other hand, the NAACP has made a complete l-- out of itself with regards to this situation. Some feel that this is simply a revolt against civil rights organizations that have been criticizing them for so long for a lack of real leadership.

We have in Rochester no real recognized leadership by the Negro community. However, there are a few local politicians (Negro). Judging from what I have seen, they are typical of most Negro small-town politicians. I get a feeling that most of the efforts that are being made by them are particularly based on the fact that: 1. This is a presidential campaign year. 2. That in order for them to show up in the up-coming election, that they must be seen and involved. Therefore, the rioting has become politically expedient in this regard, and they are willing to talk to almost anyone that might seem to have some sort of following, providing, of course, they are presented as the "leader". Yet, on the other hand, they are not recognized as leaders by their own political power structure, which is the power structure of the City. They have already had meetings with the "power structure" and to this date no one seems to know exactly what their demands were, nor are we sure there were any demands made. I have seen a copy of a note sent to President Johnson, stating that this was not a race riot, but a "civil uprising". However there has been nothing concrete done in terms of getting to the community, and I doubt whether or not they are really interested.

END

(addenda to Memor to McCain)

It might be noted that theere was a plan to turn this into a full scale race riot. ######

This plan, as we see it was peretrated, not by the Negro community, but by the white backlash.

I might also add here that this is a very strong "Goldwater" camp.

##

lash.

1ST ONE End of April

CLEANUP DRIVE — Young and old pitched in to help during big cleanup drive yesterday sponsored by civil rights group. Scene is 14 Gordon Park.

CORE Cleans Up In Slum Attack

Armed with rakes and brooms, boxes and shovels, Rochester integration leaders yesterday led a new kind of attack on slums.

This was an "impressive" and "highly successful" neighborhood cleanup drive.

Rochester Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sponsored the project. More than 100 residents of the Hand Street area pitched in.

Hand Street, from St. Paul to Clinton Avenue was the target.

Results Amazing

And, according to Marvin L. Poret, project director, the results were nothing short of amazing. And neither, he added, was the amount of junk and other garbage collected for the city to pick up.

"Some of the cans and garbage," worker Charles Simpson said, "must have been in these yards for years and years."

Buoyed by yesterday's turnout — and results — CORE now plans to move to other areas to expand the cleanup program.

Plan Meeting

And on Tuesday, at 7:30 p.m., in Baden Street Settlement House, CORE will hold an open meeting to brief residents of these areas how these cleanups should be worked. And what they should do to keep the areas free of the litter.

After yesterday's Hand Street drive, which started at 9 a.m. and didn't end until late afternoon, spanking new garbage cans were placed along the street — both as a symbol and reminder.

Poret said it was CORE's feeling that such projects as this "will go a long way towards improving tenant-landlord relationships."

Organized Project

Not only did CORE organize the project, he said, but it also rounded up the cleanup tools, most of them being donated by various city stores.

"The people reacted very well," Poret said. "And did a splendid job. I wouldn't hesitate to say the project was 100 per cent successful."

Although only one street was covered during the drive, Poret estimated that between 50 and 60 buildings and ya[illegible] were cleaned.

"And for many," th[illegible] ports said, "it was the time in quite a long ti[illegible]

2nd One

DPW Joins CORE in Cleanup

Trash, Rubble Removed from Yards in Baden, Catherine Streets

With donated equipment and the help of the Department of Public Works, more than 100 Congress of Racial Equality volunteers and neighborhood residents yesterday removed seven truckloads of rubble and trash from about 35 yards in Catherine and Baden streets.

As much as 10 tons of refuse was dumped into some of the trucks during the four hours that the cleanup volunteers worked, including old furniture, mattresses, bricks and sheet metal.

For some of the neighborhood tenants, it marked the first time in years that their yards had been cleaned completely.

Helping to direct the operation was Stanley J. Thomas, executive director of the DPW. Thomas saw to it that enough trucks to haul the waste were provided for CORE members.

Marvin Poret, director of the cleanup operation for CORE, said children as young as six participated in the project.

"There were people of all ages and they all pitched in and worked," Poret said. "We are grateful to them for making our job a lot easier."

* * *

LAST SATURDAY, CORE members conducted a similar cleanup operation in the Third Ward with slightly fewer volunteers and without the help of the DPW crews.

Yesterday, Poret said, the truck drivers even offered to help load the rubble and discarded furniture.

"They were only being paid to drive their trucks in and haul the stuff out," Poret said. "But they pitched right in and helped us to load up the trucks . . . It meant a lot to the operation."

The CORE leader said his group would "continue to attack the ghetto" with cleanup operations each weekend. Next Saturday, he said, residents of Kelly, Joiner and Nassau streets would be asked to participate in the program.

Rakes, shovels and garbage cans used in yesterday's operations were donated by owners of downtown and shopping plaza hardware stores.

Although they directed their attention to privately-owned apartment houses, the CORE volunteers cleaned one vacant lot which, according to Poret, "hadn't been touched in years."

* * *

PORET SAID occupants of the neighborhoods involved are asked in advance to participate in the cleanup procedures.

"We like to see at least one occupant from each house help out, even if it's just a young child," Poret said. "That way, people will see the purpose behind the cleanup rather just sit back and have their yard cleaned up.

"Our main concern is to see that each and everyone of these people has a decent place in which to live," the CORE spokesman said.

The CORE members directing yesterday's operation said that although Thomas did not pledge the use of DPW trucks in subsequent cleanup drives, they would seek donations of heavy equipment.

"We can't very well haul all that stuff out of there without trucks," Poret said. He added that the CORE cleanup committee was short of rakes and garbage cans and would seek additional donations this week.

Organization Dept.
AUG 20 1964

Rochester CORE
P. O. Box 9555 - Midtown Station
Rochester 4, New York
August 11, 1964

National Congress of
Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send, at your earliest possible moment, all circulars, posters, instruction sheets, pamphlets, etc., etc. with reference to Voter Registration Drives.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Hannah Storrs,
Chairman

HS/rt

AUG 21 1964

Rochester CORE
Box 9555- Midtown Station
Rochester 4, New York
August 20, 1964

Mr. Louis Smith
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you for your telegram urging Rochester CORE to send some buses down to Atlantic City. This message was discussed at the executive committee meeting on Monday, August 17th. It was decided at that meeting that we could not afford the drain on our manpower and organizational resources at this time. We are now in themiddle of a massive voter registration campaign, in cooperation with other groups in the city. We must obtain many more volunteer-hours in order to cover the areas before central registration ends at the end of August. Thus for the next two weeks, this important project will have to take top priority.

In regard to Rochester CORE's efforts on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, I mention that two Rochester CORE members, Lisa Wernert and Mike Wood, have worked with COFO this summer. The enclosed press release tells something of our local effort with the Monroe County Democratic Committee. Finally telegrams have been sent to Mayor Wagner and to Robert O'Brian, Chairman of the Monroe County Democratic Committee, in the name of Rochester CORE. Rochester CORE members have been urged to send individual telegrams to Wagner.

Best Wishes,

John Ernest
Public Relations
Rochester CORE

3rd one

Picketing, May 10 Cleanup Held By CORE

The Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) yesterday simultaneously picketed and housecleaned. Both actions demonstrated the civil rights tacks of the Rochester group.

Twelve truckloads of trash were hauled out of Kelly, Joiner and Nassau streets and Hope Place. The cleanup was the third and biggest drive to show that living conditions can be improved in old neighborhoods.

Marvin Poret, CORE cleanup director, said other sprucing up operations will include a one-day campaign this summer to rid the entire Baden-Ormond area of trash.

Picketing, against alleged discrimination in hiring salesmen, was conducted against Ralph Pontiac, Inc., 626 Main St. W. The daylong action, said to be the first but not the last against city car dealers, include members from CORE, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a group called the Aristocrats.

1964

ROCHESTER CORE PRESS RELEASE

(For release after 9 A.M., Thursday, August 13)

The Rochester Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE) has asked the Monroe County Democratic Committee to support the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Party delegation at the Democratic Party Convention in Atlantic City. The regular Democratic Party of Mississippi has consistently refused to support the national party platform. (It adopted its own racist platform in 1960 and undoubtedly will do so again.) It has denied representation to the hundreds of thousands of Negroes in Mississippi who have none of the fundamental rights which other Americans enjoy, including the right to vote. The three young men brutally murdered outside of Philadelphia, Mississippi were working to organize voters to register and to build support for the Freedom Democratic Party, the only party that speaks for ALL the people of Mississippi. The three men--Chaney, Schwernert and Goodman--were CORE field workers. So that these men shall not have died in vain, we demand that the Democrats in Convention at Atlantic City recognize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Two young members of Rochester CORE, Lisa Wernert and Mike Wood, have risked their lives in Mississippi this summer for the same cause. In support of their dedication, a

delegation from Rochester CORE called on Monroe County Democratic Chairman, Robert E. O'Brian. Mr. O'Brian stated his complete sympathy with CORE on this matter and expressed the hope that the entire New York State delegation would support the seating of the Freedom Democratic Party.

Rochester CORE urges all citizens in sympathy with this position to write to David Lawrence, Chairman, Credentials Committee, Democratic National Committee, 1730 K Street NW, Washington D. C. .

ROCHESTER CORE
Box 9555- Midtown Station

Rochester 4, New York

John Ernest, Public Relations
Day: GR 3-3000, Ext .411
Evening: CH 4-2653

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

OCT 1 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Rochester Core

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 292 Joseph Avenue

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Hanna Storrs-pres, Tony Riley-vice pres
Ilene Cooper-secretary (according)
Tony Costerero-corresponding sec-Charles Seigel-tres

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING second, fourth Monday
EXECUTIVE MEETING First, ~~third~~ Monday each month

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES X NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN
voters registration

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? school defacto segregation
boycott Tobin Food Company-investigate the hiring policies of restaurants and stores

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES X NO

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? After attending four executive meetings-eligable for membership-requirements are that a person must serve on a committee and be active in the committee

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA_____

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES X NO____
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES_____ NO_____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES_____ NO X
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER_____

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES_____ NO X
EXPLAIN HOW_____

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER ~~(Rochester) N. Y.~~ Chapters P resent: Buffolo, Syracuse, Niagra Falls

2. DATE OF VISIT ~~Sun., Oct. 11, 1964~~

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a ~~non-violent~~ Direct Action workshop? yes X

no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given ~~Right Away~~

_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X

No _____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated _____

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in None

_____

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?

yes _____ no X . If yes, in what way- _____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes ? no _____ Explain _____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? _____

In every possible way...

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes X no ____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

Chapters will meet again Sunday Oct. 18, 1964. 3 p. m. at Syracuse CORE.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

- Over -

Stopps were also made in Buffalo, and, Syracuse N.Y. . The Chapters were brought closer together and, area conferences were set up for the future - In regard to the project on Mississippi the, chapters participated in mass and follow up action is planned. Each chapter is to recieve a workshop in the very near future. Rochester CORE is badly in need of direction and Buffalo is regressing somewhat being unable to fuction in their membership drive. Albany CORE is moving nicely but, is also in need of a workshop and, help in their membership drive. Albany will be visited on 10/21/64.

Herbert Callender
Field Se'cy.
N.E. Region

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER ROCHESTER CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 3 days in February 1965

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (~~Good~~, Fair, ~~Poor~~) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes X
no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes _____
No X. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated AFFILIATED

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in GETTING TRAFFICE LIGHTS
HOUSING CODE ENFORCEMENT

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
yes _____ no _____. If yes, in what way- SEE ATTACHED SHEET

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X no _____ Explain _____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?
CLOSER COMMUNICATIONS

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes _____ no X Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

17 February 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Rochester CORE is typical of most chapters in the Northeast Region. A wide gulf has developed between the chapter and the National Office. Therefore, they have been suffering from a lack of direction. As in most chapters, a split has developed between those who want to do work in the community versus those who want to view CORE from a philosophical point of view and find themselves, by necessity, inactive. The picture becomes more complicated by the fact that some members have no idea as to what CORE is all about.

I was successful in getting a good committee structure with the executive chairmen that represented the Negro community and having two good sessions with the membership as to what CORE's aims are.

We executed a demonstration concerning the installation of a traffic light that was really needed and were successful in securing one from the city.

They have enough of a community base to be a good chapter and I will continue to stay in close contact with them.

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

ccc. Jim McCain

- 267 -

MEMBERSHIPS - Rochester CORE
As of [redacted], 1964 check Jan 1965

(Male)

Archibald Allen III
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
Trevor Hall
1100 S. Goodman Street
BR 1-9789

John Ernest
71 Bellevue Drive
CH 4-2653

William Hall
432 Champlain Street
BE 5-0589

Gordon Harris
c/o John Ernest
(as above)

Arthur Johnson
169 Flint Street
FA 8-8233

John Lowe
249 Cobb Terrace
BR 1-0908

Pacy Markman
(out of town)

Charles Siegel
387 Arnett Blvd
BE 5-5925

David Smith
1329 Park Avenue

Robert Storrs
137 Cady Street
ID 6-1996

Peter Tolliver
42 Varimna Drive
CH 4-8788

(University of Rochester - CH 4-8200)

CORE - Memberships
Page 2

Milton Wagner
253 Rosedale Street
GR 3-9431

Terry Watts
476 Flint Street
I D 6-8566

Russell Williams
University of Rochester

Floyd Wilson
964 Plymouth Avenue South
ID 6-2733

Andrew Kerr
12 Birmingham Drive
CH 4-9730

David Scott
c/o Mrs Ruth Barnes
100 Weldon Street

Phillip Gillespie
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
1100 S. Goodman Street
BR 1-9789

Michael Thompson
72½ S. Union Street
HA 6-6025

Michael Wood
University of Rochester

Daan Braveman
160 Fairfield Drive
CR 2-9050

John Clark
University of Rochester

Charles Simpson
397 Broadway
HA 6-2081

Fred Thornton
University of Rochester

Carlos Gonzales
Waterways Trailer Court
Palmyra, New York

Bruce McElvey
University of Rochester

Norman Katz
1062 S. Plymouth Avenue

Louis Carter III
29 Wadsworth Street
BA 5-1922

Roger Stutesman
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
Trevor Hall
1100 S. Goodman Street
BR 1-9789

Gary Ware
220 Glen Ellyn Way
GR 3-9301

Andrew McLaughlin
36 Mineola Street
BE 5-6345

Michael Ruse
26 Mineola Street
BE 5-6345

Edmund Rucinski
University of Rochester

Andrew Dancer
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
1100 S Goodman Street
BR 1-9491

Malcolm Goldstein
6 Maywood Drive

Paul Klingsberg
University of Rochester

Zarica Sakupwana
University of Rochester
(out of country)

Willia J. Wright
Colgate Rochester Divinity School
1100 S. Goodman Street
BR 1-9799

Donald Feimfeld
University of Rochester

Washington Cooper
64 Edinburgh Street
~~HA 2~~ LO 2-6346

Melvin Carter, Jr.
283 Reynolds Street
ID 6-3687

Marvin Poret
397 Broadway
H A 6-2081

Richard Van Vliet
University of Rochester

Jim Winer
208 Suburban Court
CH 4-7008

Henry Brown
397 Broadway
HA 6-2081

Anthony Riley
990 Exchange Street
FA 8-8768

Douglas Hardy
150 Varian Lane
ID 6-5994

Daniel Hardy
150 Varian Lane
ID 6-5994

Anthony Reed
432 Champlain Street
ID 6-2896

William Dady
(out of town)

Paul Richter
University of Rochester

Howard Fisher
141 S. Fitzhugh Street
LO 2-4463

Alan Greenberger
University of Rochester

CORE Memberships
(female)

Hannah Storrs
137 Cady Street
ID 6-1996

Ruth Tyler
487 Columbia Avenue
~~[illegible]~~ FA 8-6873

Estelle Gordon
9 Caffery Place
FA 8-2974

Judy Bloch
127 University Park
GR 3-2287

Marjorie Sassaman
11 Lake Bluff Road
CO 6-4945

Norma Wagner
253 Rosedale Street
GR 3-9431

Elinor Lerner
160 Oakland Street
GR 3-5613

Judy Johnson
(out of City)

Margaret Waldbillig
5 Stanley Street
(also: University of Rochester)

Phyllis Sternberg
89 Melrose Street

Mildred Johnson
136 Baden Street
BA 5-1587

Carol Storrs
137 Cady Street
ID 6- 1996

Lucy Weinberger
991 Titus Avenue
~~[illegible]~~ CO 6-8621

CORE Memberships
Female - Page 2

Ann Weston
1365 Genesee Street
ID 6-7021

Joanie Rubin
936 Hillside
GR 3-4660

Karen Berger
320 Warrington Drive
GR 3-9008

Lisa Wermert
University of Rochester

Judi Spemdelew
University of Rochester

Gwen Bugley
University of Rochester

Ilene Cooper
557 Park Avenue
CH 4-6339

Daretha Cooper
557 Park Avenue
CH 4-6339

Susan Brand
396 Yarmouth Road
OL 4-8245

Sandra Mobley
22 Engel Place

Carol Lawson
University of Rochester

Laurie Zeitz
140 Hollyvale Drive
GI 2-9233

Winnie McQueen
University of Rochester

Jane Gleicher
University of Rochester

CORE Memberships
Female - Page 3

Toni Castenero
53 Lake View Park
GL 8-3623

Judy Kerman
University of Rochester

Susan Bernhardt
35 Antlers Drive
GR 3-4633

Beverley A. Davis
393 Hawley Street
FA 8-2771

Bartis Riley
990 Exchange Street
FA 8-8768

Wendy Ree
120 Chestnut Street #11

Helen Giles
443 Champlain Street
ID 6-2715

Kate Bloch
University of Rochester

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
341 NINTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

S.M. Miller, Prof. of Soc.
Syracuse University
926 South Crouse Avenue
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210 (409)

A/102-JANUARY 1965

LABOR STATISTICS DIGEST

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
herbert bienstock, director
middle atlantic region

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The Brief History of the American Labor Movement introduces readers to the mainstreams of trade unionism in the United States. The new third edition of the Brief History was published in 1964. The first appeared in 1950. Events that have transpired since 1957, the date of the second edition, have necessitated a recasting of the chapters dealing with postwar developments.

"Unions have a long history in the United States. Even before the Declaration of Independance, skilled artisans in handicraft and domestic industry joined together in benevolent societies, primarily to provide members and their families with financial assistance in the event of serious illness,debt, or death of wage earner..."

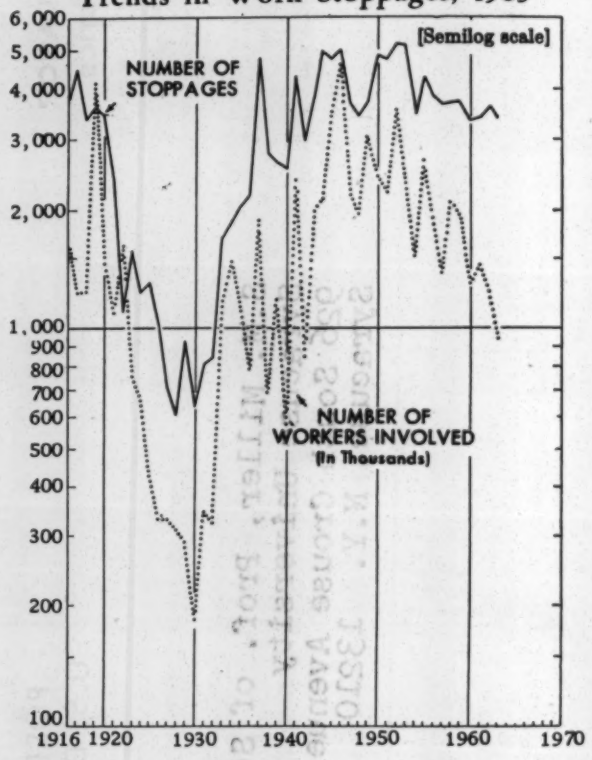
So begins the first chapter of this facinating documentary. It is profusely illustrated and includes a chronology of important events in American labor history. This revised publication of Bulletin 1000 will serve its major purpose if it stimulates among readers a deeper interest in the story of American labor and American unions.

NO. OF COPIES [ ] Price: 40 cents each

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1963

By most measures, strike activity in 1963 declined to its lowest post World War II level (see chart). The number of workers involved was at its lowest since 1942; the 941,000 participants represented 2 percent of the non-agricultural work force (excluding government).

Trends in Work Stoppages, 1963



This bulletin presents a detailed analysis of stoppages in 1963. It includes information on trends, size and duration, issues, industries and localities affected and details of major stoppages.

NO. OF COPIES [ ] Price: 35 cents each.

Bulletin briefs.....

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEYS - The Bureau of Labor Statistics program of annual occupational wage surveys in metropolitan areas is designed to provide data on occupational earnings, and establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. It yields detailed data by selected industry divisions for metropolitan area labor markets, for economic regions and for the United States. A major consideration in the program is the need for greater insight into (1) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level, and (2) the structure and level of wages among labor markets and industry divisions. Recent reports in the Bulletin 1430 series covering the latter part of 1964 include the following:

NO. OF COPIES		NO. OF COPIES	
	*Boise City, Idaho - 25¢		Raleigh, N.C. - 20¢
	SCRANTON, PENN. - 20¢		*Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark. - 25¢
	*Green Bay, Wis. - 25¢		San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif. - 20¢
	*Manchester, N.H. - 25¢		
	*Oklahoma City, Okla. - 25¢		

* Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions included.

FOREIGN LABOR REPORTS - provide background material, geographic, political, cultural and economic conditions affecting the labor situation in:

	Peru - 40¢
	Nicaragua - 50¢
	Iran - 40¢

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK REPORT SERIES - provide information on the nature of work, where employed, training and other qualifications for advancement, employment outlook and earnings and working conditions for:

	ADVERTISING, MARKETING RESEARCH AND PUBLIC RELATIONS WORKERS - 10¢
	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS, MEDICAL X-RAY TECHNICIANS, MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANS - 10¢

HOW TO ORDER - Indicate number of copies desired in the appropriate boxes and return this announcement to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 341 Ninth Avenue, Room 1009, New York, New York 10001. Payment in the form of cash, government printing office coupons, check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany your order. Postage stamps unacceptable.

GPO 949-494

Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1963

The 1963 edition of the Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States is an invaluable guide for persons interested in the American labor movement.

In addition to a directory of the organizational structure and officers of the AFL-CIO, the bulletin lists 181 national and international unions of which 130 are AFL-CIO affiliates. Included in the listing are the addresses and telephone numbers of union headquarters, names and titles of union officers, and the titles and editors of the union publications. The listing also shows figures on the membership and number of locals of individual unions.

The current edition supplements the type of data presented in previous Directories by the addition of appendices showing unions organizing white-collar workers and how significant proportions of the unions' members are distributed among specified industry groups. The bulletin includes a discussion on total union membership in the United States from the 1930's to the present time.

NO. OF COPIES [ ] Price: 50 cents each.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a factfinding and research agency covering all fields of labor economics and statistics. The "LABOR STATISTICS DIGEST" issued by the Bureau's New York Regional Office, will keep you informed of new studies dealing with:

- Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment
- Productivity and Technological Developments
- Wages, Salaries and Earnings
- Prices and Cost of Living
- Industrial Relations and Working Conditions
- Labor Conditions in Other Countries
- Industrial Accidents

COLUMBIA C.O.R.E. REPORT TO THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY A.A.U.P. ON UNIONIZATION OF THE FOOD SERVICES

FEBRUARY 4, 1965

"The denial by some employers of the rights of employees to organize and the refusal by some employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect df burdening or obstructing commerce by ... causing diminution of employment and wages ...

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do no possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and tends to affect the flow of commerce ... by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners ..."

National Labor Relations Act, US Code, 1958, p. 5312

CONTENTS

Summary Statement and Suggested Action
Workers Grievances
Administration's Position and CORE's Rebuttal

Appendices
- Chronology of the Controversy
- Supporting Organizations and Personages
- A Letter from Ten Workers
- An example of the Futility of Legitimate Channels -- Talks with Members of the Administration

SUMMARY STATEMENT AND SUGGESTED ACTION

Many of the 76 workers in Columbia's Food Services have felt at a disadvantage when taking their grievances individually to their employers. They have long wanted a union, yet have feared a repetition of the 1952 strike which was lost because of a lack of effective student and faculty support. Therefore, in the spring of 1964, a group of these workers asked Columbia C.O.R.E. to help them get student support. It was felt that students could be more effective in negotiating with the University.

However, nine months of STUDENT AND WORKER ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE with all levels of the administration have proven ineffective. Wide student and faculty endorsement of the workers' right to an election has been met only by the Administration's fallow opposition. Without active support from a more effective quarter, the only lever the workers have is a strike. Columbia C.O.R.E. is therefore suggesting that the Columbia Chapter of the A.A.U.P. support the workers' right to a union. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE CHAPTER INVESTIGATE ALL SIDES OF THE AFFAIR AND HELP THE WORKERS NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT WHICH WILL PROVIDE THEM WITH AN EFFECTIVE MEANS TO SETTLE FUTURE GRIEVANCES. WE WOULD ALSO SUGGEST THAT THE A.A.U.P. CONSIDER CENSURING CERTAIN DIVISIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION IF THEY CONTINUE TO IGNORE THE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The basic issues are not the immediate grievances of the workers but the need and right of the workers to have a collective bargaining agent. The Administration, in the face of public protests from C.O.R.E. and ACTION, has raised the base wage $4 a week, rehired a worker who was unjustly fired, stopped announced Christmas layoffs, and stated that they may revise the grievance procedure. The union, Local 302 of the Cafeteria Workers' Union, AFL-CIO, calls such concessions an attempt to undercut the workers' resentment. The University Chaplain, John M. Krumm, has called this kind of concession "paternalism." THE ADMINISTRATION HAS REFUSED TO RELINQUISH ANY OF ITS POWER TO DETERMINE COMPLETELY ALL THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE WORKERS MUST LABOR.

Faculties throughout the nation have found it necessary to organize A.A.U.P. chapters in order to obtain decent salaries and benefits, and to preserve their rights as teachers. They have not sought contractual collective bargaining rights though, because they have the informal powers of prestige and intellectual and cultural resources necessary to mitigate the powers of the Administration. A vice-president will tend to respect the opinions of his social and professional peers. COOKS AND DISHWASHERS AT COLUMBIA, MANY OF WHOM ARE PUERTO RICAN, LACK THE SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL PRESTIGE WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM SOME POWER AND EQUALITY. They need collective bargaining powers.

We present below the background and evidence supporting the workers. It should be kept in mind that the cost of a union for the workers is $15 initiation fee and 50 cents a week. We are informed that about 70% of the 76 workers have signed cards pledging their recognition of Local 302 as their agent.

GRIEVANCES OF THE JOHN JAY AND FERRIS BOOTH CAFETERIA WORKERS

I. The grievance procedure is unwieldy and workers attempting to use it feel they have been intimidated.

If a cafeteria worker at Columbia has a grievance concerning a failure of the management to follow contractual policy, he must present it to his supervisor. The supervisor considers the complaint and if his decision is not acceptable to the worker, the grievance is passed successively to the Dining Rooms Manager, the Food Service Manager, the Director of Residence Halls, the Business Manager, and finally to the American Arbitration Association. There is no time limit on any of these stages; any management representative may indefinitely delay before ruling on the complaint. No worker has ever gone as far as the A.A.A. with his complaint. This procedure allows the intimidation of workers by forcing them to confront personally each successive official in order to get a ruling. Two workers went over the head of Joseph Nye, Director of Residence Halls, who were subsequently fired for insubordination last year.

In a Local 302 cafeteria a worker takes his grievance to the shop steward, who reports it to the union negotiator, who then arranges for its resolution in a conference with a designated management official. The worker does not have to confront personally his superiors and he is assured of a decision within a specified time limit.

II. No extra pay for overtime work.

Workers in Columbia cafaterias often have been forced to work extra hours and up to ten days in succession at straight pay. No special pay is given for overtime. In addition, compensation for overtime is often in the form of hours off at a later date, so that a man may work ten days and then be off for four days. All scheduling is done without consultation with the workers.

Local 302 cafeterias pay time and a half for overtime work, and no worker can be forced to work more than forty hours in a week without his consent.

III. No realistic health or pension benefits.

The University has a sick leave policy which offers minor compensation for one week of illness during the year. There is no provision for hospital care or important medical treatment within the means of the workers. There is a Group Life Insurance Plan and a Pension Plan, neither of which can be used by many workers because they involve reductions of their already intolerably low wages. The workers are forced to pay the bulk of the contributions to both of these plans.

Local 302 workers are eligible for a comprehensive hospital and pension plan at no additional cost other than their union membership. These plans include extensive provisions for all types of medical and surgical expenses.

IV. No termination benefits

Non-profit institutions are not required by law to participate in the unemployment compensation fund. Columbia provides no unemployment benefits and has often refused workers' appeals for severance pay.

Local 302 cafeterias replace the lack of unemployment compensation with severance pay which may total six weeks wages, depending on the length of service.

V. Poorest wages in the industry.

Columbia cafateria workers start at $ 56 a week for positions without special skills. They may receive a $2 a week raise if the supervisor believes it is merited. The average wage of workers employed in John Jay and Ferris Booth Halls is $60 a week. Cooks start at $70 a week and may eventually receive $95 a week. The annual starting wage is $2912 and the annual average wage is $3120. Starting wages for a fourty-hour week are below the level cited as "poverty" by the President.

Local 302 workers in unskilled positions start at $60 a week. The average wage in unionized cafaterias is $78 a week. Cooks start at S80 a week, with opportunities of eventually making as much as $150 a week. The annual starting wage is $3120 and the annual average wage is $4056.

VI. Fringe benefits are not applied uniformly and work scheduling is applied in a biased manner.

Workers who are not in good with their supervisors often get assigned to the worst jobs and hours. Often they do not receive pay raises or such benefits as severance pay, benefits which the University claims are standard. Bonuse may be given to workers at the discretion of the managers, ostensibly for "outstanding service" (Spectator, Jan. 6, 1965). Many workers

feel that bonuses, when given, are actually bribes. A self-respecting worker who complains about his working conditions or who complains about his supervisor's inefficiency and (in some cases) petty thievery would never hope to receive a bonus.

A union would not remove the causes of this grievance from the system, but it would insure that the benefits and conditions are applied with equality. It would therefore reduce the chance of a manager to be unjust to his workers.

ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION AND CORE'S REBUTTAL

In his letter to the faculty of November 6, 1964, President Kirk defended the University's resistance to the demands of the workers for a union election. He cited three basic reasons for this refusal.

I. That a union would endanger student jobs.

There are, at present, 230 students working for meals in the cafeterias. President Kirk states, "Experience shows that unionization, quite logically [sic], tends to reduce such jobs." According to Universtity statistics, students work approximately 35% of the man-hours in the dining halls.

Though we cannot speculate on whose "experience" he refers to, the facts seem to contradict President Kirk's position. At NYU, in those cafeterias in which the workers are represented by Local 302, the standard union contract allows the student jobs to account for up to 50% of the total man-hours. James Fox, President of the Local, has repeatedly stated that a union contract at Columbia would be the same on this point. Moreover, since many cafeteria positions, such as cook and server, demand skilled workers, and because of problems in the scheduling of student employees who work between eight and ten hours a week, it is difficult to see how students could work more than half of the man-hours. Disregarding all the facts to the contrary, the University nevertheless continues to assert that a union is incompatible with the best interests of the students.

II. That Columbia is a part of an anti-union pact.

Columbia is a member of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, which lobbies for the continuation of the exemption of non-profit institutions from state and federal labor legislation. President Kirk states that Columbia "could not depart form this policy [against unionization] and these Association agreements without breaking faith with our sister institutions and embarrassing them in relation to local union pressures and proposed legislation."

In fact, several members of the Association, including NYU, CCNY, and Queens College are unionized. It is hard to see the validity of the argument that because some institutions are unjust toward their employees, Columbia should be unjust.

It remains for Columbia, as one of the most important if not the most progressive of the Association members, not to fall behind its sister institutions.

III. That cafeteria workers have no valid grievances.

President Kirk, seconded by Director of Residence Halls Mr. Nye, says that the wages and working benefits for the cafeteria workers are no worse than in other institutions. This argument may be dismissed by referring to the statement of grievances above which compares present conditions with union conditions. But also, if the Administration is so sure of its position, we ask it to submit to a vote of the workers. Its refusal to do so can only be interpreted as a lack of faith in its position.

APPENDICES

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CONTROVERSY

June, 1964	A delegation of workers from John Jay Cafeteria kitchen approaches some members of Columbia CORE and asks if the student body could aid in ending the denial of their rights.
June-Aug.	CORE investigates by speaking with the workers and Local 302 and by holding discussions with Administration officials: James McDonald, Director of Men's Residence Halls; George Pratt, Director of Personnel; Lawrence Chamberlain, Vice President. Dr. Chamberlain's final statement is that there will be no union, that workers can discuss their grievances only individually, and that the administration will not negociate with students.
Aug.	Columbia CORE votes to take an active part in unionization and to send a letter to all freshmen asking them not to take the meal plan.
Sept. 25	CORE begins picketing the John Jay Dining Hall and asks students and faculty to boycott John Jay, Crown Room, and Lion's Den.
Sept. 29	Joseph Fox, President of Local 302 pledges no cut in student jobs.
Oct. 1	Barnard ACTION votes to support unionization. Columbia ACTION votes to conduct a separate investigation.
Oct. 8	Columbia ACTION votes to support the right of workers to unionize.
Oct. 9-10	Nine students from five divisions of the University go on a 48-hour hunger strike to try to get a "determination election" for the workers.
Oct. 14	Local 302 sends a letter to President Kirk asking for an election. President Kirk denies receiving the letter. ACTION sends a similar letter. Student supporters start to circulate a petition among students in support of boycott and workers.
Oct. 16	Columbia Spectator gives editorial support to the right of the workers to vote for a collective bargaining agent and gives a history of the 1952 strike in these same halls.
Oct. 19	A full time employee and union organizer, Ismael Puchaco, is fired for leaving his job without permission after having been denied permission when requested for health reasons.
Oct. 20	CORE publicises the firing and by mid-afternoon Mr. Puchaco is re-hired.
Oct. 21	Columbia Owl supports unionization with a favorable article.
Oct. 22	Barnard Bulletin gives editorial support to the right of workers to an election. CU Student Council supports an election.

A futile meeting occurs between Pratt, Nye, McGoey, Fox from the union, a representative from the Central Labor Council, attorneys for the University and Union, and a CORE member. No change in University position occurs and the Administration refuses to negotiate.

Nov. 2 — The Board of Trustees meets on campus but refuses to allow any speakers to present the case to the workers. CORE pickets and ACTION passes out a pamphlet outlining the reasons for a union.

Nov. 5 — President Kirk sends a letter to the faculty giving reasons for the Administration's opposition to a union and announcing a 10c an hour increase.

Nov. 9 — The Undergraduate Dormitory Council votes against allowing an election and recommends that workers reject a union. They ask for a review of the grievance procedures.

Nov 12 — The Trustees announce that they will not allow any presentation of the workers' case at their next meeting on Dec. 7. Students and CORE continue picketing, getting signatures on petitions, CORE sends a rebuttal to Kirk's letter to the faculty.

Nov. 17 — Workers meet with representatives of Local 302 and decide not to strike before Christmas. Reverend Mr. John Krumm and a majority of the Earl Hall religious staff recommend that the University allow an election.

Nov. 19 — Columbia-Barnard Young Democrats support an election.

Nov. 23 — The daily picket line outside the halls moves inside and becomes a line standing against the walls. Proctor Richard S. Smith threatens disciplinary action against all picketers.

Nov. 25 — A petition signed by 812 students is presented to the office of the President, supporting the boycott. No statement is made by the President, who refuses to see the students presenting the petition.

Dec. 1 — Vice President Chamberlain sends a letter to CORE picketers stating that they have a right to picket but did not have the right to ignore an order of Proctor Smith, which was in direct contradiction of that right to picket.

Dec. 4 — Twenty-five CORE students go to the downtown office of the Board of Trustees asking that their representatives be allowed to present the case of the workers for unionization. Their request is denied and all twenty-five sit-in in the office.

Dec. 9 — Riverside Democratic Club adopts a resolution urging the University to allow an election and favoring the repeal of the exemption of non-profit institutions from the State Labor Relation Act.

Dec. 11 — President Kirk reiterates opposition to an election and unionization.

Dec. 14-18 — Six students join in a 96-hour hunger strike to prevent the Christmas lay-offs which had been announced to the workers a week before. The Administration immediately announces that there will be no lay-offs and that there never has been plans for any.

Dec. 15 — A group of students attempts to bring financial pressure on the University and show their commitment to the workers' right to an election by joining the check out line in the cafeteria and "pennying-in." Their names are taken.

Dec. 17 — Three students present a petition to President Kirk signed by 135 faculty members asking that a recognition election be held. President Kirk makes no comment. Professor Robert Webb, head of the Columbia chapter of AAUP, states that the chapter may take a position on unionization at its next meeting. A letter from ten cafeteria workers is sent to the Spectator describing conditions and asking for an election to get a collective bargaining agent.

Dec. 19 — Victor Riesel, in a column in the New York Journal American praises Columbia CORE students and criticizes professors for their inactivity in the unionization controversy. He also states that the Administration preached unionization off campus but hypocritically opposed it on campus.

Jan. 6, 1965 — James Wechsler of the New York Post praises Columbia CORE for its worthwhile civil rights activity. Students involved in "pennying-in" get a letter from their Deans requesting individual interviews and stating that a letter of censure will be inserted in each of the students' records.

Jan. 12 — Workers meet again with leaders of the union and vote not to strike until about 90% of the workers sign pledge cards, and until student and faculty members can have more time to make the University change its position.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONAGES

A. University support
Columbia Spectator
Columbia Owl
Barnard Bulletin
Columbia CORE
Columbia ACTION
Barnard ACTION
The religious staff of Earl Hall
Columbia University Student Council
Columbia-Barnard Young Democrats
May Second Movement
Spartacist Society
812 students signed petition in favor of boycott to get vote for employees.
135 faculty members signed a petition in favor of an employee election, including:

Robert L. Belknap	William E. Harkins	John H. Randall, Jr.
Daniel Bell	A. Kent Hieatt	Henry Louis Shapiro
Robert D. Cross	Terence K. Hopkins	James P. Shenton
Samuel Eilenberg	Peter B. Kenen	Paul A. Smith
Amitai Etzioni	Ellis R. Kolchin	Susan Sontag
George K. Fraenkel	Serge Lang	Walter Strodt
Horace K. Friess	Robert Lekachman	Richard Taylor
Peter Gay	Robert F. Murphy	Robert Webb

B. Off-campus Support
Harry Van Aursdale, Central Labor Council
Congressman William F. Ryan
State Senator Constance Baker Motley
State Assemblyman Daniel Kelly
City Councilman Theodore Weiss
Riverside Democrats
Ft. Washington-Manhattanville Democratic Club
Victor Riesel, Labor Editor, N.Y. Journal American
James Wechsler, Editor, N.Y. Post

A LETTER FROM TEN WORKERS

Dec. 16, 1964

The employees in John Jay want a union because without one we have to take what is offered to us by the management and can not tell them what we want.

The pay is very low and should be higher because it is hard to live on. It is harder if you have a family.

The way it is without a union there is nothing to do if you are fired. If there is a union the dining halls have to show a reason for firing someone, like he is lazy for example. But right now they can fire you without a good reason. They can fire you if they are mad at you or for any reason. No one is safe this way.

People who have worked a long time here make sometimes less money than people who did not work here so long because they started at a lower pay, and raise have been added to the lower pay. But newer people who started at higher pay had their raises put on that and make more money because basic wages were higher when they started.

This year the university says there won't be layoffs at Christmas but other years they always have them. We think the only reason this year is the student upstairs who are not eating. They don't want to look bad. Other years it was bad because people got laid off when they had to buy presents for the children.

The university says that they take care of the workers, but there are many things wrong. Unless we have a union we can not get them to change it. So we want a union and are happy that the students in CORE are helping us get one.

Committee representative — Gabriel Mangual

Committee of workers

Ismael Puchaco
Julio Rodriguez
Ernesto Lopez
William Canady
Fernando Punnett
Allen Ashberry
James A. Sprill
Etc.....

AN EXAMPLE OF THE FUTILITY OF LEGITIMATE CHANNELS
--SOME TALKS WITH THE ADMINISTRATION

ACTION and the CU Student Council organized a committee which wanted to obtain from the Administration a written statement that no worker or student would be fired or punished for unionization activities. On October 6, 1964, the committee met with Mr. McDonald, Director of Food Services, and Mr. Nye, Director of Residence Halls. They were told that no worker had ever been fired for joining a union. When asked for a statement of this policy, Mr. Nye said that he would think about it and tell them on the 8th.

On October 8th, Mr. Nye told the committee that he would issue a statement on the 9th or the 12th.

On the 9th, Mr. Nye said that he would not make such a statement because only Mr. Pratt, Director of the Personnel Office, could issue one, and then only after checking the policy with the upper Administration. Mr. Nye also told the committee that, while it was the general policy not to recognize unions, no action would ever be taken against a worker who joined a union.

On October 12th, Mr. Pratt gave the committee a statement outlining the reasons the University would not recognize a union, but not the desired statement on the policy toward workers who carry on unionization activities. Mr. Pratt, nevertheless, said that no employee had ever been fired for peaceful unionization activities.

To check on the verbal statements of Mr. Nye and Mr. Pratt, the committee turned to the Spectator reports of the 1952 strike. It was found that student workers who supported the strike were fired by Mr. Nye and the Food Service Administration. Furthermore, Mrs. Olsen, an employee on the service, was fired for her husband's activities on behalf of the workers. The fact that she was pregnant and leaving the job a week later was used by Mr. Nye to obfuscate the real reasons behing the firing. Mr. Nye, at that time, stated that among the factors contributiing to Mrs. Olsen's dismissall were "rumors that Mr. Olsen had been speaking to dinig room employees." (Spectator Feb. 27, 1952).

The sincerity of certain members of the Administration in their polite but unproductive discussions with students was further called into doubts when one week later, on October 19, Mr. Ismael Puchaco, a worker, was fired ostensibly for leaving his job, but really for being a union organizer. He had asked permission to leave because ha was sick. Permission was denied and later in the day he left. According to his fellow workers, they were immediately told of the firing by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Michelson, a supervisor, and then warned not to join a union. Mr. Puchaco was reinstated only after CORE and ACTION demonstrated.

March 23, 1965

Mr. Anthony Riley
Vice-Chairman
Rochester CORE
990 Exchange Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Riley:

Recently, Mrs. Knable of the Community Relations Department mentioned some difficulty she encountered with Rochester CORE regarding a film which was sent to you. Since you know all of the details, there is no reason for me to go into them at this point.

What I would like to mention to you is that if we are to serve our more than 150 chapters across the country effectively, it will mean that as much rapport as possible should be established between this office and the chapters. As you might imagine, we are constantly deluged with requests from chapters. Often, the National Office is castigated by chapters for the lack of cooperation from this end. While some of these criticisms are undoubtedly valid, it would help us a great deal if our commitments could be enhanced by cooperation from the chapter.

I trust that you are going ahead full steam with the contacts and primary preparations for the possibility of a fund-raising drive this Fall in Rochester. Judy Howell has mentioned that there seems to be good possibilities of having something there which will help all of us tremendously.

If there is anything we can do through this department to help Rochester CORE, be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms

File

Rochester

Hosp T. Organizing

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
April 15, 1965

TO: Mr. Max Greenberg, President RWDSU
FROM: Dr. George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Unionization of hospital and kindred workers in Upstate New York

We propose the launching of an immediate, intensive campaign to organize workers at six voluntary hospitals in Greater Rochester into an RWDSU Local. Rochester CORE has assembled nearly 200 workers from these hospitals who are interested in forming a militant local union under an RWDSU charter. This effort would need technical support and direction from RWDSU and we would propose to augment it with support in the organizing effort from Rochester CORE, plus a volunteer task force which we would assemble.

We propose an initial campaign extending over a four-month period to carry us through the summer months when student volunteers would be available.

To run CORE's part of the program, we would need a grant of $5,000 for the following purposes:

$1,800 - for the hiring of a staff coordinator, who would work under the direction of our Northeast Regional Office. His job would be to recruit volunteers for the organizing effort, to direct the CORE part of the program and to maintain liaison with RWDSU organizers.

$800 - travel, telephone and incidental expenses for operation of coordinator.

$2,400 - operating fund for operating project, to include subsidizing for organizers as necessary, provision for some office space and secretarial help as needed, and other incidental expenses.

We feel that these represent the minimum immediate needs for running a basic pilot program and that should organization prove successful, further expansion of the project and possible extension in time might be proposed.

The CORE project coordinator would assume responsibility for developing contact with other CORE chapters Upstate to stimulate the development of similar programs in other cities.

RWDSU PROPOSAL:
HIRE TONY RILEY — TO WORK FOR CORE
328-8768 — Rochester.

TONY Reed —

APR 2 2 1965

April 20, 1965

Rochester CORE Office
292 Joseph Avenue
Rochester 5, N.Y.

To: Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Rochester CORE Office finds that it can, after a considerable time, keep its office open Monday through Friday. The office is without the necessities to help it function...Namely; CORE Literature of all kinds, CORE Pins, Buttons, T Shirts, Hats and so forth, plus Stationary of all kinds. May I request on behalf of this organization, Order Blanks, Price Lists, and suggestions relating to maintaining and efficient and helpful CORE Office in this city.

Yours In Freedom,
Lois McKee
Mrs Lois McKee,
Office Staff

October 11, 1965

Hannah Storrs
Rochester CORE
137 Cody Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Hannah Storrs:

By this time you have received Bob Curvin's memo of October 7th. In addition to the information pertaining to your budget we need specific information about chapter projects. Because I will not be able to get to your chapter in the next 2 weeks, I will have to depend on chapters projects their own evaluation of their projects. The reports on chapter projects should include what it is, when it started, and what relation project had to the community.

Please make your report at least one page. We hope that you can evaluate your programs success or failure as objectively as possible.

The financial report should include your chapter budget (rent, telephone, etc.), special fund raising program (what kind), and any other relevant information. Pleast have this information to us by Thursday, Oct. 21, 1965, so that we may compile it for a report to the NAC which meets on October 24th.

Sincerely yours,

JW:ms

Joyce Ware
Northeastern Regional Director

CORE Union Meeting

8:00 p.m. - Eastern Star Hall - Thursday, April 8, 1965
149 Cady Street

New York City Union Teachers CORE to Organize Negro Hospital Workers

AFL-CIO, Local 466, Prepares to Battle 1199

If you can get in, this will be a good meeting.

H O S P I T A L W O R K E R S

K N O W Y O U R U N I O N

GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE PEOPLE WHO WILL HELP YOU WIN

BETTER PAY

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

DIGNITY AND SECURITY

Meet George Wiley from the NATIONAL CORE OFFICE. Find out what organizations are with you in this organizing drive.

MEETING THURSDAY NIGHT 8:00 P. M.

EASTERN STAR HALL 149 CADY STREET

HOSPITAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

253 Rosedale Street
Rochester, New York, 14620
January 11, 1065

Dear Brother Litto:

In accordance with its aim to seek racial equality, Rochester CORE is concerned for the several hundred people who work in the hospitals in our city. We shall be willing to work with your union to help organize this vastly underpaid group of people.

Several of our members have already talked to hospital workers, and those who didn't know the problems were shocked to discover the very bad working conditions and almost complete lack of job security.

This program will be worked, on CORE's part, through its employment committee which will hold a meeting this Thursday night at 8:00 P. M., January 14, at the above address. If you wish to attend, please feel free to do so and bring along some of the people who will be working on this project through the union.

The purpose of this meeting will be to acquaint CORE members with the attitudes of hospital workers xxxxx toward unions in general, the proper approach which can be used, the kinds of fears faced by hospital workers in such a campaign, and ways of overcoming such fears. We must be aware that Negroes have been systematically excluded from many unions, and their attitude toward unions in general is often based upon prejudgement. There are good ways of dealing with this problem, and these ways will be discussed at length at the Thursday night meeting.

We welcome your participation at this meeting, and we also welcome the opportunity to work with a union in a very important program, that of raising the economic level of many of Rochester's citizens.

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Norma Wagner

Norma Wagner, Chairman
Rochester CORE Employment Committee

Rochester, N. Y. and Vicinity Labor Council A.F.L. - C.I.O.

AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. L. - C. I. O.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY
R. L. DECKER
94 MANN ROAD, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14612
NO. 3-6474

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ANTHONY SCHNEIDER
88 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14614
LO. 2-9932

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BENEDICT J. BAZAAR
98 MELROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14619
ID. 6-1626

April 9, 1965

Mr. George Meany, President
AFL-CIO
815 16th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Rochester and Vicinity Labor Council, AFL-CIO, respectfully wishes to inform you that it protests, vigorously, the action of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers Intl. Union, AFL-CIO, in sending representatives into this city, at the invitation of CORE, to organize the city's non-professional hospital workers. This action by RW&DSWIU was taken without prior consultation with this council which has laid the ground work for hospital organization since 1959, and has signed union authorization cards now in the possession of the council's Organizing Committee.

We believe this intrusion by the above Int., without contacting or conferring with the Rochester AFL-CIO labor council, is a direct violation of the AFL-CIO's ethical practices agreement as followed by AFL-CIO affiliates.

Our reason for formally making this protest is based on the fact that our council, since 1959, has supported the Laundry Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and Building Service Employees in their efforts to organize local hospital workers, both financially and morally. An active campaign has been in existence since that time. The reason the campaign has not been consummated is that wehave been awaiting passage in the New York Legislature of a bill givin non-professional hospital workers the right to organize-- a bill we initially supported and helped initiate. This bill is expected to become law shortly, possibly within a week.

In order that this council here can effectively carry on this and other organizing campaigns, it is crucial that no Intl. should be allowed to come into our territory, adopt the name of our organizing committee, and intervene in a campaign in which this council has been working for some five years without first consulting with our officers.

We, therefore, request that you conduct an investigation of this situation in an effort to prevent a jurisdictional dispute which would result in our failure to bring about a democratic organization of hospital workers under the AFL-CIO banner in this area.

(NOTE)
Council meets 2nd Thursday each month 8 p.m. 509 North Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14609

Rochester, N. Y. and Vicinity Labor Council A.F.L. - C.I.O.

AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. L. - C. I. O.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY
R. L. DECKER
94 MANN ROAD, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14612
NO. 3-6474

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ANTHONY SCHNEIDER
58 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14614
LO. 2-9932

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BENEDICT J. BAZAAR
98 MELROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14619
ID. 6-1626

In addition, the Rochester Council protests the action by C.O.R.E. here in bringing this Intl. into Rochester which is creating, and will create, a race issue, and we request that you contact Mr. James Farmer, of CORE, regarding this matter. For your information, we are enclosing a true copy of authorization cards being passed out by the local C.O.R.E., purporting to be under the heading of the "Hospital Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO", but with a return address listed as the C.O.R.E. office here, and with a telephone number listed to C.O.R.E.

Fraternally,

Anthony Schneider, President.

Jack Cicotte, Chairman
Organizing Committee.

AS/id
Enc: Auth.Card of Core.

Rochester, N. Y. and Vicinity Labor Council A.F.L. - C.I.O.

AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. L. - C. I. O.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY
R. L. DECKER
94 MANN ROAD, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14612
NO. 3-6474

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ANTHONY SCHNEIDER
58 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14614
LO. 2-9932

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BENEDICT J. BAZAAR
98 MELROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14619
ID. 6-1626

April 9, 1965

Mr. Donald Slaiman, Director
AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights
815 - 16th st., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Brother Slaiman:

Enclosed are copies of letters we have sent this date to President George Meany, James Farmer of CORE, and Max Greenberg, President of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Intl. Union which are self explanatory.

We appeal to you to use your influence with all parties concerned in order to avoid a racial issue now being interjected here by the Rochester CORE unit in the Local AFL-CIO COUNCIL's organizational effort aimed at unionizing 1500 non-professional hospital workers in our area.

Enclosed for your information, also, is a true copy of an authorization card being distributed here by CORE under the heading of "Hospital Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO", but containing the address and telephone number of CORE in Rochester, and other literature.

The situation here can become very serious unless rectified, and every help you can give to this matter will be appreciated to the fullest.

Fraternally and Sincerely,

Anthony Schneider, President.

Jack Cicotte, Chairman
Organizing Committee.

AS/id
Enc: #1.Auth.Card.
2.Other Literature.

(NOTE) Council meets 2nd Thursday each month 8 p.m. 509 North Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14609

Rochester, N. Y. and Vicinity Labor Council A.F.L. - C.I.O.

AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. L. - C. I. O.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY
R. L. DECKER
94 MANN ROAD, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14612
NO. 3-6474

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ANTHONY SCHNEIDER
58 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14614
LO. 2-9932

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BENEDICT J. BAZAAR
98 MELROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14619
ID. 6-1626

April 9, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 12 1965

Dear Sir:

The Rochester and Vicinity Labor Council, AFL-CIO, respectfully wishes to inform you that this body has sent a communication to AFL-CIO President Meany protesting the action by the Rochester C.O.R.E., unit in interfering with a long-standing organizational effort by the council to organize non-professional hospital workers in our area.

This effort, with the full financial and moral support of the council, since 1959, involves three affiliated International Unions--Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Building Service Employees, and the Laundry Workers, all AFL-CIO---who have jointly been organizing hospital workers here without interjecting the race issue, which has now become a factor due to CORE's activity at this time.

Please ascertain for yourself the proff of this allegation by reading the enclosed literature distributed by the Rochester CORE unit under the heading of "Hospital Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO", but bearing the return address and telephone number of CORE, 292 Joseph Avenue.

This is particularly aggravating to our council and its Organizing Committee since CORE had offered its help to our effort at the hospitals, and proper and democratic unionization ofthese people would materially aid many hundreds of hospital workers in our city.

The Rochester CORE's action in interjecting itself into the organizing effort, and especially creating a race issue thereby and also opening a jurisdictional dispute here through bringing in an outside union not affiliated with the Rochester council, will result in irreparable damage not only to the labor movement's effort to bring union benefits to hospital workers here, but also to the civil rights movement in this city.

Enclosed please find other copies of organizing material being distributed by CORE which carries the accent on racism, and has no place in the campaign we have been conducting here.

Rochester, N. Y. and Vicinity Labor Council A.F.L. - C.I.O.

AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. L. - C. I. O.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY
R. L. DECKER
94 MANN ROAD, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14612
NO. 3-6474

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ANTHONY SCHNEIDER
58 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14614
LO. 2-9932

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BENEDICT J. BAZAAR
98 MELROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14619
ID. 6-1626

We respectfully urge you use the powerful influence of your office to restore mutual respect and cooperation between the labor movement and CORE in this city so that they can achieve their mutual objective of bringing unionism to 1500 underpaid and underpriveledged hospital workers.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony Schneider, President

Jack Cicotte, Chairman
Organizing Committee.

AS/id
enc:#1: Auth.Cards.
2: Org. Literature.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
April 15, 1965

TO: Mr. Max Greenberg, President RWDSU
FROM: Dr. George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Unionization of hospital and kindred workers in Upstate New York

We propose the launching of an immediate, intensive campaign to organize workers at six voluntary hospitals in Greater Rochester into an RWDSU Local. Rochester CORE has assembled nearly 200 workers from these hospitals who are interested in forming a militant local union under an RWDSU charter. This effort would need technical support and direction from RWDSU and we would propose to augment it with support in the organizing effort from Rochester CORE, plus a volunteer task force which we would assemble.

We propose an initial campaign extending over a four-month period to carry us through the summer months when student volunteers would be available.

To run CORE's part of the program, we would need a grant of $5,000 for the following purposes:

$1,800 - for the hiring of a staff coordinator, who would work under the direction of our Northeast Regional Office. His job would be to recruit volunteers for the organizing effort, to direct the CORE part of the program and to maintain liaison with RWDSU organizers.

$800 - travel, telephone and incidental expenses for operation of coordinator.

$2,400 - operating fund for operating project, to include subsidizing for organizers as necessary, provision for some office space and secretarial help as needed, and other incidental expenses.

We feel that these represent the minimum immediate needs for running a basic pilot program and that should organization prove successful, further expansion of the project and possible extension in time might be proposed.

The CORE project coordinator would assume responsibility for developing contact with other CORE chapters Upstate to stimulate the development of similar programs in other cities.

April 16, 1965

To George Wiley

Dr. Wiley:

Since your visit to Rochester 4/9/65, our Chapter has been actively engaged in obtaining additional signed Union Cards.

It is our feeling that if we had had six task force workers we could have obtained 300 cards within a week. We have obtained only 50.

Since your departure, Local 466, headed by John Letto, has been actively engaged in organizing hospital workers in opposition to us. We have been unable to determine either the number of workers Mr. Letto has signed or the size of the staff. However, we can state with full assurance that the opposition has been making considerable headway. We feel that the reason for this is that our volunteers are people who work steady jobs and are unable to cover all six hospitals, 1400 people working three shifts.

We feel that to wait any longer for task force workers and other aid from National CORE would be disasterous to this worthwhile project. This project is very important to the economic structure of the Negro community.

Therefore we expect immediate aid in this extremely urgent organizing effort.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Reed

Anthony Riley

Rochester CORE
990 Exchange Street
Rochester, N.Y.

Copy to: Anthony Riley
990 Exchange Street
Rochester, N.Y.

Q. Heaps
4/21/65

ca. 130 Int'l's in AFL-CIO
RWDSU ca. 25th largest
" 173,000 members, mostly East of Miss.
" gets 75¢/month/member ∴ $9/yr.

Wants to know CORE leaders names in Camden, NJ
area

Cooper Gen'l Hosp. will strike May 1 (in Camden)
ca. 75% of Hosp's 400 wk's are negro
Local 1034 (only in Opn. ca. 3 months
organizing del. Valley, Conc. now
in Camden & Philly

Tom Gaskins - In charge of Hosp. org. drive
formerly of Bldg. Sv. Union but
disallusioned & their unwillingness
to move

RWDSU

record

Vol. 12, No. 10

401

May 16, 1965

300 Strike Camden, N.J. Hospital

— Pages 3, 4

RWDSU Council To Hear Shriver At Annual Meeting

— Page 2

300 at Vernor's Strike in Detroit Over Severance Pay

— Page 6

STRUGGLE ON CAMDEN PICKETLINE: Less than 24 hours after strike began at Cooper Hospital in Camden, N.J., this was the scene at main entrance: Police Insp. William Yeager pins striker James Isler to ground as Int'l Rep. Tom Gaskins is restrained by another cop. In background at left is Camden Public Safety Dir. Keith Kauffman. After this melee, Isler and another striker were arrested, charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery on police officers. Story, more photos on Pages 3 and 4.

Hospital strikers picket main entrance of Cooper Hospital on first day of walkout. An injunction next day limited number of pickets at each entrance.

300 STRIKE BIG CAMDEN, N. J. HOSPITAL

CAMDEN, N. J.—More than 300 employees of the huge Cooper Hospital here went on strike on Monday, May 3, following months of efforts to reach a peaceful agreement. A final effort by Camden Mayor Alfred Pierce to work out a peace formula between F. Morse Archer, Jr., president of the hospital's board of governors, and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg came to nothing when the hospital management refused either to recognize the union or agree to abide by the results of a representation election and negotiate a contract.

Three days before the strike began, Superior Court Judge Wick ordered the hospital to "cease and desist" from harassing union efforts to organize, and held that the hospital must bargain with a union representing a majority of its employees. But the hospital indicated it would appeal the ruling to a higher court, and union leaders reluctantly concluded that there was no alternative but to strike.

Ironically, the same judge who had held that the hospital must bargain issued an injunction against the union exactly 24 hours after the strike began. The injunction limited pickets to four at each hospital entrance.

Morale Is High

Despite the injunction, morale among the strikers remained high, reported Int'l Rep. Tom Gaskins, who is leading the strike. As this issue of The Record went to press, the workers were completing their second week on the picketline "and gaining strength every day," said Gaskins. More workers have been coming out to join the strike, and growing labor and community support is giving the strikers a needed lift.

Among the strikers' staunchest allies have been two ministers, one white and one Negro. The white minister, the Rev. Robert Oberkehr, is pastor of Epiphany Lutheran Church. The Negro minister is the Rev. Herman H. Watts, pastor of the Kaign Avenue Baptist Church, the largest Protestant church in the city. Together they persuaded the Camden Ministerial Ass'n to join the strikers on the picketline on Saturday, May 8.

Support has also been forthcoming from IUE members and local leaders at the big RCA Camden plant, from Packinghouse Union members at the Campbell Soup plant here, and most nportantly, from Teamsters Union members in the area.

RWDSU locals in New York and New Jersey have also demonstrated their support by sending representatives to take a turn on the picketlines, nd by contributions of food and supplies for the strike kitchen. Among these have been leaders of Locals 108, 262, 301 and 325 in New Jersey and Local 338 in New York. Other aid has ome from RWDSUers in Philadelphia, Bristol, and West Chester, Pa., and Trenton and other points in New Jersey. Aberdeen David, New Jersey director of Local 1199, spent several ays in Camden assisting in the strike.

Also on the scene have been Pres. Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock to assist in carrying the strike to a successful conclusion. Int'l Reps. Frank Meloni and Morris Malmignati have been spending nearly all their time working with Gaskins in directing the strike.

Another important source of assistance has been the Philadelphia staff f the Industrial Union Dept., under the leadership of Coordinator Elmer

(Continued on Page 4)

Int'l Rep. Tom Gaskins (l.) argues with deputy sheriff and police inspector over interpretation of injunction limiting picketing at Cooper Hospital. Agreement was reached permitting four strikers to picket each of 14 hospital entrances.

Booming Hospital Drive Reaches Rochester

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—The RWDSU's drive to organize hospital workers has reached Rochester and hundreds of workers signed with the union in the drive's first two weeks.

The union's newly-chartered local, United Hospital Workers Local 199, has set up its headquarters at 1020 Plymouth Ave. South, and the office is the focal point of an enthusiastic drive to organize the underpaid and overworked voluntary hospital and nursing home workers in the Rochester area.

The union is concentrating on 1,800 workers at six hospitals and a nursing home at present, with the most advanced drive at Strong Memorial Hospital, which employs 400 non-professional workers.

Hospital workers throughout the state have collective bargaining rights as the result of a new law passed by this year's session of the state legislature.

Leon L. Harris, Jr., newly-appointed International representative who is heading the Rochester drive, said that in the first week of the drive the union has signed up 150 workers at Strong and expects to seek an election during the week of May 17.

In addition, Harris said, the union is organizing among the 300 non-professional workers at Genessee Hospital, the 100 at Park Avenue, the 175 at St. Mary's, the 250 at Northside, the 200 at Highland, and the 400 at St. Ann's Nursing Home.

The union is seeking bargaining rights for laundry, dietary and maintenance employees and nurse's aides in the hospitals.

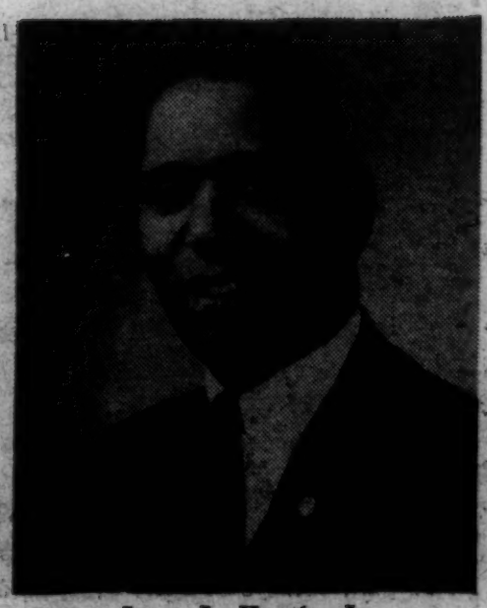
CORE Students Aid

Tremendous assistance for the RWDSU campaign has come from members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and other civil rights groups, leaders of the Negro community (about 75 percent of the hospital workers are Negro) and students of the University of Rochester.

"With continued help from these groups, I think this drive will be very successful," Harris said.

The wages in the Rochester hospitals range from $1.27 an hour to $1.60, giving workers take-home pay that runs from $45 to $55 a week. Working conditions are about the same that the union has found everywhere in hospitals: bad. There is favoritism, no seniority, no grievance procedure, heavy work loads and no classification system. Many workers perform skilled work while they are paid for unskilled work.

Harris, the leader of the Rochester drive, formerly was on the staff of the State, County and Municipal Employees and the Jewelry Workers in Rhode Island.



Leon L. Harris, Jr.

Why Hospital Workers Organize:

U.S. Contract Reveals Starvation Wages

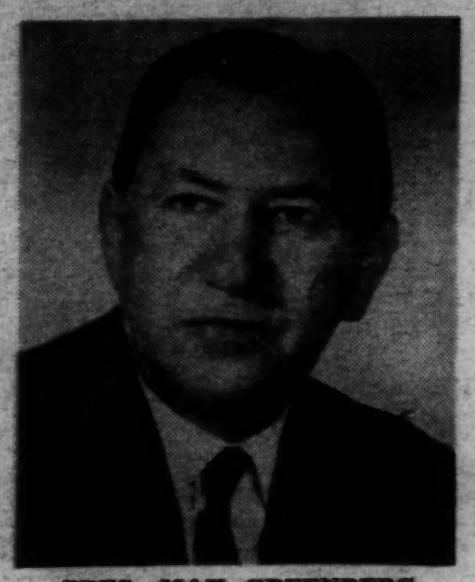
WASHINGTON, D.C.—An ironic footnote has been added by the Federal government to the RWDSU's widespread hospital organizing drive. The Labor Department has awarded its largest on-the-job training contract to the American Hospital Ass'n. The trainees will receive "prevailing hospital wages": 90 cents to $1.35 an hour.

The program calls for expenditure of $1,000,000 for training 4,000 unemployed persons at 300 voluntary hospitals and nursing homes. There is a chronic shortage of labor at many such institutions—due primarily to their low wages. Voluntary hospitals are not required to pay even the Federal minimum wage of $1.15 and $1.25 an hour.

Commenting on the new training program, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg said:

"The contract between the Federal government and the hospital association underscores the terribly low wages paid by voluntary hospitals throughout the United States. This is exactly why we are involved in organizing these underpaid workers. It is ironic to note that the projected wages of 90 cents to $1.35 an hour are a good deal higher than wages paid to experienced hospital workers in many parts of the country."

Pres. Greenberg noted that hospitals under organization by the RWDSU in Philadelphia pay wages as low as $130 a month—or 75 cents an hour. Similar patterns prevailed in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Alabama before the RWDSU organizing campaigns got under way in those areas.



PRES. MAX GREENBERG

Camden Hospital Strike —

(Continued from Page 3)

Chatak. And a big morale factor to the strikers—80 percent of whom are Negroes—is the solid support of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, and other civil rights groups in the community.

Meanwhile, organizing efforts have been proceeding at 12 hospitals across the river in Philadelphia and at two other hospitals in the Camden area. Newly-organized workers from these hospitals have been coming to the Cooper Hospital picketlines to show their solidarity with the embattled strikers.

At strike headquarters, less than a block from the hospital, a hum of activity persists all day long. Picketing assignments, operation of the strike kitchen and other strike duties are being handled by the Cooper workers.

As this issue went to press, there was still no sign of willingness on the part of management to recognize the union. Reports from inside the hospital indicated serious problems—poor food being served on paper plates to patients, a drop in the number of "volunteers" willing to do the work normally performed by the striking employees, and generally poor morale among nurses, office staff and supervisors who have been drafted to perform these duties.

'You Can Talk That Way On $30,000 a Year'

CAMDEN—On the second day of the strike at Cooper Hospital, May 4, an argument developed at the entrance between the hospital administrator, Robert Garrett, and the union's International representative, Frank Meloni. Garrett had been protesting singing by the pickets of "We Shall Overcome," arguing that the singing disturbed patients inside.

Following is the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin's description of the argument:

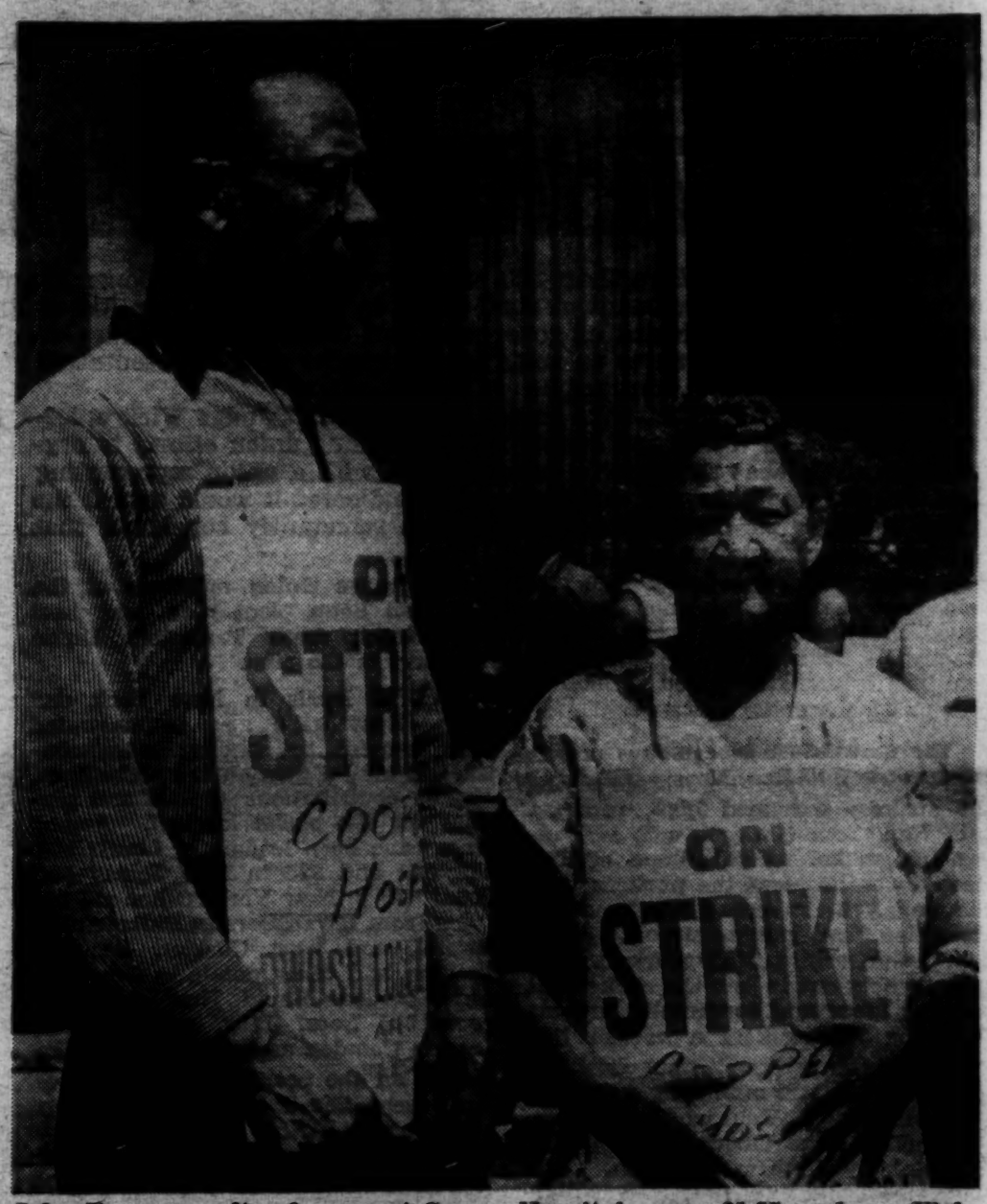
"Meloni went up to Garrett, grabbed him by both arms, and said, 'Look Bob, we've been friends for years. This could all have been avoided.'

"Garrett said, 'They have no right to interfere with sick people at the point of death.'

"Meloni said, 'This is their way of demonstrating their dissatisfaction. This is the American tradition of a peaceful picket line. These people are hungry. They are the forgotten workers of America.'

"When Garrett started to interrupt, Meloni said, 'You can talk that way when you make $30,000 a year. You forget the wrinkles in your stomach. These people are starving on $41 a week take-home pay.'

"Garrett turned away."



John Freeman, after 6 years at Cooper Hospital, earns $1.37 an hour. Viola Harris earns $1.30 an hour after 15 years. Both are on strike for human dignity as well as a living wage.

At 11 p.m. change of shift on first day of strike, pickets spontaneously close ranks in front of Cooper Hospital. In left foreground are 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock, Int'l Rep. Tom Gaskins and '1199' Area Dir. Aberdeen David.

MAY 18 1965

May 17, 1965

To: Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT

Concerning: Project Report IV

I am sorry I am late in sending in my expense account and ProJect Reports. However, as you can well imagine we have been extremely busy. The Progress is very satisfactory and you can expect an election to be called within the next four weeks at, at least two of six of the hospitals in Rochester.

As I stated in my report (III) we are going to Niagara Falls, New York this week. As I understand the situation there, there are two hospitals employing approximately 650 Non-Professional Hospital workers. These workers are being wooed by Local #466 of Rochester. The CORE Chapter in Niagara Falls in following my instructions made arrangements for us to meet a number of the hospital employees on Wednesday night, May 19, 1965 and Thursday morning, May 20, 1965. The Chapter Chairman informs me that he feels it will be necessary to have someone there for at least two weeks. If this proves to be so, I will send someone from Rochester who has been active in this drive for the required period of time. However, this is all speculations at this point and I will be more specific in my report on Friday, May 21, 1965.

ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT IV

I am requesting your aid in helping to determine the reasons why the Buffalo Chapter Chairman sided with Local #466, particularly after being informed of their (#466) modivations. Also, Local #466 is stating that they have spent thousands of dollars in this organizing drive. However, I can positively state that, that money was not spent in Rochester.

Also, I am requesting an expense advancement with an additional sum of money to pay my expenses into New York for our meeting on May 28, 1965. While there I will also attent the NEGROE LABOR COUNCIL MEETING.

Yours In Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Enclosures

mm

1020 Plym. Ave So

Date: Past Due

To: Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MAY 18 1965

From: ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT

Concerning: Project Report

In November of 1964, Rochester CORE was approached by Mr. John Litto, the Secretary-Treasure, and Business Agent of the Cooks Hotel-Motel Services and Chain Restaurants Employees International Union Local #466, AFL-CIO (hereafter refered to as Local #466) for aid in organizing the Non-Professional Hospital Workers in Rochester, New York.

After a careful and intensive investigation by Rochester CORE it was found that the Non-Professional Hospital Workers in Rochester, New York did indeed need a union because:

a. Approximately 85% of the 1500 Non-Professional Hospital Workers in the 6 voluntary hospitals in this city are non-white.

b. And the Non-Professional Hospital Workers are one of the most exploited and underpaid public servants in this city, and most other cities throughout the country.

However, it was also found that Local #466 was not sincerely interested in the problems of the Non-Professional Hospital Workers. This was indicated by their actions in 1959 and in 1961 when Local #466 attempted to organize the Non-Professional Hospital Workers of this city and in both instances dropped the attempt when a bill giving the Non-Professional Hospital Workers collective bargains rights fail to pass into a law. The actions of Local #466 in these instances proved to the Rochester Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality that Local #466 did not wish to fight for the rights of the workers. Therefore, it was decided that Rochester CORE would actively participate in the organizing of the Non-Professional Hospital Workers, and with the permission of the national office would publicly oppose Local #466.

As a result of the decision of Rochester CORE to undertake the project , in March of 1965 I was sent to New York City to:

a. Obtain permission from the national office for the Chapter to participate in such a project.

b. Obtain if possible not only verbal support, but finanical as well.

c. Make contact with the one union that had proven itself to be for Civil Rights both verbally and physically. I refer to the Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union, AFL-CIO hereafter refer to as the RWSDU.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Enclosures
mm

MAY 18 1965

Date: Past Due

To: Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT

Concerning: Project Report II

Upon my return to Rochester, the Chapter had union cards printed, circulated, and collected. Leaflets were distributed and CORE openly opposed Local #466 for the first time in its drive to organize the Non-Professional Hospital Workers in the city. At that time, I was accused of accepting $5,000, $175.00, and $100.00 from Local #466. And the Chapter Chairman, Miss Hannah Storrs, the Employment Committee Chairman, Mr. Anthony Reed and myself was asked to appear before the Labor Council to explain the reasons why CORE was involving itself in union activities. Upon the advice of Mr. Elliot Godoff, Vice-President of Local 1199, New York City,and sympathetic local labor leaders, we declined to appear or to answer any charges that were made against us as a chapter or as an individual.

During this period of time, the Chapter was notified that Mr. Godoff, Dr. George Wiley and Miss Joyce Ware would be able to come into Rochester and the Chapter was asked to have a group of Non-Professional Hospital Workers available to talk with, along with a fair number of our signed union cards. This was done and at that time the United Hospital Workers Union Organizing Committee formally asked the support of the International Union to which Local #1199 belonged. This union was the RETAIL, WHOLESALE, DEPARTMENT STORE UNION,AFL-CIO hereafter refer to as the RWDSU.

Mr. Godoff returned to New York City and presented the petition to the RWDSU, and their International Secretary and Treasure, Mr. Alvin Heaps at that time contacted the offices of National Core and arrangements were made for Dr. George Wiley and Mr. Alvin Heaps to meet with representatives of Rochester CORE. At this meeting, I was asked to work as Liason Field Secretary for National Core by Dr. Wiley, and was informed that an International representative would be assign to the area. I was also instructed to be in New York City at the RWDSU International offices on Monday, April 19, 1965, and to be at the National Core office on Wednesday, April 21, 1965.

ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT II

While in New York City, I also met with the International Representative, Mr. Leon Harris and was told that the RWDSU would officially come into Rochester, New York on May 5, 1965.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley.

Enclosures
mm

May 14, 1965

To: Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT

Concerning: Project Report III

On my return to Rochester, New York I was instructed to obtain an office, telephones and office furniture. This has been accomplished and the UNITED HOSPITAL WORKERS UNION LOCAL #199 office is located at 1020 Plymouth Avenue South. The Telephone number is FA8-3840.

Our most notable progress has been made at Strong Memorial Hospital which employes approximately 450 Non-Professional Hospital Workers, and Park Ave Hospital which employes 150 Non- Professional Hospital workers.

As Soon as suitable progress has been made in Rochester, the RWDSU Representative, Mr. Leon Harris will begin to concentrate on the Buffalo area. From there, the RWDSU will go to Utica, Albany, Syracuse and other cities as the potential develops.

My concern is, do we participate in this project on a state or national level, or are we only concerned with Rochester, New York? It is imperative that I know, because Mr. Harris plans to go into Buffalo, New York in a matter of weeks. If CORE is going to participate, then it is necessary I start the CORE Chapter moving before his arrival. It will also be necessary for me to speak to the CORE Chapters in all of the cities we (Mr. Harris and I) discussed.

I realize the amount of money involved, but I think I need only mention that unions and locals always aid those who help build them. Thus, Local Chapters profit, and the National Office profits.

However, regardless of whether, we expand or not, there are a few things I desperately need. They are:

1. Gasoline Credit Cards.

2. Notification to the Chapter Chairman, and the Chapter of my job.

ROCHESTER PROJECT REPORT III

3. A CORE Identification Card.

4. Appointment with Dr. Wiley and Miss Joyce Ware to discuss particulars of project on May 28, 1965 at 11:00 A.M. in the office.

Also on Wednesday, May 19, 1965, I am going to Niagara Falls, New York to see action among unions attempting to entice Non-Professional Hospital Workers in hospitals.~~has started in Niagara Falls, New York.~~ I will be in Niagara Falls Wednesday, May 19, 1965 and Thursday, May 20, 1965 and can be reached at BU5-4426.

Also, for some unknown reason, the Buffalo CORE-CHAIRMAN has apparently sided with Local #466 which has spread to Buffalo. I am now in the process of attempting to find the reason for this ~~drastic~~ action and would appreciate any assistance Joyce Ware can give me concerning this drastic action by the Chapter Chairman.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Anthony Riley

Enclosures
mm

EXPENSE REPORT

NAME Anthony Riley

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING		TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.		TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.		AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW		BREAK
SUN										
MON	Rochester, N.Y.							2	-	
TUE	Rochester, N.Y.							2	-	
WED	Rochester, N.Y.							7	-	
	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	6	50							
THU	Niagara Falls, N.Y.							—		1
FRI	Rochester, N.Y.							3	-	
SAT	Rochester, N.Y.							6	-	
	TOTALS	6	50					20	-	1

USE WILSON JONES BINDER NUMBER 449-26 TO HOLD YOUR EXPENSE REPORTS.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BUSINESS MEALS

DATE	NAME OF PERSON(s) ENTERTAINED— COMPANY—TITLE	TIME AND PLACE	NATURE OF ENT
5/19/65	Dinner in Niagara Falls		
5/20/65	Breakfast in " "		
5/20/65	Lunch in " "		
5/21/65	Lunch with Hospitals workers		

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

DATE	ITEMS	AMOUNT	

AUTO

DATE	MILEAGE—G
5-17	Gas For
5-18	" "
5-19	" "
5-19	Gas in
5-21	Gas 7
5-22	"

ley

PERIOD ENDING 21 May 19 65

ILE S W	MEALS ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW — BREAKFAST		LUNCH		DINNER		LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.		ENTERTAINMENT ITEMIZE BELOW		MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW		DAILY TOTAL	
-													2	-
—													2	-
-													7	-
					1	75	1	50					9	75
	1	10	1	20			1	50					3	80
-			1	05									3	-
													7	05
-	1	10	2	25	1	75	3	-					34	60

WEEK'S EXPENSES

MEALS

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF ENTERTAINMENT	AMOUNT		% OR $ ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS
	1	70	
	1	10	100
	1	20	
	1	05	
	5	10	

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 1 1/2

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL Hospital Workers Project

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT	
Gas For Volunteers @ 100	2	00
" " " "	2	—
" " " "	2	—
Gas in My Car	5	—
Gas for Volunteers @ 100	3	—
" " " "	6	—
	20	--

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☑ MAIL TO

Anthony Riley
990 Exchange St.
Rochester. N. Y.

SIGNATURE Anthony Riley

APPROVED

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L. 87-834.

May 28, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, NewYork

Dear Dr. Wiley:

Here's a brief report of the total amount of expenses spent during the weeks ending 5-21-65, 5-28-65.

$68.85	
22.70	
26.35	
34.60	
39.95	
$192.45	Total Amount Spent

Received - $ 182.10 as of May 28, 1965

EXPENSE REPORT

NAME Anthony Riley

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION: AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION: LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES: ITEMIZE BELOW	ITEMIZ: BREAKFAST
SUN	Cincinnati					
MON	Rochester				4 —	
TUE	Rochester				2 —	
WED	Rochester				6 —	
THU	Rochester				6 —	
	Syracuse				5 —	
FRI	Syracuse					1 20
	Rochester				—	
SAT						
	TOTALS				23 —	1 20

USE WILSON JONES BINDER NUMBER 449-26 TO HOLD YOUR EXPENSE REPORTS.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BUSINESS MEALS

DATE	NAME OF PERSON(s) ENTERTAINED—COMPANY—TITLE	TIME AND PLACE	NATURE AND PU OF ENTERTAIN
5/24/	LUNCH TO HOSPITAL WORKERS		Park Av
5/25/	" " " "		STRONG I
5/26/	" " " "		Park Ave
5/27/	DINNER IN SYRACUSE		
5/28/	BREAKFAST IN SYRACUSE		
5/28/	LUNCH IN SYRACUSE		

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

DATE	ITEMS	AMOUNT

AUTOMOB

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PAR
5/24/	GAS FOR L
5/25/	" "
5/26/	" "
5/27/	" "
5/27/	GAS IN

ley PERIOD ENDING 28 May 19 65

MEALS ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW						LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.		ENTERTAINMENT ITEMIZE BELOW		MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW		DAILY TOTAL	
REAKFAST		LUNCH		DINNER									
		1	—									5	—
		1	50									3	50
		1	50									7	50
		—										6	—
				1	75							6	75
1	20	1	50									2	70
		—											
1	20	5	50	1	75							31	45

WEEK'S EXPENSES

S

URE AND PURPOSE ENTERTAINMENT	AMOUNT		% OR $ ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS
rk Ave. Hosp.	1	—	
rong Hosp.	1	50	
k Ave. Hosp	1	50	
	1	75	
	1	20	
	1	50	
	8	45	

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 1

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS 1

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS —

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

UTOMOBILE EXPENSES

—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT	
For Volunteers-Tov	4	—
" " "	2	—
" " "	6	—
" " "	6	—
S IN My Car	5	—
	23	—

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☑ MAIL TO

Anthony Riley
990 Exchange St.
Rochester, New York

SIGNATURE Anthony Riley

APPROVED

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L.87-834.

May 28, 1965

Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: Anthony Riley

R.E. PROGRESS REPORT

The progress in Rochester has been very satisfactorily, with the chapter ralling behind this project 100%. As a result, we feel we will be able to call for elections in two of the hospitals very shortly. We will call for an election in Park Avenue Hospital within approximately 10 days, and Strong Memorial Hospital within 3 to 4 weeks. Then we will begin to concentrate on two of the other hospitals in the city.

As result of the participation by Rochester C.O.R.E, the opposition has been divided. The two unions aiding Local #466 have informed us that they will withdraw their support. Consequently, we feel that at best Local #466 can carry only two of the six hospitals in Rochester, and my personal opinion is that once we direct our activities toward these hospitals, we will probably get one of them.

Leon Harris, the International Representative for the RWDSU, and I went into Niagara Falls. The invitation of Otis Cowart, Chairman of Niagara Falls CORE, to begin the organization of the Non-Professional Hospital Workers of that city.

The Niagara Falls Chapter arranged for Mr. Harris and I to speak to some of the Non-Professional Hospital Workers, and they were asked to obtain names and addresses of as many of their co-workers as possible in order for Mr. Harris and myself to visit their homes and explain what CORE and the RWDSU are attempting to do.

Also, while in Niagara Falls, we distributed Union and CORE literature throughout the Negro community and explained the Local Chapter's role and responsibilities concerning the project.

Because we are spreading into other cities in New York State, I feel that if Mr. Tony Reed can be obtained, we obtain him. He has worked very closely with us on this project, and at this time we feel that if we can have him in Niagara Falls for approximately two weeks, we will be able to win both of the voluntary hospitals in that city.

R.E. PROGRESS REPORT

As we go from city to city,we hope to be able to employ a Local CORE Person as a Task Force Worker to work with a temporary union representative to organize the Non-Professional Hospital Workers, I think that in most cases, we can use one steady person and myself.

Our present plans call for organizing Rochester, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Utica and Binghamton in that order, then moving into other states. Present plans also call for us to move into Syracuse as soon as possible, with a meeting being set up with the Syracuse Core Executive Committee and Employment Committee Thursday, May 27, 1965 at 8:00 p.m.. We hope to be able to talk with Albany Core during the week of June 6 or earlier.

Because we are expanding throughout the state, it is imperative that communication from the National Office be sent at once to the Chapters throughout New York State, informing them that the National Office has endorsed the RWDSU and that I will be making contact with each and every Chapter throughout the State with the exception of New York City. In order to be successful in this endeavor, this notification should be sent at once.

Once again, I ask that I be issued a Gasoline Credit Card. Also, May I have more Expense Sheet Forms

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Anthony Riley
Field Secretary

Enclosures

mm

JUN 10 1965

4 June 1965

Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: Anthony Riley, Liason Field Secretary

Re: Progress Report — Non-professional Hospital Workers Organizing Campaign

Rochester: The situation is somewhat the same as last week: we are making good progress. We feel that we have almost signed the majority of the employees in Park Avenue Hospital and that we are on our way to the majority in Strong Memorial Hospital.

Niagara Falls: At the invitation of the CORE chairman, Otis Coward, Mr. Leon Harris, the International Representitive for the RWDSU, and I went into Niagara Falls May 19th to discuss the possibilities of the RWDSU going into that city. As a result of that meeting, the RWDSU will definitely move into Niagara Falls the week of June 6th.

Because Niagara Falls CORE is so small, I feel it will be necessary to spend approximately two weeks in that city. Therefore, I am in the process of obtaining employment at Memorial Hospital as a practical nurse. I am a registered nurse, but I do not think I would be able to reach the people I want in that capacity.

Until we are able to generate interest in Niagara Falls, we are using volunteers from Rochester, the majority of whom are University of Rochester students and are free at this time to commute to and from Niagara Falls.

The situation in Niagara Falls is that there are currently four international unions attempting to organize the non-professional hospital workers. They are: Building Services, Laundry Workers, Hotel-Motel, Cooks and Restaurant Chain Service, and the United Mine Workers. The first three have teamed up, and are now fighting the United Mine Workers, although the United Mine Workers appear to have more signed cards. While in Niagara Falls June 1st and 2nd, I attended one of the United Mine Workers union meetings, and created confussion among those present by stating that I had heard some rummers that another union, which has had experience with hospital

workers, was coming into the area. I also mentioned that I had heard that this union has been endorsed by national civil rights leaders.

Syracuse: I spoke with the Syracuse chapter Employment Committee on 27 May 1965. The committee was extremely interested in the project and felt sure the chapter would endorse it. A general membership meeting is scheduled for Friday, 4 June, and the Employment Committee chairman will call me after the meeting. If the chapter endorses the project, the campaign will begin the week of June 6th. I will be unable to spend any length of time in Syracuse until after June 25th because of the situation in Niagara Falls, but I will be in daily contact by phone, and if the need arises I will probably be able to get away for at least a day.

Requests: Again I ask for at least one gasoline credit card. Since I will be in at least three different cities each week, the gasoline totals will be quite a bit.

Again I urge speed in attempting to have Tony Reed released from his job. If this proves impossible, then at least I will know what I have to work with. Also, I would like a

Also, I would like a letter sent to the CORE chapters in Albany, Utica, Binghamton, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Niagara Falls, along with a copy of Mr. Farmer's statement explaining that I will be establishing contact with them to begin organizing the non-professional hospital workers if the chapters agree. I would like this to be done as soon as possible because we must begin immediately if we want recognition.

Also, may I have more Expense Sheet Forms?

In getting this project started, I requested the aid of Tony Reed. In helping, he incurred quite a bit of expense, consequently, I am requesting that he be reinbursed for at least two of the many days he missed from work. This will amount to approximately $40.00. If we are able to do this, please send the check to: United Hospital Workers Union, 1020 Plymouth Avenue South, Rochester, New York 14608. I would not ask for this under normal circumstances, but Mr. Reed has missed quite a number of days, and he does have children. Also, he is extremely valuable to us in the campaign.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Anthony Riley
Liason Field Secretary

Enclosures

gd

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

STATEMENT BY JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, CORE

In line with CORE's expanded policy of wider political and social involvement, CORE is pleased to commend the excellent work of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWD6U-AFL,CIO) in its efforts throughout New York state in organizing non-professional workers in voluntary hospitals. Specifically, CORE chapters throughout the state are actively manning hospital organizing drives. In the city of Rochester, CORE locally and nationally is placing its full resources behind RWD8U Local 199 in its organizing drive. Non-professional workers in the hospitals of this state, many of whom are Negro and Puerto Rican, have been long overdue for a fair shake in wages and working conditions. CORE unequivocally supports the drive in Rochester and the planned drives throughout the state.

JUN 21 1965

19 June 1965

Dr. George Wiley - Miss Joyce Ware
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

From: Anthony Riley, Liason Field Secretary

Re: Progress Report — Non-professional Hospital Workers Organizing Campaign

Niagara Falls: The activities for the month of June outside the city of Rochester have been largely confined to Niagara Falls, New York.

On June 1st Leon Harris, the international representative for the RWDSU, and I went into Niagara Falls at the request of Mr. Otis Cowart, chairman of the Niagara Falls chapter of CORE, to investigate the possibilities of the RWDSU's moving into that area.

We found that there were a total of four different unions attempting to organize the non-professional hospital workers, and that three of these unions (the Building Services, the Laundry Workers, and the Hotel-Motel-Cooks-Restaurants Chain Service Employees) had teamed up, were calling themselves the Western New York Nursing Home and Hospital Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and were opposing the fourth union, (the United Mine Workers). We also found that of the two hospitals, the most success had been made at Mount St. Mary's Hospital where the Western New York Organizing Committee had the majority of the signed cards, but we felt that the progress was very poor considering the amount of time that had been put into the drive. In talking to various workers, we discovered that the workers themselver were not satisfied with either of the organizing groups.

In evaluating the facts as we knew them, we decided that the RWDSU, coming in as an underdog, might possibly emerge as the victor in an election, providing the RWDSU could ask for recognition, petition for an election, or intervene.

Once the decision was made to move into Niagara Falls, I approached the CORE chapter for aid. I was told that the chapter at that time was unable to assist in any manner, although statements had already been given by the chapter endorsing the RWDSU over all other unions. Because the statements had been issued, I decided to stay in Niagara Falls and try to obtain enough signed cards to have the RWDSU placed on the ballot, but I also felt that in order to really begin the project, it would be necessary to have some volunteers leaflet the hospitals in order to stimulate interest among the employees. Since Niagara Falls

CORE was unable to provide the volunteers, we imported volunteers from the Rochester chapter, and the RWDSU met all expenses incurred by these volunteers for the three days they were in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Harris and the volunteers left Niagara Falls on June 10th and I stayed on to try to obtain the necessary number of cards.

On June 10th the Western New York Organizing Committee called a meeting of the hospital employees which I also attended. I was recognized and pointed out as being with the RWDSU, and with my questions unanswered was told to leave the room. However, some of the workers felt that my questions should have been answered, and took offense and left with me. Thus my first real contact with the non-professional hospital workers of Niagara Falls was established. From these people, I learned that St. Mary's employed a total of 439 employees (excluding nuns and doctors) and that only 155 were non-professional hospital workers with approximately 30% non-white. I also learned that the Western New York Organizing Committee had petitioned for an election because of our pressence in that city and that the hearing date was Friday, 18 June, in Buffalo, New York. On that date, the Western New York Organizing Committee was to ask for an election date with only their name on the slate.

I contacted Leon Harris, and asked him to meet me in Buffalo on June 18th because I felt that we could have the minimum number of signed cards necessary, and on that date Mr. Harris and I met with representaties of the Western New York Organizing Committee at the National Labor Relations board with many more than the required number of signed cards.

As a result of CORE's participation in the Niagara Falls drive, an election is to be held on July 9th at Mount St. Mary's Hospital between the Western New York Organizing Committee and the RWDSU and the RWDSU has assigned Mr. Norman Dearmyer as a representative for the city of Niagara Falls. I will return to Niagara Falls the week of July 5th to participate in the pre-election campaign.

During this period of time, the United Mine Workers were fairly busy in organizing the non-professional hospital workers. They have petitioned for an election at Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital, but the majority of my contacts in Niagara Falls came through Memorial, consequently I feel that Mr. Dearmyer will have little trouble in gaining the support of the majority of the workers at that hospital. However, I have informed him that I will come back into Niagara Falls for a short period of time if he thinks my pressence can be of any benefit.

Rochester; On Tuesday evening 15 June, a mass rally of the non-professional hospital workers was held at the union office, 1020 Plymouth Avenue South, Rochester 8, New York. The Rally was an overwhelming success. As a result, Park Avenue Hospital will be

petitioned on June 21st with Strong Memorial Hospital expected to follow within two weeks. The drive has now shifted its concentration to Rochester General Hospital, where approximately 35% of the employees have signed with us.

Syracuse: I have been unable to go into Syracuse because I was in Niagara Falls, however Mr. Harris has been there and the drive officially gets underway Tuesday, June 22nd. Because of the sincere interest of this chapter toward the project, I do not feel it will be necessary for me to spend extended lengths of time there, instead I will be there until Wednesday, then move on to Albany. I hope to be able to generate some interest there and will probably spend several weeks there on the project. The chairman has already been notified, and expects me to arrive on Thursday June 24th. This will be my first trip to Albany on this project, and I do not know if the Albany chapter is prepared to undertake the drive at this time.

Requests: I have found that the majority of the expenses which I incur come from gasoline and tolls. A gasoline credit card would cut these expenses considerably. Another large expense could be hotels, however, the union usually pays for these since my hotel bill, once a project is started, is considered union business. So once again, I ask for a gasoline credit card to enable me to do a more efficient job without worrying about money to return to Rochester.

The young lady whom I hired is Grace DuBreuil. She will be working for us for the duration of the summer and her check should be sent to this office.

Yours in Freedom,

Anthony Riley

Anthony Riley
Liason Field Secretary

AR/gd

To be acknow— File RWDSU Riley
7-2-65

2,000.00 Rochester Project
Retail Wholesale & Department
store Union — AFL-CIO (General Fund)
32 West 43rd St.
New York, N.Y.

Rochester CORE

Statement by Farmer

Moving in general direction

1500 hospital workers, 90% non-white

~~XXXXXXXX~~

United Hospital Workers Union, affiliated with RWDSU

CORE

Anthony Riley--Vice Chairman, Rochester CORE

250 signed in three months

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle----Bill Voegler P.M

Roy Wetzel---WBBF,

~~R~~ochester Times-Union—AM

6 voluntary hosipitals

1.25 average wage

Send 1000 copies
Tony Riley
990 Exchange St
Rochester, N.Y.
FA 8768

full effort
to stop riots

Attention ALL Hospital Workers!

One of our locals in New York City recently won the following benefits for 1500 hospital workers.

Wage increases of $13 to $17 a week

Minimum hiring rates of $1.57 1/2 an hour in the lowest category

Shift differential pay

Additional pay for holiday work

Complete hospitalization, medical and surgical coverage for all workers and their families fully paid

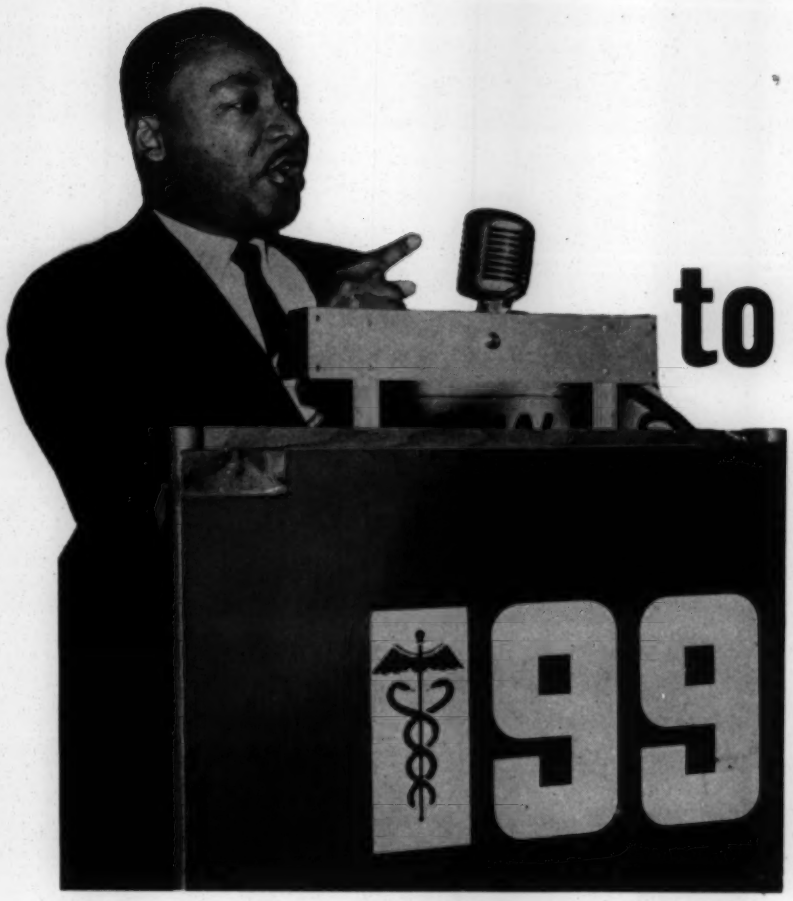
Additional sick leave

Improved vacation plan

All of this can be yours by joining the union that has thousands of hospital workers --

Sign the BLUE CARD

Issued by: United Hospital Workers Union, Local 199
RWDSU, AFL-CIO
1020 Plymouth Avenue, South
Rochester, N. Y. FA-8-3840



A message to hospital workers from Martin Luther King

"The organizing crusade Local 199 is now conducting to win union and human rights for all hospital workers is part and parcel of the struggle we are waging in the deep South for justice and dignity.

"Hospital workers can take pride in the fact that Local 199 is charting a path for all of labor to follow – dedication to the cause of the exploited, underpaid and forgotten workers of America.

"I salute Local 199 and the hospital workers in their courageous and historic campaign to eliminate poverty wages and win first-class citizenship rights."

REMEMBER, when you join Local 199 THERE IS NO INITIATION FEE.

What's more, NO DUES WILL BE PAID until you win a union contract with a big pay increase and other improvements.

JOIN LOCAL 199 TODAY

Issued by: United Hospital Workers Union, Local 199, RWDSU, AFL-CIO

1020 Plymouth Ave. South, Rochester, N. Y. • FAirview 8-3840

ATTENTION: UNION MEMBERS

STRIKE A BLOW FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE

PLEASE DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES AT CENTURY-LOBLAW STORES

600 WORKERS ON STRIKE!

EMPLOYEES AT THE FOLLOWING THREE BOSS MFG. CO. PLANTS ARE ON STRIKE!

KEWANEE, ILL.

CHILLICOTHE, MO.

ONEIDA, TENN.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGES

Have been filed with the United States National Labor Relations Board against this company at each of the above locations.

PLEASE SUPPORT THESE STRIKERS DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO

MOHAWK 2 PRESS

Roch Proj

1/31/66

MEMORANDUM

TO: CLORA COLEMAN, ALAN GARTNER, GEORGE WILEY, JAMES FARMER, FLOYD MC KISSICK

FROM: ED DAY

SUBJECT: RWDSU ROCHESTER PROJECT MONEY

I SPOKE WITH MR. ZURKIN, BUSINESS MANAGER OF RWDSU ON THRUSDAY (TWICE) AND FRIDAY, TRYING TO SQUEEZE OUT THE $2,500 HEAPS COMMITTED HIMSELF TO LAST WEEK ON THE BALANCE OF THE ROCHESTER PROJECT FUNDS. GOTM THE RUN-AROUND BOTH DAYS, AND SET IT UP FOR HIM TO CALL US BACK MONDAY. HE HADN'T CALLED US BACK MONDAY, SO I TRIED TO CALL HIM. FOUND OUT HE WAS OUT OF TOWN FOR THE WEEK. THEREFORE, SPOKE TO HEAPS HIMSELF. HE REAFFIRMED THE COMMITMENT, BUT PLED POVERTY..... CASH FLOW PROBLEMS. PROMISED HE WOULD TALK TO ZURKIN NEXT MONDAY, AND TRY TO SEND US SOMETHING. FROM THE CONVERSATIONS, THE SOUNDED AS BAD OFF AS WE ARE, AND GAVE ME THE SAME "LINES" ABOUT "MONEY IN THE BUSH THEY WERE HOPING TO GET IN" WHICH I ALWAYS USE!!!

I RECCOMMEND THAT CLORA OR ALAN PHONE THEM (ZURKIN -- WI 7 - 9303) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, IF WE HAVENT GOTTEN ANY $$ FROM THEM BY THEN..... AND KEEP AFTER THEM UNTIL WE CAN GET THE $$$.

file Rochester CORE

March 23, 1966

Miss Hannah Storrs
137 Cody Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Miss Storrs:

On December 3, 1965, a motion picture "Take This Hammer" was shipped to Rochester, New York c/o of Tony Riley to be viewed by your chapter.

To date, the film has not been returned. I have spoken to Mr. Riley in Baltimore and he related that the film is still in possession of the Rochester chapter. Obviously, the return of this film is long over-due. I would appreciate it greatly if you would personally see that this film is returned to the Bureau of Communication Research, 267 West 25th Street, New York, New York 10001. The film must be insured and mailed special delivery.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

/rwb

(Mrs.) Rosalind Becton
Public Relations

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Name of local group Rockland County CORE CHpt.

Headquarters address, if any 15 N. Broadway Nyack, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address	Phone
Temporary CHm.	Raymond Arvid	Rte 45	Pomona, N.Y.
" Vice CHm	Mrs. Cora Sargeant	22 Cedar Hills	Nyack, N.Y
" Secretary	Mrs. Ray Ingram	Roosevelt ave. Central	"
" TREasurer	Dr. CHarles James	177 de Pew Ave	Nyack, N.Y

note: Elections for permanent officers were to be held Jan. 1964.

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? October 18, 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? 55

3. How often do you meet? Every two wks.

4. What committees does your organization have Program - structure, Nominating also the following action teams, Housing - schools Guidance and several
5. How often does each of these committees meet? Comm. Hees for action projects (average 1 a week)

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) One is a charter member if they have participated in meetings since the inception of the chapter, and pays $1.00 Annual dues. THereafter, one qualifies for actvie membership by indicating willingness to participated, by interview with membership Comm.

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.) none as yet - plans for future

11. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct:

12. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.
(Use an extra sheet if necessary): We have negotiated with Woolworths Sucessfully.

File

Rockland County CORE

Headquarters
84 S. Franklin

January 15, 1965

To Whom it May Concern:

The following people were elected as officials of the Rockland County branch of the Congress of Racial equality for the year 1965.

Chairman	- - -	Dr. Charles W. James 177 DePew Ave. Nyack, New York Phone - EL-8-6433
Vice Chairman	---	Mr. William Scott 15 North Broadway Nyack, N.Y.
Recording Sec.	---	Mr. Lee Stern Box 271 Nyack, N.Y.
Corresponding Sec.	- - -	Mrs. Sylvia Roth Laurel Road New City, N.Y.
Treasurer	---	Mr. Moses Mercer 84 South Franklin Nyack, N.Y.

Committee Chairmen

Employment	Mr. James Peoples Mr. William Scott	84 South Franklin Nyack, N.Y.
Housing	Mr. Robert Klein	38 Blauvelt Road Nanuet, N.Y.
Education	Mrs. Ernestin Ellison	3 Lawrence Street Spring Valley, N.Y.

FEB 3 1964

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38, New York
CO 7-6270

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL GROUPS

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

We hope to make this a banner year in terms of new, and renewed CORE activity. In order to do this, it is necessary to service all local groups more effectively. To implement this service, a much better system of communication is needed. Only through our combined efforts in a tightly knit, well--disciplined organization can a powerful civil rights movement be created.

With this in mind, I would like very much that you keep me informed of what you are doing, the successes you have, or the problems you anticipate. I hope that we will be able to visit you more often than in the past and to work more closely with you on projects you may plan. If you find that, due to projects, etc., you cannot return the form within a month, please drop us a note informing us of such instance. In any case, we would like the form returned to us before the end of the year.

NOTE: IN THE FUTURE, PLEASE SEE THAT ALL INQUIRIES OF REQUEST PERTINENT TO YOUR CHAPTER BE DIRECTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND SERVICE. This is necessary so that the department of Oraanization can keep abreast with developments in every chapter and render assistance and service as soon as necessary. If the matter brought to our attention should be forwarded to another department, we will do so.

NOTE: The names of officers, executive committee members, and permanent committee chairmen will be carried on the contact list. If you wish contact mailings sent to the CORE headquarters address, please indicate. Also, please indicate, if you feel it unnecessary for all these people to receive contact mailings. The contact iist is set up for the benefit of the chapters, and we are willing to send mail to all officers who should receive it, but we do not want to spend the postage if you feel there is too much duplication.

* It is not necessary to send Mail to Comittee Chairmen

To form added to contact

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270

REPORT FORM

Name of GROUP: Rockland County Congress of Racial Equality

Headquarters address, if any: 84 S. FRANKlin St. Nyack

Done I 2

Officers:

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE##
Chairman	DR. Charles W. JAMES	177 DePew Ave. Nyack	EL 86433
Vice. Ch.	MRS Marjorie Hamilton	215 Rose Rd. West Nyack, N.Y.	
Rec. Sec.	MRS Sylvia Roth	Laurel Road, New City N.Y.	
Corr. Sec.	MRS CORA Sarjeant	222 Cedar Hill Ave, Nyack, N.Y.	
TREASURER	MR Moses MERCER	84 S. Franklin St. Nyack N.Y.	
Member at large	MR. NORMAN Rush	10 High Tor Rd. New City N.Y.	

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? 40 Associate members? 20

What would you consider the average attendance? 50

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairmen

Program Committee MR JAMES Peoples 55 old Nyack turnpike spring valley
Housing Committee Milton Stubbs 84 S. FRANKlin, Nyack
Educeton Comm - Leo Wagner - 23 Hickory Lane, Sloatsburg, N.Y.
Membership Comm - MRS. Marjorie Hamilton 215 Rose Rd West Nyack

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:
Must be interviewed & Instructed By Membership Comm.
Must undergo six weeks probationary period.
Must Read and agree to abide by CORE Rules for Action
Must take part in at least 1 Action project.

How often does the group hold regular meetings? ONCE/Month Time? 8:00 PM

Place of meeting? 84 S. Franklin st Nyack N.Y.

What projects has the group completed during the past year?
We have conducted negotiations with two Retail stores who as a result have consented to alter their biased hiring policies

What project are you currently engaged in?
We are Negotiating with local fire depts + Retail stores

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activities with other groups)?

We are engaged in a countywide housing survey in conjunction with other local civil rights groups.

In Education, we are investigating the possibilities of stepping up the number of Negro Applicants for union Apprenticeship programs

We have had conferences with Bergen County CORE with view to cooperating on projects in which our areas overlap

To Aller
Do you have any material

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes V NO____

If yes, to whom should they be sent Dr Charles W. James 177 DePew Ave, Nyack N.Y

How many? 50

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes ✓ NO____

Who is the editor of the Publication? Mr. Harry Fox
Letchworth Village State School
Thiells, New York

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

Our group is an interracial one with the sympathy and support of the larger part of the community. Although our County is quite backward looking & conservative in outlook we have been making marked progress.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Dr. Charles W. James
Chairman - Rockland County CORE

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization: CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

File
Rockland County
(Mijack coca)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROCKLAND COUNTY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FOR THE YEAR - 1964

submitted by the Executive Committee

In the fall of 1963 the Rockland County chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality was organized in order to fulfill the need for an active county-wide organization prepared to deal with Civil Rights problems in a direct, forthright and non-violent manner. After an interim period in which temporary officials dealt with the primary problems involved in the organizing of the group, the first permanent slate of officers was elected in January of 1964.

This report is an attempt to describe briefly, the major projects in which Rockland CORE has been involved in the year 1964. The Executive Committee of Rockland CORE wishes to thank the general membership for their cooperation and performance on all of these projects. We sincerely hope to enlarge the scope of our activities for the coming year.

* * * * * *

Previous to the time that the present slate of officers were elected, negotiations had been conducted with Woolworth's 5 & 10 in Nyack, and Ben Franklin in Havestraw in order to encourage the hiring of members of minority groups. These companies agreed to observe this policy in any future hirings. At the time of the writing of this report there were members of minority groups working in these stores.

In February of 1964, CORE was actively engaged in negotiations with individual A & P stores in the county in an attempt to convince them of the necessity of equal opportunity hiring. During this period the Bergen County chapter of CORE completed an agreement with the Regional Office of the A & P chain. In the future negotiations, in which Rockland CORE participated, it was stated that the A & P chain in this area would see to it that each store actively recruited personnel from the minority groups and that signs would be posted in each store proclaiming the policy of equal opportunity employment.

A spot check has been run on all of these stores in the county and they have been found to be in compliance with this directive. Mr. James Peoples and Mr. Richard Merrill were in charge of the A & P project.

* * * * * * *

In May of 1964 CORE was contacted by Mr. Pat Ammaticci of the State, County and Municipal mployees nion. He wished to obtain the aid of this organization in picketing the N.Y. Thru-way maintenance unit located in West Nyack. Mr. Amaticci stated that some of grievances which brought on the labor dispute were lack of proper recognition of the union in bargaining procedures and discrimination in hiring practices. After the facts in the case were investigated by a CORE committee, it was decided to assist the union in their strike CORE members picketed side by side with union members until agreement was reached through negotiations with the thru-way authority. A member of National CORE participated in the Albany negotiations. The union was successful in receiving redress for their grievances. Some of the terms of the agreement were:

1. Active recruitment of Minority groups for employment in thru-way restaurants would be initiated.

2. There would be further negotiations with the union regarding grievances.

3. Consideration would be given to the policy of actively recruiting Negro workers for the West Nyack shop.

Following this agreement, CORE noted that no Negro personnel had been hired in a period of over three months. CORE then proceded to deal directly with the head office in Albany on the question of minority group hiring. As of the date of this report there has been no further hiring of Negro or Puerto Rican personnel at the West Nyack installation. CORE intends to remain in contact with this situation.

Since January of 1964, Rockland CORE has been engaged in negotiations with the Mayor and the police department of the Village of Spring Valley, N. Y. These negotiations were designed to bring about the hiring of some Negro policemen due to the increase in the Negro population in the village. Mr. James Peoples of our branch, together with other persons handled these negotiations over a period of several months. During this time the reaction of the village officials was quite cooperative. On or about July 1, 1964, the first Negro oliceman was appointed. It is believed that more appointments are imminent.

* * * * * * *

In August of 1964, Mr. William Scott, a Negro member of this branch in the company of three friends entered a barber shop on the corner of Burd and Franklin Streets in Nyack and was denied service on the basis of a sign posted in the shop which read "No haircuts without appointment". Since several white persons had been observed and known to have received service without appointments, CORE contended that the presence of this sign was a subterfuge to aid in practicing discrimination. CORE filed a complaint with the County Commission which subsequently investigated the situation. After discussion with the commission, the Barber shop involved published a statement to the effect that all members of the community would be served in that shop without regard to race.

* * * * * * *

In May of 1964, General Edwin Walker was scheduled to speak before a group in the New City County Auditorium. After discussion of the matter in Executive Committee and general membership meeting, CORE voted to adopt the position that Gen. Walker had a Constitutional right to free speech no matter how repulsive his doctrines. However, CORE also voted to enlist the aid of other Civil Rights groups in the county to hold some sort of meaningful protest. This protest would indicate

to General Walker and his followers that their doctrines of intolerance were repulsive to most members of the community no matter under which guise they were expounded.

CORE in cooperation with other Civil Rights groups and the clergy, organized a vigil outside the county auditorium composed of more that 200 persons. Most of them had signs expressing their sentiments. Following the vigil many persons went inside the auditorium. The demonstration was dignified and orderly. It was constructively reported in the press.

* * * * * * *

The fire companies of Nyack and other villages of the county have been de-facto segregated by tradition. This situation is present in the six Nyack fire companies. In an attempt to provide an avenue of relief for this situation, Rockland CORE met with the Village Trustees of Nyack in March of 1964. This meeting resolved none of the problems involved. In an attempt to focus public attention on the problem, this branch picketed the Nyack Village Hall during the March 1964 elections. CORE learned some months later that Nyack had intentions of requesting Federal and State funds to aid in building a firehouse to house two of its fire companies. CORE then felt that it was under moral obligation to inform the HHFA of the conditions that would be involved in the usage of the new firehouse. In July of 1964 CORE filed two complaints of Negro persons who had attempted to gain admission to these companies. These complaints were supplemented by a supporting brief from CORE. These complaints were returned for procedural errors but were immediately re-filed in the prescribed manner. A preliminary investigation by HHFA officials followed. A short time later, the Nyack Urban Renewal officials decided to withdraw the proposed firehouse from the Urban Renewal project. CORE intends to keep in contact with this situation.

In September of 1964, due to the importance of the issues involved in the presidential elections, it was the general feeling of the organization that a

vigorous voter registration drive should be launched among minority groups in the county. In order to implement the program, two headquarters were opened. Headquarters in Nyack was located on Main Street, and in Haverstraw on Broadway. The offices were kept open from September 15 to October 15. CORE was fortunate in obtaining volunteers from such interested groups as the Catholic Interracial Council and others. Teams of volunteers canvassed the minority communities according to pre-planned routes. Voter information material was distributed by the canvassers. A sample voting machine was installed in the Nyack headquarters for instructional purposes. A sound truck was utilized in Nyack, Haverstraw, and Garnerville in order to inform the voters of the issues in the election. CORE also conducted a transportation pool for those persons who were unable to obtain transportation to register. We have been informed that our program was quite important in the determination of the local elections.

* * * * * * *

In June of 1964, realizing that Haverstraw was one of the areas of the county in which housing for minority groups was most critical, the CORE housing committee decided to concentrate their efforts in a drive to attempt to improve the conditions in this area. As part of the program, the committee visited some of the depressed areas of the town and took pictures of some of the slum housing. In order to focus public attention to the problem some of the pictures were published in the press. Copies of the New York State survey of housing in Haverstraw were obtained in order to get background on the project. In order to highlight the problem, it was decided to have a public meeting in St. Peter's Church in Haverstraw with panelists from the fields of public health, the clergy, Social work, and the law. These people along with members of the community would discuss and explore the problem. In preparation for this meeting leaflets were distributed written in English and Spanish. Volunteers visited homes in the community informing them of the public meeting. The turn-out at the public meeting was so large that it quite

exceeded our expectations. The numbers of local people represented at the meeting was substantial. The meeting was well reported in the press. As a result of the public meeting a Citizen's Committee of Haverstraw was set up to handle the problem on the local level. Complaints and grievances were compiled and later presented at a Village Board meeting.

As of the date of the writing of this report, several of the sub-standard dwellings visited by CORE have been repaired and remodeled to the extent that the occupants are now satisfied with the condition. Certain other dwellings have been condemned and CORE was successful in relocating most of the former occupants in decent housing. Although the housing program in this area is far from finished, CORE hope eventually to get a housing authority established in the area, possibly some low cost public housing and establishment of building code. Mr. Harry Fox and Mr. Robert Klein and Mr. William Scott were responsible for coordinating most of the efforts on this project.

* * * * * *

Beside all of the aforementioned projects, our Education Committee has held meetings with the Board of Cooperative Educational Services of the county and has held conferences with the administrators of Ramapo II and Nyack School Systems. Conferences have also been held with the Haverstraw-Stony Point School System. Our Employment Committee has held meetings with various banks and public utility companies in the county in an attempt to encourage the hiring of more members of minority groups in the county. This organization has also filed at least two complaints with the County Commission on Human Relations in an attempt to supplement the work that this organization is doing. CORE also sponsored a successful dance in the spring of 1964. Some of the programs that CORE will attempt to implement in the coming year are:

1. Establishment of a youth group to work with and study the problems of young people.
2. The assigning of as many members as possible to active committee work.
3. Encourage the election of local officials who understand the problems of minority groups.

108-34 New York Blvd.
South Jamaica, New York
September 20, 1964

The enclosed names are those of the newly elected officers to the South Jamaica Congress of Racial Equality. If at any time any of the individuals listed below can be of service to you or your organization don't hesitate to contact same.

Chairman:	Stanley Hamilton	RE 9-1075
Vice Chairman:	Hamilton Banks	"
Secretary:	Patricia Stewart	"
Treasurer:	Cheryl Henderson	"
Public Relations:	Ida Timpone	"
Education Chairman:	Herman Ferguson	"
Housing Chairman:	Dennis Weeks	"
Employment Chairman:	Joseph Marshall	"
Steering Committee:	Franklyn Anderson	"
"	Bill Wright	"
"	John Howell	"

South Jamaica C.O.R.E. looks foward to helping you and your organization toward the achievement of the overall goal of the South Jamaica Comminity.

Sincerely,

Stanley Hamilton

Stanley Hamilton
Chairman

January 31, 1964

Miss Catherine Johnson
1 Wayne Court
Staten Island 10, New York

Dear Miss Johnson:

Enclosed you will find a receipt in the amount of $126.22 for thesppecial contribution you sent us on October 3, 1963.

As you know, National CORE depends on its chapters for financial support, as well as support in the field of non-violent direct action and we appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz
enc.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Organization

JUL 27 1964

Staten Island Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
P. O. Box 744
Staten Island, 14, N. Y.
July 22, 1964

Nat'l. Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York #38 N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I would like to inform you of our newly elected officers, for your convenience in mailing. The list is as follows:

~~Mr. Max~~ Lejoe .....Chairman
Mrs. Sara Hines...Vice Chairman
Mrs. Edith Overton...Recording Sec'y.
Mrs. Dolores Norris... Corresponding Sec'y.
MRs. Julia Beckoff....Treasurer

Mr. Richard Prideaux, our past chairman, is now serving in the capacity of public relations chairman.

Very truly yours,

Dolores Norris

Dolores Norris
Corresponding Secretary

File Staten Island

September 15, 1964

Chairman,
Staten Island CORE
P.O. Box 74
Staten Island, New York

Dear Chairman:

As you know, CORE has been pushing for the passage of the Weiss Bill. If passed, this bill will establish an independent review board to deal with charges of police brutality.

The two key sections of this bill are as follows:

1. Members of the nine man board shall not be employees of the police department or other governmental agencies.

2. The new board would not operate under the cloak of secrecy which enshrouds the present board. It would be empowered to issue its findings or recommendations publicly and be required to submit them for periodic reports.

At the present time, the prospects for passage of this bill are dim. It's passage may hinge on CORE'S direct involvement. I am therefore calling on you to take the following initial steps. Mobolize the community in your borough to write letters to their councilmen urging passage of the Bill. (The key council members of your borough who we feel can be persuaded to support this bill are listed below)

Edward V. Curry, 38 7th St. Staten Island, N.Y.
Robert G. Lindsay, 47 Wakefield Rd. Staten Island, N.Y.

(Continued)

After getting community members to write letters, ask them to call for a meeting with the individual council members to find out where they stand on the bill. This technique has worked in the past. It should also be of benefit to you as a chapter in widening your community roots.

Please keep me advised as to what success you have as stronger action may have to be planned.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Smith,
New York Regional Secretary

LS/mt

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

OCT 9 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Staten Island Chapter C.O.R.E.

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER P. O. Box 74 S.I. # 10314 N. Y.

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Max LeJoe - Chairman
Sara Hines - Vice Chairman
Edith Overton - Recording Secy

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING 1st + 3rd Tues of The month 8:30 pm →
EXECUTIVE MEETING Called whenever Necessary.

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN Clothing FOR Mississippi Freedom School, Community Problems

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE?

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SEENT? YES ✓ NO

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Each member given Envelope & told to bring in 3 members - or membership encouraged at all our Rallies & talks -

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE PAGE 2
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA Can You give Suggestions to help get rid of Negro Apathy to Civil Rights Groups - We have difficulty here on F.I. In getting New membership + Keeping them.

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES ✓ NO ___
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ___ NO ___

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES ✓ NO ___
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER Preferably on the 1st or 3rd Tues of the month at a Reg. meeting If this is not convenient Field Secy can we can make Special Arrangements the

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES ✓ NO ___
EXPLAIN HOW With our Freedom School - Teaching Negro History etc.

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

AUG 1 3 1965

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

CHAPTER INFORMATION SHEET

CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS Staten Island CORE
NAME OF CHAPTER

P O B 74
street

Staten Island, N.Y.
City State

phone number

CHAIRMAN Herbert Hines

567 Davis Ave S.I. N.Y. YU 1-3454
street city phone number

Vice-Chmn. Erdine Antonson

51 Post Lane S.I. N.Y. AR 3-3877
street city phone number

Rec. Secy. Carol Smith

212 Prospect Ave S.I. N.Y. GE 7-8098
street city phone number

Corres. Secy Judy Swift

59 Purcell St SI 10, N.Y. AR 3-1099
street city phone number

Treasurer Rucine Le Seur

141 Park Hill Ave. S.I. N.Y. 981-5005
street city phone number

DATE August 12, 1965

July 28, 1965

Judy Swift
Staten Island CORE
P.O. Box 74
Staten Island 14, N.Y.

Dear Judy Swift:

Thank you for sending us the list of new officers, but I must also have addresses and phone numbers of each person. I would appreciate it if you would send this to me right away.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

JUL 23 1965

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER

Org. dept.

July 21, 1965

P. O. Box 74
Staten Island 14, N. Y.
GIbraltar 2-7028

James Farmer
National Director

Max LeJoe
Chairman

Sara Hines
Vice-Chairman

Edith Overton
Recording Sec'y

Dolores Norris
Corresponding Sec'y

Julie Bekoff
Treasurer

— *ADVISORY BOARD* —
Rabbi Marcus Kramer
Rev. Wm. Epps, Jr.
Mrs. Norma Owens
Mr. Royal Radin
Mrs. Faye Radin
Rev. Mills Skinner
Mr. James Josey
Mrs. Sarah Tennesee Baker
Rev. Sidney Waddell
Mr. Maurice Rappaport
Mr. Terence Benbow
Dr. Timothy Costello
Rev. St. Clair Burnett
Rev. Gregg Carter

National CORE
28 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

On Wednesday, July 14, 1965, Staten Island chapter of CORE elected new officers for the 1965-66 term. Elected were:

Chairman - Herbert Hines
Vice-chairman - Erdine Antonsen
Recording secretary - Carol Smith
Corresponding secretary - Judy Swift
Treasurer - Ricque Leseur

Respectfully yours,

Judy Swift

December 30, 1963

Pending

Mrs. Dolores Quintyne
838 Bay View Avenue
Amityville, New York

Dear Mrs. Quintyne:

We are delighted to learn that you are interested in forming a CORE chapter.

There are three definite steps to forming a CORE chapter. You fill out an affiliation blank, and send a $10.00 affiliation fee, and be visited by a field secretary.

The latter step is taken so that you will have some contact with the National Office, and also they may give you any help you might need in organizing the group.

I am enclosing some of our literature. I think the CORE RULES FOR ACTION describes how we operate, and the pamphlet, THIS IS CORE explains plains what we are. I am also enclosing an organizational manual and I hope that it will be of some help to you. It outlines clearly the procedure for organizing a group.

Please keep in touch with us as to your progress; and you will be hearing from us frequently.

Our field secretary, Alan Hoffman is available to chapters in the New York area.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

P.S.
A note has been mailed informing all contacts on the national list of your existence.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Add to contact file Suffolk County CORE Send copy to ?

December 30, 1963

Dear Friend of CORE,

We would like to inform you that Mrs. Dolores Quintyne is forming a CORE chapter in your area and if you are interested in becoming active contact her at 838 Bay View Avenue, Amityville, New York.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Natl CORE Copy

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

FEB 6 1964

Name of local group Suffolk County CORE

Headquarters address, if any P.O. Box 637 Amityville, N.Y.

OFFICERS: As of 2-3-64 our Headquarters will be 3404 Great Neck Rd. Amityville, L.I.

Title	Name in full	Address
CHAIRMAN	DELORES QUINTYNE	813 BAYVIEW AVE AMITY VILLE
VICE CHAIRMAN	HENRY G. SMITH JR.	20 NATHALIE ST Amityville
SECRETARY	LETTIE ROUNTREE	39-28th Street WYANDANCH L.I.
CORRES. SECTY	PHYLLIS NURSE	325 New Ave WYANDANCH, L.I.
TREASURE	JOE GOODETT	545 ALBANY AVE Amityville
PUBLICITY	CAMILLE SMITH	17 RONEK DRIVE Amityville
MEMBERSHIP	WILLIAM GARRON JR.	496 ALBANY AVE Amityville, L.I.

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? 12 / 11 / 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? About 50 Associate members? So FAR 20 Others on mailing list? 200.

3. How often do you meet? AT PRESENT EVERY 2 WEEKS

4. What committees does your organization have? HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, VOTER REG. STARTING IN 3 DAYS EDUCATION COMM. HUMAN RELATION, MEMBERSHIP COMM.

5. How often does each of these committees meet? AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE FOR THE TIME BEING.

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) They QUALIFY THROUGH OUR MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN. ATTACHED COPY OF BY-LAWS, EXPLAINING ALL OUR PROCEDURES.

over

To Ann - add to contact

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? YES, OUR GROUP HAS. ACCEPTED & ACKNOWLEDGES THE NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? YES

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? YES
THE GROUP THROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS.

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF ISLIP, N.A.A.C.P, HUNTINGTON HUMAN RELATIONS, SEE ATTACHED NEWSPAPERS.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?
CONSTITUTION ENCLOSED.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: WE HAVE NO SOCIAL ACTIVITIES GOING AT THE PRESENT, A COMM. OF 4 ARE TRYING TO WORK OUT A PROGRAM FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): ONLY ONE PROJECT AT PRESENT, BEACHVIEW GARDEN APT. ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND ALL INFORMATION, WE HAVE 2 MORE MAYBE IN TWO TO THREE WEEKS, THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD IN BEACHVIEW WAS THE LITIN.

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: DeLores McIntyre

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

James T. McCain, Director
Organization & Chapter Development
New York 38, New York

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270

REPORT FORM

Name of GROUP: SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE

Headquarters address, if any: 3404 GREAT NECK ROAD, Amityville

Officers:

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE##
CHAIRMAN	DELORES QUINTYNE	813 BAYVIEW AVE Amityville	—
VICE CHAIRMAN	HENRY G. SMITH JR.	20 NATHALIE ST. Amityville	MY 1-6341
SECRETARY	LOTTIE ROUNDTREE	39 28th STREET, WYANDANCH	—
CORRES. SECY.	PHYLLIS NURSE	325 NEW AVE WYANDANCH	MI3-2790
TREASURE.	JOE GOODE II	545 ALBANY AVE Amity	AM4-4826
PUBLICITY	CAMILLE SMITH	17 RONET DRIVE	AM4-0425

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? ABOUT 50 Associate members? 20

What would you consider the average attendance? 35 ACTIVE AT PRESENT

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairmen

MEMBERSHIP - WM. CARRON 496 ALBANY AVE Amityville
EMPLOYMENT - DOLORES WEST 639 MOUNT AVE, WYANDANCH
HOUSING - JOE GOODE JR. 545 ALBANY AVE, Amityville
VOTER REG. - LUCILLE LEONARD 43 CROYDON RD "

List all present ~~temporary~~ committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

HUMAN RELATION COMM - LLOYD SARGENT 33 CROYDON ROAD, Amityville
EDUCATION CHAIRMAN POSSIBLE MAE WALKER, This Committee HAS JUST BEEN FORMED.

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:
THOSE PERSONS WHO AGREE TO OUR RULES OF ACTION AND, WILL AGREE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR ORGANIZATION & THAT OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE. PARTICIPATE IN AT LEAST 2 ACTIONS. /

How often does the group hold regular meetings? ONCE A MONTH Time? 8:00 PM

Place of meeting? AS OF NOW 340 GREAT NECK ROAD.

What projects has the group completed during the past year? ONLY ONE - "BEACHVIEW GARDEN APT. HOUSING PROBLEM, WE HAD OUR FIRST VICTORY. THIS OCCURED IN AMITYVILLE.

What project are you currently engaged in? WE ARE WORKING WITH L.I. CORE ON LONG ISLAND LIGHTING CO. WE HAVE 2 BANKS IN SUFFOLK THAT MAY NEED A STRONGER FORM OF ACTION OR A CHANGE IN OUR TACTICS; THIS IS ALL EMPLOYMENT?

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activities with other groups)?
EDUCATIONAL: WE ARE JUST STARTING. SOCIAL, WE HAVE A COMMITTEE SET UP ON THAT FORM OF ACTIVITY WE HOPE TO HAVE SOMETHING STARTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WE ALSO HAVE STARTED TO MEET WITH DIFFERENT GROUPS, TRYING TO COOPERATE TOGETHER UNITE ALL GROUPS IN WHATEVER PROJECT WE APPROACH. WE MET LAST EVENING WITH A PROMISING OUTLOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes ✓ NO ____

If yes, to whom should they be sent SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE
3404 GREAT NECK ROAD
AMITYVILLE, L.I.

How many? ____

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes ____ NO NOT AT PRESENT

Who is the editor of the Publication? CAMILLE SMITH
ROLEK DRIVE
AMITYVILLE, L.I.

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

I FEEL THE GROUP BELIEVES IN WHAT THE ORGANIZATION STANDS FOR. THEY ARE A HARD WORKING GROUP, QUITE DEDICATED TO THE COMMUNITY AND EVERYONE THAT COMES IN CONTACT WITH THEM. THEY ALSO WORK WELL WITH OTHER GROUPS AND ARE WILLING TO HELP IF NEEDED.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: DELORES QUINTYNE
CHAIRMAN - SUFFOLK CO. CORE.
813 BAYVIEW AVE, AMITYVILLE, L.I.

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization: CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

THE CONSTITUTION
OF
THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY.

ARTICLE I NAME.

The name of the organization shall be the Suffolk County Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II PURPOSE.

The Suffolk County Congress of Racial Equality is a volunteer membership organization established for the purpose of abolishing all forms of discrimination and segregation based on race, color, religion, or ethnic origin; stressing non-violent direct action methods.

ARTICLE III AFFILIATION.

Suffolk County CORE is affiliated with the National Congress of Racial Equality, and accepts its Constitution and the CORE rules for Action.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP.

The categories of membership in Suffolk County CORE shall consist of Active Members, Apprentices and Associate Members.

Section 2.

Those persons who have agreed to abide by the Constitution of this organization and that of the National Congress of Racial Equality, who have agreed to conduct themselves in accordance with the CORE Rules for Action, who have served an apprenticeship period of at least two months, shall be eligible for election to Active status.

Section 3

Active members shall be recommended from those apprentices who in the opinion of the Membership Committee shall have satified the requirements of Section 2 above, and shall be elected by a majority vote of the active members in good standing present at the meeting at which the recommendation is made.

Section 4.

An Active member in good standing is one whose dues are paid in full and who shall have participated in at least one action project in the preceeding six months, and attended at least two regular membership meetings in the preceeding three months.

Section 5.

Active membership in Suffolk County CORE may be revoked by a two thirds vote of the Active members in good standing present and voting at a regular membership meeting, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee or the Membership Committee, and upon notice to all Active Members, and one months written notice to the member in question.

Section 6.

Apprenticeship in Suffolk County CORE is granted for a period not to exceed four months, to those persons who have paid their dues, have expressed a desire to become an Active Member to the Membership Chairman or Co-Chairman, have agreed to attend an orientation session, have agreed to participate in at least two action projects and have agreed to serve on at least one Committee.

Section 7.

Associate membership is granted to those persons who pay an initial fee of at least two dollars, and who make an annual contribution of money or services to Suffolk County CORE., and who are in general agreement with the purposes of Suffolk County CORE.

ARTICLE IV contd. ~~Expulsion~~ MEMBERSHIP.

Section 8.

Any member whose action or behavior is felt by any member to be contrary to the best welfare of the organization or its Members may be brought up on charges in the following manner:

The complaining Member must present his specifications to the executive Board, who shall hear the charges on three days notice to the member complained about and make its recommendations to the Membership at its next regular meeting.

The Membership shall approve or disapprove the recommendation of the Executive Board by majority vote. The voting being by secret ballot.

A party complained of may be represented by legel counsel or any other Active Member of the organization.

ARTICLE V VOTING.

Section 1.
Voting rights are reserved to Active members in good standing only, except that apprentices shall be entitled to vote on matters relating to action projects in which they are participating.

Section 2

The right to vote is personal and is limited to those members physically present at the time the vote is taken.

ARTICLE VI. DUES AND FINANCES.

Section 1.
Dues shall be in the amount as prescribed by the membership.

Section 2.
The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on May 31st.

Section 3
An Audit Committee of three, appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE and approved by a vote of the Active Members, shall audit the books and financial records of the organization on the 1st. December and 26th May each year; and at such other times when the office of Treasurer changes. The Treasurer shall not be a member of the Audit Committee.

ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS

Section 1.
The Officers of Suffolk County CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2.
Officers shall be elected for a term of one year at a regular meeting in May, and only Active Members shall be eligible to become Officers of Suffolk County CORE.

Section 3
The Chairman Shall preside at all membership meetings, or in his absence the Vice Chairman, and is responsible for the general leadership of Suffolk County CORE.

Section 4.
The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence.

Section 5.
The Recording Secretary shall take minutes of all meetings and keep a record of all Suffolk County CORE'S activities.

Section 6.
The Corresponding Sectetary shall be responsible for all correspondence and all notices for all meetings.

ARTICLE VII. contd. OFFICERS.

Section 7.
The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals, for keeping dues records, and collecting dues from each member.

Section 8.
All Officers shall serve a term of one year, or until their successors are elected or appointed, unless removed prior thereto.

Section 9.
Any Officer or Committee Chairman may be removed from office upon a motion of a majority of the Active members in good standing present at a regular or special membership meeting, and ratified by a two thirds vote of the Active Members present at the next membership meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. ELECTIONS.

Section 1.
Elections of Officers shall be by secret ballot at an annual meeting conducted each year in the month of May.

Section 2.
Candidates for office shall be presented by a Nominating Committee of five Active Members, the Chairman of which shall be appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE, at a meeting at least two months, in which case the Chairman shall appoint an Active Member to fill the unexpired term only.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS.

Section 1.
Regular membership meetings shall be scheduled and conducted at least once per month.

Section 2.
Special membership meetings may be called by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE or by the Executive Committee.

Section 3.
All monthly meetings are open to the public, except that a monthly meeting or any part thereof may be closed to the public by the Executive Committee upon prior notice to all members.

Section 4.
Any number above ~~ten(10)~~ seven of the Active members present at a duly called or scheduled meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5.
All decisions at duly constituted meetings of Suffolk County CORE shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised except when specifically modified by this Constitution.

ARTICLE X. COMMITTEES.
Section 1.
The Executive Committee shall consist of the five elected Officers and all Committee Chairman.

Section 2
ARTICLE Other Committees shall be created by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE when deemed necessary. A Committee Chairman is appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE, and is not a voting member of the Executive Committee until approved by a majority vote at a membership meeting.

ARTICLE XI AMMENDMENTS.

Section 1.
Proposed ammendments to this Constitution shall be presented in writing at a membership meeting, and be voted upon at the next regular membership meeting, provided however that the time interval shall not be less than 14 days.

ARTICLE XI contd. AMMENDMENTS.

Section 2.
Ammendments shall be sent in writing to all Active Members at least two weeks before shch ammendments are to be voted upon.

Section 3.

Any proposed ammendment becomes effective upon ratification by a two thirds majority of the Active Members present and voting.

COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN — Calvin C. Cobb, Esq.

Members — C. Camille Smith

Henry G. Smith, Jr.

[1964 MB]

To: James McCain

From Selma Hill

Re: Suffolk County Core

The group was formed on Dec 11, 1963
On Feb 8, 1964 they applied for affiliation.

The first project of this group was ~~to~~ centered around desegregation housing at "Beach view Gardens" they succeeded in breaking down a pattern of exclusion

Recently they have been involved in Selective picketing and the World's Fair project.

They are a mature militant group with real potential for ~~real~~ local community participation

It is my recommendation that they be affiliated

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
POST OFFICE BOX No. 637
AMITYVILLE, N. Y. 11701

APR 6 1964

April 4, 1964

To: Vilma Hill
National CORE
58 Park row
New York City

Subject : Progress report of
Suffolk County CORE.

January: settle agreement with Wagmer brothers of Huntington NY, housing problem, 2 daysof picketing, one day and a half of sit in's. I sent clippings from newspapers on this action.

February: Employment problems came into the picture, we had peaceful negoations with Suffolk County water authority, gave them 30 days to hire x no. of non whites , they have a ratio of app. 350 employees, no negroes. Next we went to Bank of Babylon, successful there also hired over quota we asked, doing very well. Also Bank of Bayshore, Suffolk County Federal savings gave us a little problem, because we had let our attorney get involved, and we ended up with a watered down demands, we wrote it up to agood lesson well learned.

March: We have many things inthe making for this month, we are Investigating Long Island lighting Company, and Long Island railroad, our research team is still in the process of getting more information. We are now about to release a statement with Walt Whitman shopping center in Huntington on friday April 3, 1964 , another peaceful negoations, they saw us picketing schaefer beer , and came running to be rescued, we started with them just before Easter, and now we are about to finish. Next will be Bayshore shopping center, also great south bay shopping center. We are surveying the migrant farm worker in Riverhead. I am having trouble trying to get my voter's reg. drive of to a good start, County Executive is having trouble with his republican board members , and this is causing us a big headache. I hope I can get this project started soon, I shall let you know. Enclosed is a few clippings from some of our news release, and a copy of our demands to Walt Whitman's shopping center.

PROPOSAL OF SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE
TO
MERCHANTS ASSN. OF WALT WHITTMAN
AND ALL OTHER SHOPPING CENTERS ON LONG ISLAND

(1) - The Walt Whittman Merchants Assn. as operators of the Walt Whittman Shopping Center and as the representative body of the tenants there, accept the principle that the responsibility for ensuring meaningful representation of Negroes and other minority groups in non-menial positions rests with the business firms and opertors of the Shopping Center; including parent stores and their branches throughout the Island; and that these stores will adopt a vigorousaand aggressive ppogram of minority recruitment, training and advancement; with particular emphasis on visible positions.

(2) - That in order to implement the above, positive and deliberate steps be taken to recruit Negroes and other minorities from presently known sources, including employment agencies, Negro news media, schools known to be predominately Negro, the Negro Clergy, etc. and that a general campaign be instituted to make the non-discriminatory policies andWalt Whittman Shopping Center common knowledge to all residents of Long Island.

(3) - That all classified advertising for employment include an equal - opportunity clause, and that regular advertising include visual representation of both Negroes and White, and that there be a placement of ads in the Amsterdam News and the New York Courier and other Negro news media to make the atmosphere more conducive to mihority recruitment; and that the placement of such ads be frecquent throughout the year.

(4) - That the Walt Whitmann Merchants Assn. will expand their policies of encouraging inclusion of non-discriminatory clauses in all contracts concerning major alterations, expansions, and future construction of stores in the Shopping Center.

(5) - That as an indication of good faith and intention to live up to the terms of this agreement the members of the Merchants Assn. and other tenants of the Walt Whittman Merchants Assn. agree to hire at least forty (40) Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans by May 18, 1964, and that the stores in the Walt Whittman Shopping Center which have branches elsewere on Long Island will agree to hire Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans as employees on a percentage basis to be determined by store management and Suffolk County and/or Long Island CORE after a survey of the expected turnover in employees in those branches.

(6) - That the Merchants Assn. and the member companies as a matter of policy agree to the sharing and dissemination of information regarding the recruitment and availability of qualified applicants of all ethnic groups.

(7) - The Merchants Assn. and its member companies declare that this statement of policy is intended to be a clear and forthright articulation of the employment policies to be practised and maintained on a permanent year-round basis both at the Center and elsewhere on Long Island where branches of the stores in the Center exist.

(8) - That the Merchants Assn. of Walt Whittman Shopping Center issue jointly with Suffolk County CORE a public statement to all information media, including the Negro press, indicating the mutually beneficial aspects of this agreement.

(9) - That the Merchants Assn. advise each of its members of the terms of this agreement, and that Suffolk County CORE be provided with a copy of all communication relative to the implem ntation of the above terms.

CORE'S SCORE

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY'S ACTIVITIES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

THE "AMEN" CORNER.....Delores Quintyne

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the hard working active members of our organization for the tremendous job they have done in all of our very important projects. We may not have been in all of the papers everyday, but for a group that is just reorganized three months, our presence is being felt.

Needless to say, some of my dearest friends who are members have not been as visual, as they have been vocal. Let me say in all honesty, we need you and your help. PLEASE COME to meetings and bring your friends, and relatives. Help make Suffolk County a place nice enough for all of us to live in. This is my first message to you. It may lack much of the desired literary eloquence, but I assure you it has all of the sincerity I posses.

THE EMPLOYMENT SCENE.....Delores West

Negotiations are presently underway with the "BIG 7" of the Walt Whitman Merchants Association. WE are demanding that:

1. A vigorous program of minority recruitment, training and advancement.
2. Deliberate steps be taken to recruit from; Negro news media, Negro Clergy, schools, etc.
3. All advertising to include an equal opportunity clause.
4. To hire at least forty negroes and/or Puerto Ricans by May 18, 1964.
5. The Merchants Assn. issue jointly with Suffolk CORE a public statement, indicating the mutually beneficial aspects of the agreement.

ON HOUSING.....William Larregui

Meeting to be held shortly with Clergy, Civic groups AND Levitt & Sons, re: Stoney Brook Housing Development. This meeting is to insure that we will not have another Levittown. We will urge that Levitt comply to the fullest extent of the law and to advertise in the Negro media, the sale of his homes to ALL.

NEWS BRIEFS

Voter Registration - Letter sent to Eugene Dennison, urging that a half day every Saturday, the Board of Elections be opened from now straight through the summer to facilitate voter registration.

Clearing House - for Negro Employment. Desk and phone has been set up in the Mineola office of Farrell Jones, director, Nassau Human Relations Commission.

COREordinating with L.I. CORE, a program to deal with the problems of the migrant worker in Riverhead.

National CORE has asked all members to boycott Schaefer Beer. Suffolk COREoperated in this project by picketing the Schaefer Distributors on Route 110, March 27th & 28th.

WHAT'S COOKIN'

JAMES FARMER, coming to speak to Suffolk CORE and friends on May 12th. We will forego our regular May membership meeting to hear Mr. Farmer, and to raise funds for National CORE.

"COME ON DOWN" or rather over, to Suffolk CORE'S "Get Acquainted Dance" to be held on Saturday, April 25th, at the North Amityville Republican Club, Broadway, Amityville. Admission is $2.00. Irwin Quintyne and his committee are working hard to insure you and your friends an enjoyable evening. There'll be lots of food and drink, and some live music (we hope) by Eddie Cornelius. So line up your babysitter NOW for what promises to be a swinging affair.

WHO'S WHO

DELORES QUINTYNE, Chairman	
HENRY SMITH, Action Committee	MY 1-6341
PHYLLIS NURSE, Recording Secretary	MI 3-7290
ANN GILMORE, Corresponding Secretary	AM 4-5281
JOSEPH GOODE, Treasurer	AM 4-4826
RAY SOBLE, Political Action	MO 9-3557
MAE WALKER, Education	MY 1-6860
DELORES WEST, Employment	
WILLIAM LARREGUI, Housing	AM 4-6658
LLOYD SARGEANT, Community Relations	AM 4-0592
LUCILLE LEONARD, Voter Registration	AM 4-4809
William Garran, Membership	
ANN DAVIS) IRWIN QUINTYNE) Fund-Raising	MO 9-1431

In KICKING-OFF our MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, we're asking

EVERY MEMBER BRING A MEMBER

MEMBERSHIP MEETING -
Tuesday, April 7, 1964
7:59 p.m.
Headquarters
3404 Great Neck Road
Amityville, N.Y.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
3404 GREAT NECK ROAD
AMITYVILLE, N.Y. 11701

MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: _____

SPECIAL SKILLS: _____

AVAILABLE FOR COMMITTEES

HOUSING _____ EMPLOYMENT _____

EDUCATION _____ VOTER REGISTRATION _____

FINANCE AND FUND RAISING ___ MEMBERSHIP _____

I AM WILLING TO HELP WITH

OFFICE STAFF _____ TELEPHONE SQUAD _____

DRIVING _____ PICKETING _____

SIT-INS _____ SPEAKERS BUREAU _____

_____
Signature

NOTE: Membership dues are $2.00 per year. Please enclose your dues with your application.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

225 Park Avenue South ... New York N.Y. 3

APR 30 1964

STATEMENT ON THE REPORT
entitled
THE ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN NEW YORK CITY
unanimously adopted
by the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK
April 23, 1964

In response to a request by the Mayor for expressions of opinion on the report entitled THE ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN NEW YORK CITY, commonly referred to as the CLOWARD REPORT, the Board of Directors of the Community Council of Greater New York unanimously adopted this statement setting forth its position on the report.

The Community Council, now in its 39th year, is the planning and coordinating body for health and welfare in New York City. Its members include the City of New York, the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Federations, the major non-sectarian agencies, professional groups, organized labor and commerce and industry.

Since the CLOWARD REPORT proposals have important bearing not only upon services to children and youth but also upon the whole spectrum of health and welfare services rendered to the public by the City of New York and by voluntary agencies, the Community Council's concern is manifest.

A Committee of the Community Council's Board of Directors was appointed in December 1963 to give careful consideration to the CLOWARD REPORT. Under the leadership of this special Committee, the Community Council convened a large public meeting attended by 500 professional and lay leaders representing more than 300 voluntary and public agencies. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Cloward who presented in detail the recommendations in his report, and the following discussants reacted to Dr. Cloward's presentation: Herschel Alt, Executive Director, Jewish Board of Guardians; Mrs. Edward First, Board Member, Citizens' Committee for Children of New York; Very Rev. Msgr. Robert E. Gallagher, Executive Director, Catholic Charities Guidance Institute, and Walter A. Miller, Mayor's Committee for Youth Employment. There were many questions and extensive discussion from the floor and from the panel of discussants.

Following this large meeting, the Community Council convened a group of twenty-five key professional and lay leaders who met with Dr. Cloward and Henry Cohen, Deputy City Administrator, to discuss in detail the proposals set forth in the CLOWARD REPORT.

The following points represent the position of the Community Council as unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:

(1) The CLOWARD REPORT has usefully served to focus public attention on the need for improved planning among public agencies rendering service to children and youth in New York City.

(2) The Community Council endorses those recommendations in the CLOWARD REPORT which reflect the need for improved planning <u>within</u> the various Departments providing services to children and youth.

(3) The Community Council recommends, as an extension of this, the establishment of the position - "Deputy Commissioner for Planning and Research" - within each of the several City Departments. Such Deputy Commissioners with necessary staff could be charged with responsibility for carrying out planning as specified on Page 38 of the CLOWARD REPORT.

(4) For the following reasons, the Community Council does not now endorse the proposal of the CLOWARD REPORT calling for the establishment of a new type of central staff in the Office of the Deputy Mayor-City Administrator:

(a) This phase of the report requires further clarification, as indeed Dr. Cloward agrees, particularly with respect to the administrative control to be exercised by such a planning unit over existing City Departments.

The report also requires clarification of the exercise of responsibility for setting priorities and allocating available funds.

(b) The practicability of a central planning unit as proposed is seriously questioned until such time as the various Departments have had an opportunity to develop their own facilities for planning, coordination, evaluation and research.

(5) The Community Council believes that the establishment of an overhead agency in the City Administrator's Office with power to "supervise" Departments would undermine the basic responsibility of the Commissioners. This would make it difficult for the Mayor to continue to attract highly qualified professional persons as Commissioners.

(6) The Community Council recognizes that the Mayor as the Chief Executive should have access to the advice and counsel of informed and knowledgeable persons with regard to priorities, programs and services to be rendered by the various City Departments. The Community Council therefore believes that the formation of a "cabinet" through which Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners fo Planning and Research would meet jointly with each other and from time to time with the Mayor, is the most desirable and effective procedure.

(7) The CLOWARD REPORT points up the need for cooperative and joint planning among public and voluntary agencies concerned with children and youth services. The Community Council provides a vehicle to accomplish this purpose. During the thirty-nine years of its existence the Community Council has continuously conducted planning and research projects concerned with both public and voluntary services. Frequently such efforts have been initiated at the request of public agencies.

Similarly, other community councils throughout the country have long served most effectively as vehicles through which joint planning by public and voluntary agencies is achieved.

As a further indication of existing machinery, the Community Council cites the record of the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York and the many activities conducted by that organization at the request of and in behalf of public as well as voluntary agencies in the hospital field.

In view of the complex and significant relationships which exist at the present time among public and voluntary agencies, e.g., child care, etc. the Community Council provides the best means for cooperative planning; and even more importantly, the resources through which public support, interest, and citizen participation in the conduct of health and welfare services under public auspices can be maintained.

April,30, 1964

To: National Action Council

From: Mark Dods on (NAC)

Re: Suffolk County CORE (affiliation)
Amityville, New York

Suffolk County CORE was re-acivitated in December of 1963 and has at present, 60 Active members with a mailing list of over 350.

In January 1964, after less than one month, they began to move in the area of housing and suceeded in opening up the Beach View Garden Apts. and had at least one move-in as aresult.

In January they also moved in the area of employment and negotiated a settlement with Suffolk County Water Co. in which they asked for at least 3 employees- they got 10!!

In February they successfully negotiated with the bank of Babylon(ten hired) and the First National Bank of Bay Shore(two hired with more vacancies only awaiting more applicants).

In March they negotiated the hiring of 40 people in the Walt Whitman Shopping Center and have been promised 25 employees by July 15th in the Garden Manor Shopping Center.

They are now starting with the Great South Bay shopping center in Babylon and the South Mall Shopping in Bay Shore.

They have the Hucks Defense Plant asking for people(they are encouraging people to apply).

They have picketed Schaefer Beer, in Co-operation with the metropolitian area project(2 full days of picketing). They participated in the National action within the Worlds Fair during which their Chairman was arrested.

They have a voter registration project that has been approved by, and promised the co-operation of, the Suffolk County Executive.

Their largest and most ambitious project is now in the planning stage. It is an active project in regard to the unspeakable situation of the Migrant Workers in the Riverhead area. They are asking the co-Operation of all CORE Chapters in the area as well as other organizations that want to help.

I have attended several general meetings and excutive board meetings and have been very impressed with the very high level of competence within this group. They are committed to CORE both in principle and in action; they are more democratic in their demeanor than any group I have observed and I feel that this is probably the most active, accomplished, democratically oriented, committed group in the Metropolitian area. With no reservations I whole-heartedly recommend this group for affiliation.

Mark Dodson

P.S. Suffolk County CORE urgently requests a workshop in non-violence at the earliest possible date as they anticipate more resistance to their activities in the near future. It seems that Amityville was and is the seat of the Ku Klux Klan on Long Island.

M. D.

May 4, 1964

Mrs. Dolores Quintyne, Chairman
Suffolk County CORE
813 Bayview Avenue
Amityville, Long Island, New York

Dear Mrs. Quintyne:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your Application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council Steering Committee meeting on May 1-3, 1964.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

June 10, 1964

Mr. Henry Smith
Suffolk County CORE
P.O. Box 637
Amityville , New York

Dear Henry Smith:

Thank you for your list of newly electedmofficers, but it is also very important that we have their addresses and telephone numbers. May we have this as soon as possible?

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Dept. of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
POST OFFICE BOX No. 637
AMITYVILLE, N. Y. 11701

JUN 9 1964

June 4, 1964

National C O R E
38 Park Row
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. James Farmer

Dear Sirs:

The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1964-1965:

Henry Smith - President
Dolores Quintyne - Vice-President
Anne Davis - Recording Secretary
Phyllis Nurse - Corresponding Secretary
Mr. Pinkney - Treasurer

write them for addresses

Sincerely,

Henry Smith

cc: Lincoln Lynch
Mark Dodson

CORE SCORES

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE - 3404 Great Neck Road - Amityville, L.I., N.Y.

Chairman: Henry G. Smith, Jr. MY 1-6341 VOL. I Series 2

"OPERATION TINDERBOX" is under way. We dedicate this issue of the Newsletter to the project. In its columns you will read of some of the highlights of the campaign.

MEETING NOTICE: Suffolk CORE's next general meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 7, 8:00 P.M. at Core Headquarters. This is a crucial, important time. MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND!!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

RIVERHEAD, L.I. - June 20, 1964.

On this day, about 40 persons conducted a "Dump-In" in front of the Riverhead Town Hall. Of these 40, 8 were CORE members and all the rest were seasonsal workers from the area.

WHY THE DUMP-IN? Here are a few reasons:

1. Since May 28, not one can of garbage had been removed from the notorious Hollis Warner Duck Farm!
2. In the past 5 years, 15 lives have been lost there in fires, including the 2 young children who died last month.
3. County and Township officials have repeatedly ignored appeals regarding the garbage, the flies, the pests, the vermin.
4. Nowhere in these United States do we know of more squalid, health-hazardous conditions.

- - - -

Finally CORE demanded garbage removal by Friday, June 19, or we would transfer this garbage, this health menace, to a more fitting location. The victims themselves urged CORE not to delay another week but to move the garbage right after the deadline.

As if they were CORE members, their chant was "NOW".. (The location: Town Hall).

As was reported in news media, arrests followed, including Lincoln O. Lynch, chairman of L.I. CORE, Henry G. Smith, chairman of Suffolk CORE and Michael Raskin, Special Projects chairman of L.I. CORE.

Meanwhile, David Thompson, vice-chairman of L.I. CORE, led the others in a singing march around the square block that contains the Town Hall and the Police Dept., while inside the arrested ones were being arraigned.

***An important reaction is this: The people in the area are demanding that CORE stop talking and help them achieve FREEDOM NOW.

Come to next Tuesday's meeting!

A Riverhead toast: "Here's to your health"

RIVERHEAD, L.I. - June 27, 1964. SIT-DOWN.

On this day, CORE led a march on the village of Riverhead. Two groups sat down in traffic and were arrested.

PURPOSE: To point up the Seasonal Worker situation; to dramatize the 20 years of inaction by authorities;to emphasize the disgust of the victims and of CORE.

An important comment: the reaction of the public was generally good! The vast majority who received the literature that we passed out read it and seemed interested.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

**HUMAN INTEREST STORY: CORE says "Hats Off" to our CORE ladies. At this moment, a Riverhead mother and her new baby are staying at Peggy Johnson's. We cannot reveal any secrets but rumor has it that Dolores West is planning a surprise for them.

Done Check on contact + change

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

1. Fund Raising. Dick Robinson is calling for volunteers for a letter-writing campaign. All CORE members can help. The mailing will include a brochure and pictures of "OPERATION TINDERBOX".

In addition, you are all asked to do whatever you can whenever you can. Anyone may run a fund-raising affair anytime he wishes. If you need help, just ask. A few hundred dollars are already pledged! But --- WE NEED MORE ---.

* * * * * * * * * * *

2. Education Committee. Wm. Brazier and Frank Spencer announce the start of a scholarship fund to help students interested in higher education.
-Better qualifications. Better Jobs. Better Life!

* * * * * * * * * * *

3. Clothing Drive. A very, very successful drive has been and is still being conducted to collect clothing for transfer to Riverhead. At the moment, our harassed chairman is doing the transporting - in his usual cheerful way.

MORE REPORTS AT THE MEETING. COME TO THE MEETING ----------

EDITORIAL

Back in the Middle Ages, a socio-economic system prevailed that appalls modern man. In school our children are taught the evils and hardships imposed by the Feudal System. They learn that the lord of the manor lived on the fat of the land and on this land lived the peons or peasants, who developed the land and delivered its produce. But these farm-workers lived in poverty and squalor and sickness. The system of free enterprise, we are taught, replaced these conditions and freed the people.

Would our school children and their parents like to learn more about those medieval times? Take them on a visit to the seasonal and migrant workers of Riverhead, U.S.A. Right now, in 1964, they will see people living in conditions worse than the Middle Ages.

What CORE is attempting must be and WILL be also a part of history.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

General Meeting
Tuesday, July 7.
COME!

YOUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Keep this list)

Chairman
Henry G. Smith, Jr.
20 Nathalie Ave., Amityville-MY 1-6341

Vice-chairman
Mrs. Dolores Quintyne
25 New Ave., Wyandanch

Corr. Secy.
Mrs. Phyllis Nurse
325 New Avenue, Wyandanch Mi 3-7290

Rec. Secy.
Mrs. Ann Davis
71 Village Line Road, Babylon MO 9-1431

Treasurer
Charles Pinckney
92 Offaly Street, Amityville My 1-0536

Housing
Wm. Larregue
Dunbar Street, Amityville Am 4-6658 -and-

Mrs. Mark Dodson
71 Scooter Lane, Hicksville Py 6-9871

Employment
Mrs. Dolores West
639 Mount Ave., No. Babylon Mi3-7072

Membership
Mrs. Candice Brown
Otis Street, West Babylon Mi3-9007 -and-
Mrs. Peggy Johnson

Education
William Brazier
32 Benjoe Drive, Amityville My 1-8726 -and-
Frank Spencer
P.O.Box 152, Wyandanch Mi 3-8671

Health and Welfare
Mrs. Joyce Insolia
27 Monet Place, Greenlawn Ha 1-9190 -and-
Mrs. Mavis Ueberall
169 So. Windsor Ave., Brightwaters Mo5-6069

Telephone Squad
Mrs. Nellie Bryne
303 Windsor Ave., Brightwaters MO 5-6125

Fund Raising
Richard Robinson
43 Floral Drive, Amityville My 1-4409

Political Action
Ray Sobel
16 Abbott St., West Babylon Mo 9-3557

Publicity
Mrs. Estelle Cobb
20 Genoa Street, No. Babylon Mi 3-8080 -and-
Ralph L. Ueberall
169 So. Windsor Ave., Brightwaters Mo 5-2062

Legal Advisor
Calvin C. Cobb
20 Genoa Street, No. Babylon Mi 3-8080

Technical Advisor
Mark Dodson
71 Scooter Lane. Hicksville Pv 6-9871

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
~~POST OFFICE BOX No. 637~~
~~AMITYVILLE, N. Y. 11701~~
1531 Straight Path
Wyandanch, N.Y.

AUG 4 1964

August 1, 1964

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

The names and addresses of elected officers for the year 1964-1965:

Henry Smith, President - 20 Nathalie Avenue, Amityville
Phone MY 1-6341

Dolores Quintyne
Vice-Pres - 23 New Avenue, Wyandanch

Anne Davis, Rec. Secy - 71 Village Line Road, Babylon
Mohawk 9-1431

Phyllis Nurse, Corr Secy - 325 New Avenue, Wyandanch
Mi 3-7290

Charles Pinckney, Treas - 92 Offaly Street, Amityville
My 1-0536

Sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

Anne Davis

Secretary

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

AUG 1 1 1965

OK

CHAPTER INFORMATION SHEET

CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS **SUFFOLK COUNTY C.O.R.E.**
NAME OF CHAPTER

1531 STRAIGHT PATH
street

WYANDANCH, L.I., NEW YORK
City State

(AREA CODE #516) 643-9821
phone number

Please call office of Attny. Cobb

CHAIRMAN **Henry G. Smith Jr.** **Code 516 AM-4-0086**

20 Nathalie Ave., Amityville, Suffolk Co.
street city phone number

Vice-Chmn. **Mrs. Delores West**

639 Mount Ave., N. Babylon, L.I., N.Y.
street city phone number

Rec. Secy. **Mrs. Ann Davis**

871 Village Line Rd., Babylon, L.I., N.Y. **Code 516 MO-9-1431**
street city phone number

Corres. Secy **Mrs. Eunice Smith**

20 Nathalie Ave., Amityville, N.Y.
street city phone number

Treasurer **Mr. Charles Pinckney**

92 Offaly St., N. Amityville, N.Y. **Code 516 MY-1-0536**
street city phone number

DATE **August 9, 1965**

SUFFOLK CONNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 8/4/64

The Names and addresses of elected officers for the year 1964-65

Henry Smith, President - 20 Nathalie Ave.-Amityville
Phone MY 1-6341

Dolores Quintyne -Vice President- 23 New Avenue- Wyandanch

Anna Davis- Rec. Secy - 71 Village Line Road--Babylon
Phone Mohawk 9-1431

Phyllis Nurse-Corr Secy- 325 New Avenue, Wyandanch -- MI 3-7290

Charles Pinckney, Treas.--92 Offaly Street - Amityville--MY 1-0536

Anne Davis
Secretary

THE CONSTITUTION
OF
THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY.

ARTICLE I NAME.

The name of the organization shall be the Suffolk County Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II PURPOSE.

The Suffolk County Congress of Racial Equality is a volunteer membership organization established for the purpose of abolishing all forms of discrimination and segregation based on race, color, religion, or ethnic origin; stressing non-violent direct action methods.

ARTICLE III AFFILIATION.

Suffolk County CORE is affiliated with the National Congress of Racial Equality, and accepts its Constitution and the CORE rules for Action.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP.

The categories of membership in Suffolk County CORE shall consist of Active Members, Apprentices and Associate Members.

Section 2.

Those persons who have agreed to abide by the Constitution of this organization and that of the National Congress of Racial Equality, who have agreed to conduct themselves in accordance with the CORE Rules for Action, who have served an apprenticeship period of at least two months, shall be eligible for election to Active status.

Section 3

Active members shall be recommended from those apprentices who in the opinion of the Membership Committee shall have satified the requirements of Section 2 above, and shall be elected by a majority vote of the active members in good standing present at the meeting at which the recommendation is made.

Section 4.

An Active member in good standing is one whose dues are paid in full and who shall have participated in at least one action project in the preceeding six months, and attended at least two regular membership meetings in the preceeding three months.

Section 5.

Active membership in Suffolk County CORE may be revoked by a two thirds vote of the Active members in good standing present and voting at a regular membership meeting, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee or the Membership Committee, and upon notice to all Active Members, and one months written notice to the member in question.

Section 6.

Apprenticeship in Suffolk County CORE is granted for a period not to exceed four months, to those persons who have paid their dues, have expressed a desire to become an Active Member to the Membership Chairman or Co-Chairman, have agreed to attend an orientation session, have agreed to participate in at least two action projects and have agreed to serve on at least one Committee.

Section 7.

Associate membership is granted to those persons who pay an initial fee of at least two dollars, and who make an annual contribution of money or services to Suffolk County CORE., and who are in general agreement with the purposes of Suffolk County CORE.

ARTICLE IV contd. ~~Expulsions.~~ MEMBERSHIP.

Section 8.

Any member whose action or behavior is felt by any member to be contrary to the best welfare of the organization or its Members may be brought up on charges in the following manner:

The complaining Member must present his specifications to the executive Board, who shall hear the charges on three days notice to the member complained about and make its recommendations to the Membership at its next regular meeting.

The Membership shall approve or disapprove the recommendation of the Executive Board by majority vote. The voting being by secret ballot.

A party complained of may be represented by legel counsel or any other Active Member of the organization.

ARTICLE V VOTING.

Section 1.
Voting rights are reserved to Active members in good standing only, except that apprentices shall be entitled to vote on matters relating to action projects in which they are participating.

Section 2

The right to vote is personal and is limited to those members physically present at the time the vote is taken.

ARTICLE VI. DUES AND FINANCES.

Section 1.
Dues shall be in the amount as prescribed by the membership.

Section 2.
The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on May 31st.

Section 3
An Audit Committee of three, appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE and approved by a vote of the Active Members, shall audit the books and financial records of the organization on the 1st. December and 26th May each year; and at such other times when the office of Treasurer changes. The Treasurer shall not be a member of the Audit Committee.

ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS

Section 1.
The Officers of Suffolk County CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2.
Officers shall be elected for a term of one year at a regular meeting in May, and only Active Members shall be eligible to become Officers of Suffolk County CORE.

Section 3
The Chairman Shall preside at all membership meetings, or in his absence the Vice Chairman, and is responsible for the general leadership of Suffolk County CORE.

Section 4.
The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. Membership ~~Men~~ Chairman

Section 5.
The Recording Secretary shall take minutes of all meetings and keep a record of all Suffolk County CORE'S activities.

Section 6.
The Corresponding Sectetary shall be responsible for all correspondence and all notices for all meetings.

ARTICLE VII. contd. OFFICERS.

Section 7.
The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals, for keeping dues records, and collecting dues from each member.

Section 8.
All Officers shall serve a term of one year, or until their successors are elected or appointed, unless removed prior thereto.

Section 9.
Any Officer or Committee Chairman may be removed from office upon a motion of a majority of the Active members in good standing present at a regular or special membership meeting, and ratified by a two thirds vote of the Active Members present at the next membership meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. ELECTIONS.

Section 1.
Elections of Officers shall be by secret ballot at an annual meeting conducted each year in the month of May.

Section 2.
Candidates for office shall be presented by a Nominating Committee of five Active Members, the Chairman of which shall be appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE, at a meeting at least two months, in which case the Chairman shall appoint an Active Member to fill the unexpired term only.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS.

Section 1.
Regular membership meetings shall be scheduled and conducted at least once per month.

Section 2.
Special membership meetings may be called by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE or by the Executive Committee.

Section 3.
All monthly meetings are open to the public, except that a monthly meeting or any part thereof may be closed to the public by the Executive Committee upon prior notice to all members.

Section 4.
Any number above ten(10) of the Active members present at a duly called or scheduled meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5.
All decisions at duly constituted meetings of Suffolk County CORE shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised except when specifically modified by this Constitution.

ARTICLE X. COMMITTEES.
Section 1.
The Executive Committee shall consist of the five elected Officers and all Committee Chairmen.

Section 2
ARTICLE Other Committees shall be created by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE when deemed necessary. A Committee Chairman is appointed by the Chairman of Suffolk County CORE, and is not a voting member of the Executive Committee until approved by a majority vote at a membership meeting.

ARTICLE XI AMMENDMENTS.

Section 1.
Proposed ammendments to this Constitution shall be presented in writing at a membership meeting, and be voted upon at the next regular membership meeting, provided however that the time interval shall not be less than 14 days.

ARTICLE XI contd. AMMENDMENTS.

Section 2.
Ammendments shall be sent in writing to all Active Members at least two weeks before shch ammendments are to be voted upon.

Section 3.

Any proposed ammendment becomes effective upon ratification by a two thirds majority of the Active Members present and voting.

COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN Calvin C. Cobb, Esq.

Members C. Camille Smith

Henry G. Smith, Jr.

NOTE - CHANGE OF Address

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1531 STRAIGHT PATH
WYANDANCH, L. I., N. Y. 11798
PHONE 643-9821

April 19,1965

Miss Joyce Ware
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss Ware:

Thank you very much for the list of Chapter and Chairman the N.E. District. Sometime ago a letter was sent to the, then regional director noting changes and I notice that these changes have not been made. Our address is 1531 Straight Path, Wyandanch, New York, Phone Code 516,643-9821. This is a permanent headquarters and is manned between the hours of 8 to 10 P.M., Monday through Friday and 10 to 6 P.M. Saturday. Please feel free to come ourt and visit any time. In fact a request had been made to our previous regional director to come out and work with this chapter. I feel much work is needed.

Thank you very much for the cooperation we have received, and I know it will continue.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Henry G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman
Suffolk County Core

HG/ey

76

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1531 STRAIGHT PATH
WYANDANCH, L. I., N. Y. 11798
PHONE 643-9821

May 7,1965

MAY 1 2

Mr. J. McCain
Organization Dept.
CORE Northereastern Regional Office
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

This is to inform you that on Tuesday May 4,1965, the following slate of officers have been unanimously elected. Enclose please find a list with name, address and telephone numbers.

Our annual report will follow within ten(10)days. Please note that there has been some mix-up on our mailing address. As is on the stationary our address is 1531 Straight Path, Wyandanch, N.Y.11798.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Henry G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman
Suffolk County CORE

HG/ey
encl.

Re: Elections of officers 1965-1966

Suffolk County CORE

Chairman: Henry G. Smith, Jr.
20 Nathalie Avenue
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-643-9821

1st Vice
Chairman: Mrs. Delores West
639 Mount Avenue
North Babylon, New York

2nd Vice
Chairman: Mr. Richard Robinson
43 Floral Drive
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-MY 1-4409

Secretary: Mrs. Anne Davis
71 Village Line Rd.
Babylon, New York
Phone 516-MO 9-1431

Corresp.
Secretary: Mrs. Eunice Smith
20 Nathalie Ave.
Amityville, New York

Treasurer: Mr. Charles Pinckney
92 Offaly Street
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-My 1-0536

Finicial
Secretary: Mrs. Mayme L. Daniels
296 Grand Blvd.
Brentwood, New York
Phone 516-Br 3-5340

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY — CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

File - Suffolk County CORE

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1531 STRAIGHT PATH
WYANDANCH, L. I., N. Y. 11798
PHONE 643-9821

May 8,1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

This is to inform you that on Tuesday May 4,1965, the following slate of officers have been unanimously elected. Enclose please find a list with name, addressand telephone numbers.

Our annual report will follow within ten(10)days. Please note that there has been some mix-up on our mailing address. As is on the stationary our address is 1531 Straight Path, Wyandanch, N.Y.11798.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Henry G. Smith, ~~Jr.~~
Chairman
Suffolk County CORE

HG/ey
encl.

May 14, 1965

Re: Elections of officers 1965-1966

Suffolk County CORE

Chairman: Henry G. Smith, Jr.
20 Nathalie Avenue
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-643-9821

1st Vice
Chairman: Mrs. Delores West
639 Mount Avenue
North Babylon, New York

OF

2nd Vice
Chairman: Mr. Richard Robinson
43 Floral Drive
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-MY 1-4409

Secretary: Mrs. Anne Davis
71 Village Line Rd.
Babylon, New York
Phone 516-MO 9-1431

Corresp.
Secretary: Mrs. Eunice Smith
20 Nathalie Avenue
Amityville, New York

Treasurer: Mr. Charles Pinekney
92 Offaly Street
Amityville, New York
Phone 516-MY 10536

Finicial
Secretary: Mrs. Mayme L. Daniels
296 Grand Blvd.
Brentwood, New York
Phone 516-BR 3-5340

CORE SCORES

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE -- 1531 STRAIGHT PATH * WYANDANCH, L.I. - TEL.:643-9821
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O.Box #637, Amityville, N.Y. -- CHAIRMAN: Henry G. Smith, Jr.-

VOLUME II SERIES 1 EDITOR: Ralph L. Ueberall MAY, 1965

A HAPPY FISCAL YEAR TO YOU ALL !! We start this issue with a new VOLUME, with a new slate of offiers and committee chairmen. ***** Do you also realize that at this time last year, we were up to our necks with TWO(2) action programs? This year we are over our heads with a total of EIGHT (8) action programs. We are overjoyed at the sight of new volunteers, a great increase in membership, more committee officers.

---But the broken record still goes on: PLEASE VOLUNTEER if you are not working for CORE now. As you read this newsletter, people are being gathered for demonstrations. Telephone the CORE office (see phone number at masthead above). You say you have so little time? We know this and sympathize; therefore we will ask for only an hour or so at intervals. You say you have time but no car? No problem -- we'll pick you up and bring you back; we may even throw in some coffee and a doughnut! You'd like to help, but facing the problems depresses you? You are so wrong -- Avoiding the problem depresses, facing them and working at them exhilerates, strengthens, gives you a lift. You rarely see a sad face at a CORE meeting, demonstration or project; instead you see smiles, laughs, jokes, comraderie. SO, IF YOU WANT TO GIVE YOURSELF A BIG LIFT, GIVE CORE A LITTLE LIFT!!

Save Page 2. Use it as reference list on your Board of Directors

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party:
It needs and deserves our support! They must report out by July 6th. Therefore, every member of your family (each one) must contact their congressmen and senators asking them to support and uphold this representative body of Mississippi citizens. If you send a telegram, be sure to specify that it is a "Public Opinion Telegram" as this allows you the special rate of $.85. AISO--if you wish to meet your congressman, join our special committee by phoning CORE at 643-9821. Congressman Grover is the only one who has opposed the Free. Dem. Party, but all congressman should be made aware of our sentiments.

DUES ARE DUE!!!

Please send your money in NOW. The dues are only $2.00 per person and I need not tell you again how far that goes. Your CORE SCORES costs more than $2.00 to send you each month.

--Compliments to County Executive Dennison for his strong stand on Low Income Housing.

FUTURE EVENTS: Watch for them:

I. RUMMAGE SALE. Tentatively planned for Thurs. and Fri., June 10 and 11, in Babylon. If you all co-operate, this can be a great boost to our treasury. Please, PLEASE contact Anne Davis about where to bring donated clothing, etc., Do not hesitate to ask storekeepers and factories for donations. We can use irregulars, clocks, shaving cream, 3-wheel bikes, what have you?
---If you can spare an hour or more for selling, phone Anne at MO 9-1431 HURRY..

II. The Quintyne Juggernaut is still plowing ahead. Obstacles have arrived but he does not run out of cures, courage and new ideas. When you read this, you may already have enjoyed our Cocktail Party #2. MORE IS TO FOLLOW. Watch for the August date of his big dance at ROBBINS HALL. Do not miss it. Hooray for Irwin Quintyne.

** ** ** **

RIVERHEAD. The School Board and the School Administration has not only turned down " Operation Head Start" (the pre-kindergarten program) but also the "In-School Work Program". This is shocking and brings a reminder of Alabam, et al. The excuses did not hold water.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING ← CORE OFFICE TUE. JUNE 1st

EARLY-BIRD Program → AT 7:30 P.M.
REGULAR MEETING AT 8:00 P.M.

SAVE THIS SHEET SAVE THIS SHEET SAVE THIS SHEET

YOUR LIST OF THE NEW OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Chairman....Henry G. Smith, Jr.
20 Nathalie Avenue
Amityville, N.Y.
643-9821

1st Vice Chairman..Mrs. Dolores West
639 Mount Avenue
No. Babylon, N.Y.
643-8380

2nd Vice Chairman..Richard Robinson
43 Floral Drive
Amityville, N. Y.
MY 1-4409

Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. Ann Davis
71 Village Line Rd.
Babylon, N. Y.
MO 9-1431

Corresp. Sec'y.....Mrs. Eunice Smith
20 Nathalie Avenue
Amityville, N. Y.

Treasurer.....Charles Pinckney
92 Offaly Street
Amityville, N.Y.
MY 1-0536

Financial Sec'y....Mrs. Mayme L. Daniels
296 Grand Blvd.
Brentwood, N.Y.
BR 3-5340

COMMITTEES

Education.....William Brazier
32 Benjoe Drive
Amityville, N.Y.
MY 1-8726

Rubin Lowe
120 Glengariff Rd.
Massapequa Park, N.Y.
LI 1-2068

Frank Spencer
124 Pennsylvania Ave.
N. Bay Shore, N.Y.
666-5442

Mrs. Maxine Raz
62 Dix Hills Rd.
Huntington, N.Y.
HA 7-4069

Employment.....Irwin Quintyne
80 Williams Ave.
Amityville, N.Y.
598-1458

Benjamin H. Scott
88 Collidge Ave.
Amityville, N.Y.
MY 1-9777

Fund Raising.....Irwin Quintyne
[redacted]
85 Leewater Ave.
Massapequa, L.I.
LT 1-1427

Health & Welfare....Mrs. Ruby Ellison
1453 Straight Path
Wyandanch, N.Y.
MI 3-7429

Mrs. Sylvia Martin
Islip Terrace
Islip, New York
277-2671

Mrs. Mavis Ueberall
169 So. Windsor Ave.
(Mo 5-6069) → Brightwaters, N. Y.

Housing.....James Ellison
1531B Straight Path
Wyandanch, N.Y.
MI 3-7429

Membership.....Candice Brown
20 Otis Street
West Babylon, N. Y.
MI 3-9007

Eunice Smith
20 Nathalie Ave.
Amityville, N.Y.

Legal Advisor.....Calvin C. Cobb, Esq.
20 Genoa Street
No. Babylon, N.Y.
AM 4-0086, MI 3-8080

Morton Willen, Esq.
16 Sherman Street
Huntington, N. Y.
HA 3-1699, MY 2-5265

Political Action....Alfred Smith
39 Cumberbach Street
Wyandanch, N.Y.
MI 3-5170

Publicity.....Ralph Ueberall
169 So. Windsor Ave.,
Brightwaters, N.Y.
MO 5-6069 or MO 5-2062

Mrs. Gertrude Vanderhorst
So. Clinton Avenue
Bay Shore, N.Y.
MO 5-5110

Special Projects....Miss Jerry Dowd
23 Beverly Ct.
Northport, N.Y.
AN 1-8213

Mrs. Joyce Insolia
27 Monet Place
Greenlawn, New York
HA 1-9190

Technical Advisor...Mark Dodson
71 Scooter Lane
Hicksville, N.Y.
PI 6-9871

Telephone Squad.....[redacted]
[redacted] Avenue
Brightwaters, N. Y.
MO 5-6125

Come to the Meeting
Tue., June 1, 8:00 P.M.
CORE OFFICE
— AND —
Bring a friend !!

CORE · SCORES

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE -- 1531 STRAIGHT PATH * WYANDANCH, L.I. - TEL.:643-9821
-MAILING ADDRESS: P.O.Box #637, Amityville, N.Y. -- CHAIRMAN: Henry G. Smith, Jr.-

VOLUME II SERIES 2 EDITOR: Ralph L. Ueberall JULY

WE WERE 1000 STRONG

BECAUSE YOU CARED!!

Wyandanch

DEMONSTRATIONS HALTED --- A ten day moratorium given, and NOW --- We fight with greater might for another just cause. We shall overcome the bigotry of Long Island's closed doors in every way, from volunteer fire companies to every realm of this American Way so generously promised, so categorically denied.

ACTION and more was the cry of the Executive Committee on June 22, following the report of the Reverend Christ and Father Gluckert.

The evils of this society are ever present here in Wyandanch. This is a community of 75% Negro taxed $55,000.00 plus without representation. We need your support to win this fight ---- Freedom Now!!! Join your forces with ours and fight off the undercover KKK and White Citizens Council. Be ready for on the spot call& Give us YOUR SOLID SUPPORT. Join the ranks with us as we MARCH and demonstrate for the causes of FREEDOM. We need you and you need us. Together WIN!!

DUES ARE DUE!!!

Please send your money in NOW. The dues are only $2.00 per person and I need not tell you again how far that goes.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE
PRESENTS

CALYPSONIAN

FREEDOM CARNIVAL

WITH

A SPOT OF JAZZ

FEATURING

KING OF CALYPSO BILAL

AND

BACK TO THE ISLAND BEAT

AUGUST 28, 1965
10:00 P.M. 'TIL
DONATION-$1.50

ROBBINS Hall
CARLETON AVE.
CENTRAL ISLIP

COME GO CALYPSO

MEMBERSHIP MEETING ←

CORE OFFICE

TUE. JULY 6

EARLY BIRD Program ↓
AT 7:30 P.M.

REGULAR MEETING
AT 8:00 P.M.

NOW HEAR THIS OUR D. J.s

BOB WASHINGTON'S ON WBAB
SAT.- 8-11 P.M.
(FM 102.3)
SUN.-4-6 P.M.
AM & FM
1440- 102.3

RHETT EVERS
ON WGLI
MON.-SAT. 11:00 P.M. - 2:00A.M.
AM *- FM
1290 94.3
COME ON DOWN FELICES IN AMITY-VILLE, STARTING JUNE 28,1965.)

OPPORTUNITY UNLIMITED

Anyone 18yrs. through 24yrs of age, high school graduate or equivalent, and has passed 2yrs. of high school math. one of which must be Algebra and wishing apprenticeship training in the electrical industry of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, may obtain applications and register June 28 through July 30, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. & 12:00 Noon. You must appear in person at:

Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee
97 Gazza Boulevard
Farmingdale, N.Y.

We'll Buy This Too!

So Brave—So True

Hats off to Fireman Teddy Conlin, of Westbury, for his cooperative spirit and brotherly attitude in our fight to rid Long Island of its social injustices through the Volunteer Fire Departments. His sincerity strengthens our faith in the American Way; enlightens our hope for a better day.

Ted, is being subjected to many pressures because of that "straight-forward" stand and his participation in our March on the Wyandanch Fire Department on June 13,1965.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE, IS LOSING ONE OF ITS OUTSTANDING MEMBERS FOR THE SUMMER, OUR GAL FROM NORTHPORT, GERRY DOWD, IS GIVING UP HER COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY ON JUNE 27, SO THAT SHE MAY LEAVE THIS WEEK AS A VOLUNTEER WORKER FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY. WE WISH HER THE BEST OF LUCK, AND KNOW THAT ANY JOB SHE DOES WILL BE A JOB WELL DONE.

WISDOM FROM THE MOUTH OF BABES

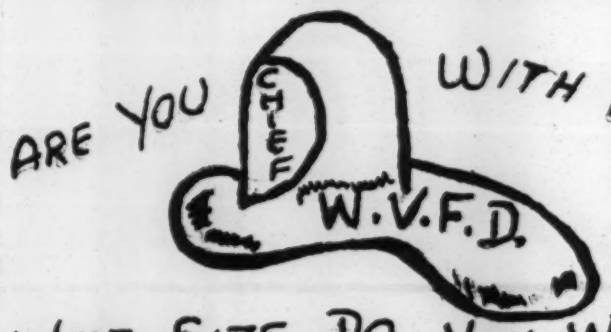
FREEDOM

Freedom is a wonderful thing,
And think of all the good
it brings.
It's not a thing like slav'ry,
Where you can't do anything
bravely.
But where you can do anything
you please,
And you don't have to bend on
your knees.

Jeffrey Young 5-8
Park Avenue - Amityville

We take this method to again say thanks a million Brother for causes yet unsung---Truly We Shall Overcome!!!

IN TO WIN!!



THOUGHT OF THE MONTH

MEN WHO ARE FREE TO CHOOSE...
WILL CHOOSE TO BE FREE

THE DOOR IS ALWAYS OPEN

COME ON DOWN

NEXT MEETING - JULY 6
TIME 8:00 P.M.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1531 STRAIGHT PATH
WYANDANCH, L. I., N. Y. 11798
PHONE 643-9821

August 1,1965

Received 8/2/65 - 31

AUG 4 1965

National CORE
Bookkeeping Department
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Attention: Mrs Williams

Enclosed please find annual report and check for the calendar year 1964-'65.

We are aware that our filing of the same is excessively late, but we can assure you this will not occur in the future.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW

Henry G. Smith, Jr.
Chairman
Suffolk County CORE

HG/ey
cc Mr. James T. McCain
Organization Dept.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1531 STRAIGHT PATH
WYANDANCH, L. I., N. Y. 11798
PHONE 643-9821

August 1,1965

Suffolk County CORE Calculation for Tax due National CORE

Income for year ending 31 May,1965:

Dues received from members (105 members @ $2.00 each)	$210.00
Contributions & Fund Raising	$2,343.14
Taxable Income	$2,553.14
Tax Due	$255.31
Affiliation Fee	$10.00
TOTAL DUE NATIONAL CORE	$265.32

Rights Pickets Go to Landlord

By Philip Ross

Centerport—Civil rights demonstrators who have been picketing a Huntington house for more than a month charging racial discrimination in renting, began a second picket line here over the week end in front of the landlord's home.

Some confusion broke out at the home of the landlord, William Sebastian of 97 Centerport Rd., yesterday afternoon when about 25 unidentified teenagers briefly picketed the pickets with a sign reading: "Unfair Picketing." The demonstrations at the two-family house Sebastian owns at 150 Carley Ave., Huntington, continued quietly.

Mrs. Sonna Bars, coordinator of picketing for the Huntington Committee for Human Relations, said the civil rights demonstrations were started Friday in front of Sebastian's home "in order to apply more pressure by making him further aware of our presence." She said the picketing would continue indefinitely at both locations.

Civil rights spokesmen charged February 7 that Sebastian had refused to rent a $95-a-month second-story apartment to Mrs. Vera Wilson, a Negro, because of her color.

Since that time, picketing has continued. After a 3-day sit-in, 10 demonstrators were arrested and charged with trespassing. The landlord has been told he will be given an as yet unscheduled public hearing before the State Commission on Human Rights. Sebastian said he plans to rent the apartment to someone else in the near future, and since the Commission said it does not have the power to stop him, the results of the hearing are likely to be academic.

A self-employed floor waxer, Sebastian has vigorously denied that he rejected Mrs. Wilson because she is Negro. He said he refused her because she would be living alone and might have difficulty paying the rent. He said a white woman was refused for the same reason.

Meanwhile, in Babylon, the Suffolk County chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was mounting a last-ditch effort to come to terms with executives of the Suffolk County Federal Savings and Loan Association on a CORE proposal that the bank hire 20 nonwhites within the next six months.

CORE Action Chairman Henry Smith said negotiations between bank officials and members of the civil rights groups broke down last Thursday because of "the definitely negative and hostile approach" of the bank officials. Smith said he would attempt to schedule another meeting today. "If the bank does not agree with our proposal," said Smith, "CORE is prepared to go into full-scale activity, using the strongest tactics ever seen on Long Island."

Long Island CORE Head Lincoln Lynch said he would lend his support to the action. "We are determined that their policies of exclusion of Negroes and other minorities is going to stop," said Lynch.

Newsday Mon 3/9/64 Page 13

CORE · SCORES

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE -- 1531 STRAIGHT PATH * WYANDANCH, L.I.
CHAIRMAN: Henry G. Smith,Jr. TEL., 643-9821

VOLUME II SERIES 5. EDITOR: Ralph L.Ueberall OCTOBER, I965.

VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE:

As most of you know, the time of year is upon us when voter registration and voter education must be pushed. We have a Voter Registration Committee. If you wish to know who the committee is : YOU ARE THAT COMMITTEE !!!

If you want better human relations, more voice in political matters, improvement in all aspects of civil rights, YOU MUST ELECT THE RIGHT PEOPLE. We have a very large segment of potential voters. We have already "gotten out" a noticeable increase in voters, but we have not even begun to tap a vast potential. To do this we must get to people's homes, impress them with the goals, show them how, help and educate.

So far, we have failed to get the Mobile Unit for registration but it looks like we will have it next year. We do expect to get an extension of registration hours. ALL THE MORE REASON TO GET MORE PEOPLE REGISTERED. COME AND VOLUNTEER FOR ACTION. Phone or write the CORE office.

The Calypso Affair was a great success. Irwin Quintyne and his committee deserve tremendous praise. It was reported that, given more time, we can double our income on the journal next year. There is no doubt about it, Irwin is our FUND RAISING MAN.

* * * *

CORE is joining other civil rights groups in sponsoring the showing of that great film, "In White America". We must support it. See notice on Page 2.

* * * *

The COMMITTEE FOR SHORTER WALK :

It is CORE's policy to act as guide and supporter of local community movements toward the betterment of civil wrongs. This is what is happening in Amityville, regarding the SCHOOL BUS PROTEST. On September 6, a meeting was held at the Bethel A.M.E. Chyrch at which an organization was set up: Comm. for Shorter Walk. They will request -by-petition- a referendum on shortening the walk distance from I I/2 miles to I mile for Junior High and High School students. CORE set up a mass street meeting with the Press attending to get the ball rolling.

Although the Mobile Unit did not materialize (and this is shameful) we are thankful for the support of: all human rights groups, Supervisor Hanse of Babylon, League of Women Voters, the Democratic Party, Mortimer Barr, candidate for Babylon supervisor post and many others.

* * * *

Many of you have heard of our problems with Amityville regarding education. After unsuccessful attempts to secure a commitment to ending defacto segration at the Northeast School, we have contacted David Seeley, Director of Education of the Department of Health, Welfare and Education (Washington) and also Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. As of this date, we have received our answer from Mr. Seeley, promising to look into the Northeast School matter in accordance with the law.

* * * * * *

THANKS to L.I. CORE and SUFFOLK CORE, the Harris' have been victorious in securing their home. The State Commission on Human Rights answered our call and stepped in to enforce the law.

* * * * * *

NEXT METTING: TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 5th, 8:00 P.M.
---- BRING A FRIEND----

DON'T FORGET !!!

MEMBERSHIP MEETING
CORE OFFICE
TUE: OCT 5TH 1965

EARLY BIRD Program
AT 7:30 P.M.
REGULAR MEETING
AT 8:00 P.M.

"IN WHITE AMERICA"
- A FINE MOVIE

THIS EXCELLENT FILM HAS RECEIVED HIGH PRAISE FROM THE CRITICS. IT IS A REVIEW OF NEGRO HISTORY AND OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

Do Not Miss it.! Mark this date: Sat, 10/30, 8:30 P.M. Bay Shore High School. Tickets $3.00

Advance purchase of tickets is advisable. Telephone JU 7-0972 or 234-4563 or MO 9-3557

Sponsors: CRICIT, CORE, NO.BROOKHAVEN COUNCIL, STAHR (Smithtown)

Maxine Raz urgently calls our attention to a condition that is generally overlooked. It has been highlighted in the N.Y. Times, in The Nation, and in the Sept. II issue of Saturday Review.

Although there are laws to protect the poor, THEY ARE IN NO FINANCIAL POSITION TO SECURE THEIR ENFORCEMENT. Federal grants have been made available in the Economic Opportunity Act for legal services. Typical wrongs are: exploitation by the trader and by government agencies. Maxine suggests that A CORE volunteer be stationed at the CORE office to help complainants fill out forms. These forms would be forwarded to a lawyer on CORE's list. Legal services would be paid for on an ability basis, even if only 50¢. Most important would be publicity that would bring this information to the homes of those who need it.

It would be assumed that Mrs. Raz would approve that this project would eventually be turned over to the community and completely divorced from CORE handling.

Meanwhile, of course, nothing is being done.

PLEASE NOTE: See who supported our Journal AND SUPPORT THEM.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH, JOURNAL SUPPORTERS.

PLEASE NOTE: High School EQUIVALENCY CLASSES
GIVEN AT Core Office
MONDAY EVE: English & Soc. St. (MR. Low)
WED. EVE: MATH (Mrs. Raz)
— New people can register for January-

[Better Education → Better Jobs
Don't Delay !!]

ISRAEL'S ORIENTAL PROBLEM

A MONTHLY BULLETIN OF NEWS AND COMMENT

DISTRIBUTED TO OPINION LEADERS BY

THE COUNCIL OF THE SEPHARDI COMMUNITY, JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, P.O.B. 10, ISRAEL

DECEMBER 1965

THE END OF THE BEGINNING?

We began the year 1965 in a pessimistic mood. We felt that the communal situation in our country was so serious and yet so widely ignored and fundamentally misunderstood, that only the publication in English and for distribution abroad of information and independent commentary on recent developments would create a new climate of opinion and lead to the eventual solution of this problem. We made many friends and not a few adversaries too as a result of this decision; we were urged by many whose opinions we respect to cease issuing these publications. But we stuck to our position, and indeed, went on privately to give notice of our intention to intensify our work in this sphere.

We did all this because we felt that things could not continue any longer as they had done in the past. We were convinced that the very future of our country, its actual existence, was being undermined. We believed that only a thorough reappraisal of all the basic assumptions conditioning official policy could avert disaster.

"Du choc des idees jaillit la lumiere". In the past weeks a new spirit has appeared in leading official circles, very often taking the form of frank and courageous acknowledgement by senior Israeli politicians and administrators that an entirely new initiative is called for in tackling the communal problem. The Minister of Education, for instance, proved to be his own most outspoken critic when he told a reporter that "the existing educational structure does not have the necessary elements required to enable it to fulfill its primary objective which is mizzug hagaluyot, the merging of the (Orientaland Occidental) communities". (Ma'ariv, Nov. 26). No less outspoken was the Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Arieh Pincus, who, in a broadcast on November 18, stated that "the Jewish Agency has got to change, in a fundamental manner, its tools for dealing with absorption" and, in reply to his interviewer's question admitted, "If you want to come to the conclusion that the Jewish Agency has not done enough in this respect, my own misgivings surely point to this."

We have frequently been asked by readers of our publications what it is exactly that we want. And we have always answered this question by stating that first and foremost we seek a change of heart on the part of the authorities.

The meeting in London this month of the Executive Council of the World Sephardi Federation will present the authorities with an opportunity to demonstrate that they now acknowledge the imperative need for cooperating with and

assisting a Sephardi roof-organization representing both Israel's Oriental Jews and the non-Ashkenazi communities of the Diaspora.

The World Sephardi Federation, details of whose history can be found in our Bulletin for April, has for many years now been more or less dormant. Leaders of the Federation however have been conducting intensive negotiations during the course of this year with the aim of reviving the organization so as to enable it to cope with the host of complex problems confronting Sephardi Jewry, whose greatest concentration of course is now in Israel - where it also comprises over a half of the total Jewish population. Obviously, the major sphere of activity of the revived Federation will have to be Israel.

The Israeli delegation to the Executive meeting will propose, in a speech to be delivered by the President of the Council of the Sephardi Community and Federation Vice-President Elie Eliachar, the following lines of action:

* The World Sephardi Federation is not a political body but an organisation in which all political interests are represented.

* As such, the Federation must be given a share in the responsibility of tackling the problems of Oriental Jewry in Israel and of the Sephardi communities in the Diaspora, for both of which it will be regarded as the representative in dealing with official and public bodies handling various aspects of special interest to these two groups.

* At the earliest opportunity the W.S.F. Congress must be held in which will be represented all Sephardi communities and congregations in the Diaspora; all Sephardi Members of the Knesset, (Parliament); all elected Sephardi members of local Authorities in Israel; and all communal organisations active in Israel for at least the last two years.

* The Congress should elect a 48-member Executive and should have a central office in Jerusalem and one in Europe.

* The Federation should as a first step be active in Israel in establishing contact with the masses through the opening of regional offices throughout the country. The Federation must also pay special attention to the urgent needs of North African Jews in France. No less important a task is that of fighting the strong assimilationist tendencies among the youth in the Sephardi Diaspora. The Federation must assume the initiative in raising up a new generation of spiritual leaders to meet this challenge.

* The financial requirements for the extension of the Federation's activities can be met in one of the following three ways: the United Jewish Appeal will divert 25% as a stipulated percentage of all its receipts from Sephardi communities; the Jewish Agency will allocate a subsidy to the Federation; the Federation will undertake its own fund-raising campaigns. The third alternative would be the most honourable, as it would undoubtedly enhance our prestige in the eyes of our Ashkenazi brethren. But we fully recognise the objections of the Jewish Agency to this proposal, which would do more damage to the U.J.A. than it would do good to the Federation.

These then are our proposals. They aim at setting up the administrative framework through which, and through which alone, any extensive remedial action could be carried out. This is the first step: but it is the most important one. Its fulfillment, as well as all subsequent steps, will require the assistance and co-operation of the Government of Israel and of the Jewish Agency. We trust that when the time comes for them to make public their attitude towards the Federation our optimistic expectations will not prove to have been idle delusions.

* * *

sane world

VOL. 5, NO. 1 JANUARY, 1966

35,000 JOIN MARCH FOR NEGOTIATIONS

By Sanford Gottlieb

When all the placards had been discarded and the bus-loads of tired demonstrators had returned home from the March on Washington, November 27, what had really been accomplished? Since intensification of the war in Vietnam was not arrested in the following weeks, should we conclude that the event was an interesting but politically useless exercise? Hardly, for something basic and crucial was achieved — the doors to the American public, which had been swinging shut for the peace movement since mid-October, were reopened enough to sustain a dialogue. The crowd of 35,000 was just too large and too impressive to be ignored.

It should not have been necessary to prove that ordinary Americans favor a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, but in view of the chauvinistic climate whipped up in the wake of the October 15-16 demonstrations, an object lesson was necessary just to get our message heard. Before November 27, it was all too easy for the hard-liners to dismiss the substance of what we were saying by intoning that only extremists were saying it.

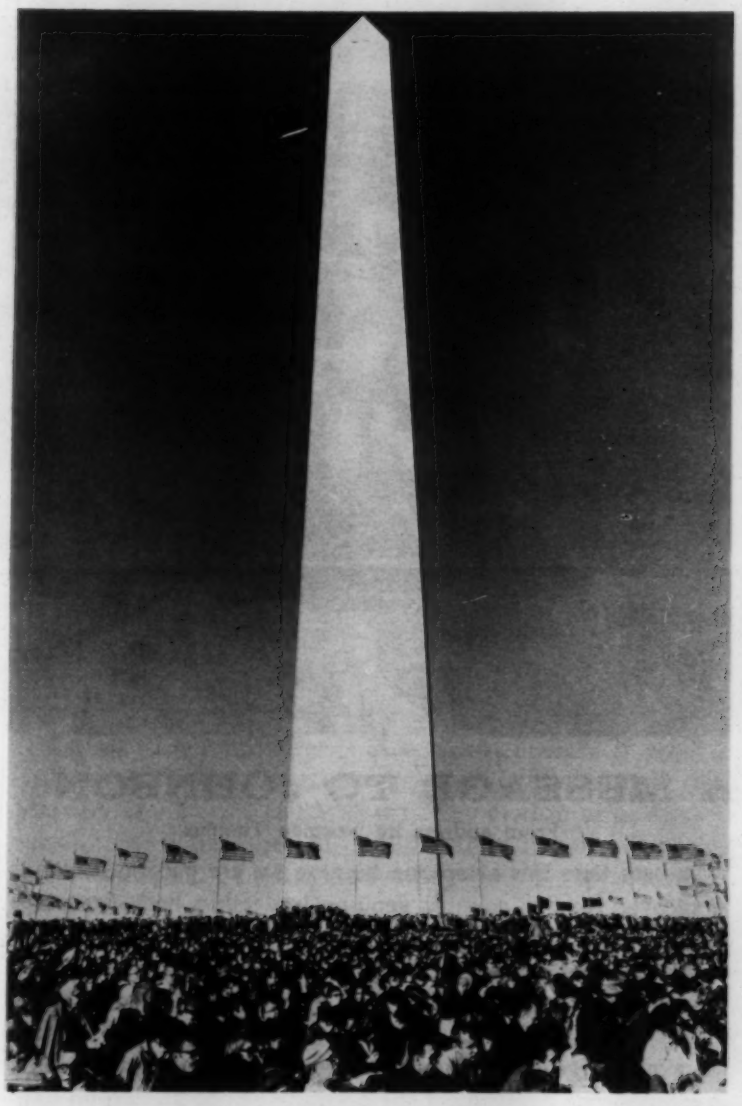
The moderation and calm resolve of the March obviously impressed the news media. Victims of their own propaganda, the newsmen expected a crowd of "beats" and found middle-class America. One could almost hear the gasps of surprise in their reports. As a result, the news stories tended to concentrate on the marchers rather than on the content of the speeches at the Washington Monument. Yet, this had its importance. In middle-class America, the neatly-dressed, the well-groomed, and the restrained simply have greater acceptability. And their acceptability is *transferable* to the realm of ideas. To recognize this is not to make value judgments about physical appearance, but to understand how to communicate.

Comments of the Press

This was reflected in LIFE *Magazine's* full-page comparison of three different peace demonstrations by Shana Alexander, who concluded: ". . . This march was not only the largest and the only professional demonstration I'd yet seen — it was also the only reasoned and responsible one and therefore the first which might be at all effective".

Christian Century asserted that the "quality and character of the march conferred dignity on a movement which had been credited to a fringe of American society heretofore viewed as irresponsible. . . . The demonstration was a candle shining in deepening darkness, its flickering rays testifying that there are many Americans of sound mind and unquestionable patriotism who see the 'dirty little war' for exactly what it is — needless, senseless, cruel, impractical and immoral — and who believe that it can be ended now where all wars end eventually, at the peace table".

That we succeeded in maintaining the public dialogue was reflected in *The New York Times'* editorial comparison between the Call to the March and a statement on Vietnam by Freedom House. The *Times'* comparison, not unfavorable to the marchers' statement of purpose, said of both: "On the whole, they contributed to raising the level of the Vietnam debate— a debate that is vital and must continue in full vigor to help guide evolution of the nation's policy on a dangerous and critical issue".



AT THE MONUMENT — Pickets set record for peace gathering in Washington. — Photo by Theodore Hetzel.

The March also succeeded in stimulating the participants to involve themselves more deeply in the campaign for a peaceful settlement. This was especially true of the many who demonstrated for the first time in their lives. A Long Island man expressed a common reaction when he wrote to the March headquarters: "Yesterday I drove my 14-year-old daughter and seven other adults and teen-agers to Washington to participate in the March. It was my first experience as a demonstrator and I found it interesting, exciting and stimulating. I intend to write to the two New York Senators and my Congressman as well as the President, read some of the suggested material and speak up when the occasion presents itself".

Finally, the March had real but hard-to-measure effects on the Administration. According to one high official, previous marches had played into the hands of the hardliners while this one strengthened the "doves". Other officials were simply relieved that the event was executed without incident. One can hope, too, the President realized that the thousands of responsible Americans who were advocating deceleration and negotiations were creating counter-pressures to those who press for "getting it over with" under an expanded rain of bombs.

A MESSAGE TO JOHNSON

From address by Norman Thomas.

We are here this afternoon because we are patriots, anxious to recover for our country genuine leadership both for peace and democracy.

We are here because we know that no satisfactory settlement can be imposed in Southeast Asia by military victory of either side. I think I speak for most of our sponsors when I say that we would urge upon our opponents as we most emphatically urge upon our government the necessity of negotiation on honorable terms.

We are here because we believe the war is cruelly immoral and politically stupid.

We fight a war where we count victories by the number of dead. We are shocked, with some reason, by the Vietcong's atrocities, but retaliate by terrible atrocities through bombings and burnings which, regardless of the Administration's intention, indiscriminately destroy civilians not only in North but South Vietnam. The torch on the Statue of Liberty must seem to most Vietnamese civilians as symptomatic not of liberty lighting the world but of the burning by which we hope to win a brutal war. We used to say we were fighting for democracy. We are fighting for a corrupt and inefficient government, the latest in a long series and one which is not secure in any affection of its people. In the name of democracy, we are killing the Vietnamese because it is better for them to be dead than red.

All this we are doing to contain a communism which will not be thus contained. Rather we aid its propaganda around the world. We help it to cover its failures and bridge the chasm between Russian and Chinese versions of communism.

Even if we should win a military victory in this war without bringing China all the way in or, as our warhawks hope, have a chance to destroy Chinese thermonuclear installations, it would be but for a short interval. China, by geographical position and enormous population, cannot be thus dealt with. . . .

Mr. President, you have a chance to live in history as the President of the most powerful nation in the world, who realizes the world cannot be saved by playing the old power-politics game, who knows that we must bring China, for example, into the family of nations. We must have coexistence or ultimately no existence.

Mr. President, you are a man of heart and you cannot rejoice in the suffering of the Vietnamese. Call, then, for an immediate cease-fire; show your good faith by stopping the bombing; ask for UN or neutral supervision of the cease-fire; plead for an immediate convocation of the Geneva nations, including, of course, China, and our principal adversary in the civil war, the National Liberation Front. Tell them again that you want unconditional negotiations, leading to a stabilized peace. Make clear your intention to withdraw the American forces from Southeast Asia. Renew your offer to help rebuild a sorely devastated land.

You have no right to say that such a call for peace and order will be rejected, that this will fail, until you have tried. The heart and conscience of the world will be with you, not in war, but in peace. Not by force but by an exhibition of the excellence of democracy will communism be modified and its excesses contained.

This is what we are here in Washington to say and this is what we shall say and say with endless repetition until in peace you, Mr. President, bring back our boys you have sent under conscription to fight an ugly war for a nonexistent freedom.

You, marchers, who have proved your love of peace and freedom in this March must now go back and put every one of your Congressmen on record. If the war continues, every Congressional supporter of it should be strongly opposed. He cannot help create and maintain a truly Great Society in America unless he will help to end the jeopardy the Vietnamese war offers to everything we cherish: justice, freedom and peace.

SANE WORLD is published once a month by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 17 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y. 10017 For change of address, allow at least four weeks in advance and include a label from a recent issue. Annual subscription (12 issues), $3.00 per year. Student subscription, $2.00 per year. Add $1.00 a year for postage outside U.S. Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Donald Keys, Executive Director and Editor; Sanford Gottlieb, Political Action Director and Washington Editor. Vol. 5, No. 1.

Do We Have The Courage To Be Human?

From address by Ronnie Dugger, journalist, author, editor of *The Texas Observer.*

There is no course of action, including silence, whereby a citizen can escape the terrible burdens upon his citizenship in foreign policy. We are all involved. If we who are concerned are silent now because we are afraid, the dissenters in office can be silenced, too. The President is going to need a climate of opinion to support a negotiated settlement in Vietnam if one can be got, for no matter what its terms, some leading Republicans will call it a sell-out to communists and we do the President and our country no service being silent while the Nixons and Goldwaters and Dirksens beat the drumheads of war.

Who dares say that he who wants this war stopped, cares less for the lives of Americans than he who wants it enlarged, or is silent as it *is* enlarged? Who dares reflect on the patriotism of he who, in the exercise of the free speech without which we would not be Americans at all, demands that an honorable way be found to stop this war, and found now? . . .

My idea of being for my son and for my country now is to help stop this war — to stop this war, before we all have so many of our own flesh and blood in mortal danger, that to try to save them we finally go all the way with Goldwater and Dirksen and bomb Hanoi and Haiphong — and then with Buckley and the Pentagon and bomb China — risking, thereby, allout nuclear war and the death of everyone, our boys in Vietnam certainly included. . . .

But I beg you this, that we be patient with each other, all, and trust in our common humanity. If we can keep calm, we can get through. With so much involved, emotions run deep. But we must learn to bear the burn without the flame. For we are the descendants of man, through whom history hopes to pass. . . .

Right to Insist on Good Faith

We are told Hanoi will not negotiate; but now we learn to our dismay that Hanoi offered to negotiate last fall, before we started the bombings and the troop buildup, and the Johnson Administration declined to meet with them. We learn from Adlai Stevenson through Eric Severeid that U Thant offered to let us write out our own cease-fire terms and that he would announce them, and we would not do it. As a free people who are the ones upon whom the burdens of this war are falling, we have every right to insist — and now, that our government prove its good faith in its often-declared desire for a negotiated peace. . . .

What we want to know is why, with sentiment so deep for peace, we have not laid down a serious public challenge to the communists that they observe with us a cease-fire? There is no reason that I can understand, or have even heard argued, why the President has not taken this important public step. If this great and powerful country can make war unilaterally, why can't we strike out for peace unilaterally, too? The President said once, at the Haystack Press Conference on the banks of the Pedernales, that he would go down any road in search of peace. The question is, how much does he want a negotiated peace in Vietnam? Here is one road he can go down that he hasn't.

I suspect China is why. As a nation we suffer, in varying degrees at different times, from a phobic anti-communism — a paranoia that attributes to communism a magical finesse and non-existent potency. This phobia was fixed for years on Russia, but with Mr. Kennedy's help we were making progress in our relationship with Russia. Now it's fixed on China. With the bombs hovering above us all, Mr. Johnson has the same duty to confront and civilize this China fixation that Mr. Kennedy had to confront and civilize the Russian one. . . .

China is now at an extremely hostile phase of its revolution. If China is paranoid — and I think she is at this stage — she must be treated as a sick person: restrained, but reassured; reasoned with, and given patience; not isolated, but communicated with. Really to persecute a paranoid is the most certain way to worsen the paranoia. We must be well if we hope to help make China well; the sick cannot cure the sick. I believe the President should prepare American opinion for the admission of China to the UN and that we should exchange diplomats. As our allies are doing, we should trade with China in non-strategic goods. Educational and cultural exchange with China, and travel there, should be officially encouraged — not prohibited.

Mankind's least understood failure is the failure in communication. We ourselves need much more objective information on the major nations we fear. . . .

The most significant void in American politics at home is the lack of attitudes and policies toward the poor of the world. Ten thousand men, women, and children die of hunger every day. That's another Hiroshima every eight or ten days. . . .

LETTER TO HO CHI MINH

The following letter was sent on behalf of the sponsors of the March to Ho Chi Minh and to the National Liberation Front:

As sponsors of the March on Washington for Peace in Vietnam on November 27, we urge our government to halt the bombings in North Vietnam, work for a cease fire, and negotiate a settlement with all parties including the NLF.

It has been said by some of our critics in the United States that the North Vietnamese Government and the National Liberation Front will interpret peace sentiment and demonstrations in this country as effective support for a military victory by the NLF. We wish to make it emphatically clear to our fellow Americans, as well as to Hanoi and the NLF, that this is not the case.

As American citizens, we are exercising our democratic rights in our nation's capital and addressing our government in particular, but we believe that our message must be heeded in Saigon, Hanoi and by the National Liberation Front as well.

As we stated at the outset in calling this demonstration, "We believe that no party to the conflict, the U.S. included, has done all it can to bring about negotiations, and since this war will ultimately end at the conference table, we ask new actions to speed that day."

For this reason, our demonstration will not only make its plea to our government in Washington but will transmit this statement to the embassies of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, in order to inform all those involved in the Vietnamese conflict of the meaning of our actions.

We march for peace through negotiations in Vietnam. Far from supporting the military victory of any side, we believe that anyone who seeks to resolve the issues by a final triumph of arms will prolong the agony of the Vietnamese people, further escalate the war, and thus ultimately threaten the very peace of the world.

All parties in Vietnam have the most urgent responsibility to come to an immediate political settlement of the war. We make our plea today to all parties.

The United States Marine Corps Commandant, General Wallace Greene, last month challenged demonstrators against the Vietnam war to prove themselves as good Samaritans by volunteering for civilian humanitarian programs in Southeast Asia. Let us have a two-year program of this kind for young Americans, in place of the draft if they are assigned to countries where Americans are also fighting and dying, like Vietnam. Give young Americans the choice, to the extent it can be given, whether to kill communists or to help the poor in the American name. . . .

We meet at the monument to the father of our country. I think if he were here he would know that now is the time to father the country of the world. . . .

In the span of our lives the bombs have made the "practical" men who could not change, into fools, the idealists of one world into practical men. The national is provincial now. Only the world-wide is sane. I declare that we as citizens now must make this come to be, that this nation shall be loyal to life everywhere and seek for all men the blessings of peace and one coherent government.

Patriotism and concern for the world are not incompatible. Loyalty to country and loyalty to the human race are one. From that hope — from that faith — the history of life on earth suspends. Let no man betray his country. Let no man betray his species, either. How to reconcile these two great and terrible duties? That is the task — that is the new frontier — not to call treason against the love of humanity, for treason against the human race is the largest treason. . . .

Shall we stand in the way of light, or shall we stand at the foot of light? Shall we deny our fellow man, or shall we break our bread with him, and walk with him where he walks? Shall we be silenced, shall we cease to speak, because a fear is loose in our nation, or shall we have the courage to be human? . . .

FOLLY OF THE PRAGMATISTS

From address by Hon. George Brown, Jr., Democratic Congressman from California.

There are a few critics who have said that we are seeking to undermine or subvert our country — to give aid and comfort to an enemy — to force the President into a course he might feel is wrong. How mistaken they are. We are gathered here today in the highest tradition of the American Constitutional process, exercising that oldest of American democratic rights — the right of citizens to peaceably assemble and petition their government. . . .

Our purpose here is to show by our presence the strength of our commitment to that goal of peace through negotiations. Our purpose here is to pledge our dedicated efforts to creating understanding and support among the American people for all reasonable efforts by the President to achieve these negotiations at the earliest possible date. . . .

Even those "pragmatists" who are willing to admit to errors of policy or tactics by the United States in its past action in Vietnam contend that we cannot now remedy these errors but must accept our present level of involvement and deal with the military situation by the increased use of force. How tragic this will sound when we stand on the verge of total nuclear war.

For this Administration, and the American people, to accept the thesis that we are engaged in a holy war against Communism which demands complete victory and unconditional surrender by our enemies — is to commit ourselves to the road to World War III! . . .

It may be said that our proposals are naive and unrealistic. . . . I can only say to you that the realists — the hard-nosed,

VIEW FROM THE TOP — *Washington Evening Star* photo.

practical decision-makers — have yet to make a single correct decision or prediction in Vietnam. And all the resources of men and material of this country are being poured into South Vietnam in a futile effort to cover up their mistakes.

I can offer a simple explanation of these mistakes. The enemy we are fighting — the illiterate, fanatic little peasants of Vietnam — has been successfully imbued by their Communist leaders with a lot of fuzzy, unrealistic, idealistic notions which they are willing to die for (notions like freedom from white colonialism and a desire for democracy, self-determination and equality), and the government we are supporting — the Generals of Saigon — has failed completely, despite all of our help, in instilling any of these fuzzy, unrealistic, idealistic notions in the people they are supposed to represent.

We have been told from the beginning that this is a South Vietnamese war — one which must be won by the South Vietnamese. Now that is forgotten.

An American War

We have been told from all sides that this should not and would not become an American war — fought with American troops. Today, it is.

We have been assured that American air and sea power would bring victory — that the bombing of North Vietnam would reduce the flow of their troops and shatter their morale. Just the reverse has occurred.

We have been told that we could not negotiate from a position of military weakness. Yet, when a flood of American forces produces military strength, we are advised by some that victory, rather than negotiation, is our goal. . . .

I have faith that the American people and the leaders of this country will choose a different path. I have faith that the President, who has announced his willingness to support the principles of the Geneva Conference, will find a way to convince the other side that he means what he says. . . .

THE CRISIS OF LIBERALISM

From address by Carl Oglesby, President, Students for a Democratic Society.

What the National Liberation Front is fighting in Vietnam is a complex and vicious war. This war is also a revolution, as honest as they come. And this is a fact which all our intricate official denials will never change. . . .

We have never shown ourselves capable of allowing others to make those traumatic institutional changes that are often prerequisites of progress in colonial societies. For all our official feeling for the millions who are enslaved to what we so self-righteously call the yoke of Communist tyranny, we make no real effort at all to crack through the much more vicious right-wing tyrannies that our businessmen traffic with and our nation profits from every day. And for all our cries about the international Red conspiracy to take over the world, we take only pride in the fact of our 6,000 military bases on foreign soil. . . .

This country, with its thirty-some years of liberalism, can send 200,000 young men to Vietnam to kill and die in the most dubious of wars, but it cannot get 100 voter registrars to go into Mississippi.

What do you make of it? . . .

Men can be divided from their compassion by the institutional system that inherits us all. Generation in and out, we are put to use. People become instruments. Generals do not hear the screams of the bombed, and sugar executives do not see the misery of the cane cutters: for to do so would be that much less the general, that much less the executive. . . .

With about 5% of the world's people, we consume half the world's goods. We take a richness that is in good part not our own, and we put it in our pockets, our garages, our split-levels, our bellies, and our futures.

On the face of it, it is a crime that so few should have so much at the expense of so many. Where is the moral imagination so abused as to call this just? . . .

Liberalism faced a crisis. In the face of the collapse of the European empires, how could it continue to hold together our twin need for richness and righteousness? How can we continue to sack the ports of Asia and still dream of Jesus?

The challenge was met with a most ingenious solution: the ideology of anti-Communism. . . .

I am here to testify to the fact that freedom and destiny in America are bound together with freedom and justice in Vietnam, for if we become insensitive to the needless suffering and scandalous waste of resources in Vietnam it won't be long before we can justify killing and torture anywhere in the world, as the Germans did with the Jews and as France did with Algeria. . . .

I am here as a Negro, who by virtue of the accidents of history has spent the majority of my adult life in the fight for freedom and justice for my people in America. I know what bombings do to an oppressed people, for I have seen oppressed people respond to bombing and violence across the South, and I would say to the experts who determine our military strategy, that bombings only make an oppressed people more determined to throw off any yoke of oppression.

I make no claim of expertise in international affairs, but now more than ever before, I am convinced as was our beloved President Kennedy when he chastened himself after the Bay of Pigs saying, "Why did I listen to the experts. . . ."

A strategy for peace is no easy task. We must work against great odds. But then life for us has always been against great odds. The struggle against the evil of the world is an eternal struggle, and indeed our purpose here on earth is to participate in that struggle. . . . **From address by Correta Scott King**

The manner in which we are now involved in Viet Nam is immoral: no provocation justifies the savaging of the Asian people and their earth by our weapons. . . .

Two decades from now, what will we think of our present involvement in Viet Nam? What judgment of ourselves will be made by our children? We cannot say we are ignorant of the deaths of the old, the women, and the children. We cannot say we do not know of the monotonous run of our bombers sending down anonymously and indifferently their fire on the Asian earth. . . .

It is this brutalization, this guilt, this spectral future that moves me to protest the immorality of our Viet Nam involvement and to set in opposition to American policy the vision of Pope Paul that seemed to brighten the world so recently. . . . We are innocent of the complexities of international politics. We know the dangers and the responsibilities of power. But, as men, we can and must reject the misuse of power. . . .

Men of good will, whatever the temptations and the pressures, resist the call to become links in the chain of our country's rage. . . .

Men of good will, batter the ears until you penetrate the consciences of our leaders with the appeal Paul considered his most crucial: "Not the one against the other — ever, ever again. . . ."

From address by Joseph M. Duffy, Jr. University of Notre Dame.

Let me then speak directly to humanist liberals. If my facts are wrong, I will soon be corrected. But if they are right, then you may face a crisis of conscience. Corporatism or humanism: which? For it has come to that. Will you let your dreams be used? Will you be a grudging apologist for the corporate state? Or will you help try to change it — not in the name of this or that blueprint or ism, but in the name of simple human decency and democracy and the vision that wise and brave men saw in the time of our own Revolution? . . .

And if your commitment to human value is unconditional, then disabuse yourselves of the notion that statements will bring change if only the mighty can be reached, or that marches will bring change if only we can make them massive enough, or that policy proposals will bring change if only we can make them responsible enough.

We are dealing now with a colossus that does not want to be changed. It will not change itself. . . .

There are people in this country today who are trying to build that movement, nothing less than a humanist reformation. And the humanist liberals must understand that it is this movement with which their own best hopes are most in tune. . . .

LITERATURE ON VIETNAM

WHICH WAY IN VIETNAM? Sane's leaflet.
The facts in brief ..... 5¢

WE ARE DELUDING OURSELVES IN VIETNAM
by Hans J. Morgenthau. Reprinted from
The New York Times Magazine ..... 4¢

VIETNAM PACKET. A wealth of material ..... 35¢

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT? by Sanford Gottlieb.
Authoritative comparison of views. 6 pp. (mimeo).. 15¢

THE UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM
by George Kahin and John Lewis. Reprinted from
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. 13 pp. ..... 10¢

HOW THE U.S. GOT INVOLVED IN VIETNAM
by Robert Scheer. Report of Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Best we have seen.
80 pp. ..... 50¢

SYMPATHY ACTION ABROAD

During the final days of preparation for the March, SANE offices in New York and Washington were inundated with letters and telegrams of support from all over the world — France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Germany, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Hungary, Chile, United Kingdom, Peru, Canada, Monaco, Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Mongolia.

Sympathy demonstrations went forward in many countries. In Great Britain, week-long activities organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament included regional lobbies to MP's, high level delegations to Ministers, student marches in University cities and larger marches in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham. The London march was a three-pronged effort, climaxing in a torchlight parade, and ending on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral with peace carols and songs.

Americans in Paris

In France, a newly organized "Americans in Europe Committee for Peace" presented about 250 signatures in a petition to the U.S. Embassy. 1,500 students attempted to march to the Embassy and were dispersed by police. A line of almost 1,000 cars drove past the U.S. military base at Capiteux-le-Poteau bearing signs demanding an end to the Vietnam war.

More than 100 scientists, writers and university professors from West Germany called on their government to halt its support for the Vietnam war. At three places in Hanover, poster vigils by torchlight were held on the evening of November 27. Other demonstrations took place in Hamburg, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart and Nuremberg. In Stockholm, 5,000 persons marched through the city. In Rome, 20,000 people took part in a torchlight parade and teach-in. 10,000 signatures were collected at a picket line in Naples and sent to the Italian Government. Demonstrations also took place in Milan and in cities throughout Italy.

A group of Amercian undergraduates studying in India held a demonstration in front of the American Embassy in New Delhi protesting American policy in Vietnam.

MORE MARCHES TO FOLLOW

From address by Benjamin Spock, M.D.

Since the escalation of the war in Vietnam began in February there has been a succession of demonstrations, teach-ins and discussions — in all parts of our country — carried out by citizens who are deeply disturbed by our ever-increasing involvement. They have been made particularly necessary by the virtual absence of debate in Congress. Today's meeting is only the most recent and it will not be the last. It is made up of people from different groups with a wide variety of approaches and also thousands of people who belong to no peace organization. We meet here with the common purpose of urging, of begging, our government to redouble its efforts to find an honorable end to the war.

Up until this fall our efforts were often treated with condescension, by our government and by part of the press and public, but they were tolerated. Now we are being called unpatriotic. We vehemently deny this accusation. Patriotism surely does not consist in cheering your country on when you believe it is heading in a fatally wrong direction. For eleven years our government has been following policies which we consider not only unjust, not only unrealizable but disastrous. . . .

1966 CHARTER AND TOURS

SANE members may avail themselves of a Charter to London next summer, and one of two tours. The dates for all are July 20 — August 23, via BOAC 707 jet:

A. CHARTER ONLY. Air transportation only New York to London and return. Approximately $270 per person.

B. EASTERN EUROPE AND GREECE. Tour includes Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Athens. First class. Approximate cost including Charter is $1225.

C. WESTERN EUROPE. London, Paris, Rome, Lucerne, etc. Tourist. Approximate cost including Charter $925.

All members of SANE and their immediate families (spouse, dependent children, parents living under same roof) are eligible.

A $100 deposit per person will reserve space for the Charter. An additional $100 per person will hold your reservation for either of the tours. Balance is due by May 1, 1966. Payments refundable up to March 1, less $10 service charge.

PLEASE ENCLOSE A LARGE STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. Please write rather than phoning the SANE office.

SANE CHARTER, 17 East 45th St., N.Y., N. Y. 10017

saneworld

VOL. 5, NO. 1 JAN. 1966
17 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y. 10017

CONGRESS OF RACIAL
EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK NY 10038

FROM: THE CITY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

80 Lafayette Street
New York 13, New York
Office of Public Relations and Information
Telephone: 566-5597, 566-5568

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For the first time, the City Commission on Human Rights has used its new powers to post a notice on the door of an apartment warning any prospective tenant that it is the subject of a complaint before the Commission and that he would rent it at his peril, Earl Brown, Commission Chairman, disclosed today.

The Commission's new and unique power was given to it by the City Council in a bill enacted on December 13, 1965, upon request of the Commission.

Mr. Brown said, "Experience has shown us that it is necessary to act quickly and resolutely in cases where landlords do not cooperate with the Commission. This new power enables us to do so.

"The New York City Commission on Human Rights is the only fair housing enforcement agency in the country that has this power. New York City, the first government body in the nation to enact a Fair Housing law, has again taken the lead in tightening it in order to see that the ideal of fair housing is carried out," Mr. Brown said.

A notice is posted on an apartment door only when a landlord is not cooperative. It is intended to prevent any other prospective tenant from renting an apartment while a complaint involving it is before the Commission. Under the law, the notice must remain posted for ten days to enable the Commission to seek an injunction in Supreme Court to hold the accommodations open until the case is decided.

Anyone renting the apartment during this period does so at his own peril because he may be ordered to vacate, if the case is decided in favor of the complainant.

The apartment in question, at 379 Third Avenue, was posted on January 18 after the owner, George Doerr, Jr., of 19 Mount Hope Place, The Bronx, refused to honor a subpoena directing him to come to the Commission for investigation of charges of discrimination brought against him by Anthony Cosmo of 246 Lexington Avenue.

In his complaint, Cosmo alleges that Doerr was originally willing to rent the apartment to him when he inquired about it on January 11 after seeing a "For Rent" sign on the building. Cosmo, who is white, alleges that Doerr refused to rent him the apartment when he learned that Cosmo's wife is a Negro.

When a Commission investigator, with Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo, visited Doerr in his butcher shop in the building on January 17, Doerr was uncooperative and would give no information about the building or the reason for denying Cosmo the apartment.

The investigator then served Doerr with the subpoena. Doerr declared that he had no intention of honoring the subpoena, and he did not appear at the Commission on January 18 as the subpoena required.

The apartment was then posted with the notice.

The law states that removal of such a notice is a misdemeanor, punishable by a $500 fine or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. This warning is printed on the notice.

# # # # # #

CCHR-1966-H-1
1/21/66

FROM
REPRESENTATIVE
SEYMOUR HALPERN

6th Congressional District • New York
Telephone: 225-2536

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday, January 25, 1966

HALPERN INTRODUCES BILL ESTABLISHING
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Congressman Seymour Halpern (R,NY) is today introducing legislation to establish a United States Committee on Human Rights, charged with programing American observance of International Human Rights Year in 1968, as proclaimed by the United Nations.

The New York Congressman stressed that the United States "must lead in making Human Rights Year a realistic endeavor", claiming that anything less "would be a disservice to mankind and crush the hopes of the overwhelming majority of Americans for whom the concept of human rights is not simply an idle dream, but a relentlous and purposeful search for a better world".

Halpern's bill implements recommendations made at the recently-held White House Conference on International Cooperation. It would set up an eleven-man committee to report to the President on what practical steps the United States can take to strengthen and broaden world adherence to fundamental human rights.

In remarks prepared for delivery on the House floor today, Halpern outlined the purpose of his legislation, indicating that the United States must plan its participation in International Human Rights Year prior to 1968 so that the American role will prove nationwide and constructive.

Halpern asserted that the work of the committee, and its final report to the President, would revitalize United States commitments to enhance world-wide respect for the Rule of Law. He referred to several human rights treaties now awaiting U.S. ratification, emphasizing that the

committee's studies and recommendations would hopefully rally support behind these agreements, including the Genocide Convention.

The committee authorized by the legislation would be composed of 4 members from Congress and an additional 7 appointed by the President. They would review past and present American policies in the field of human rights and recommend specific new approaches to the President. These should be ready for implementation with the start of 1968, International Human Rights Year.

"Without initiating a program well in advance of 1968, the United States' role may become inconsequential and meaningless", Halpern contended.

"The work of this new committee will hopefully clarify our perspective and remove old, tired myths and unfounded fears about alleged foreign interference in U.S. domestic affairs. We should seize the occasion to launch fresh initiatives in the area of universal, human rights", Halpern stated.

o-0-o

CORE · SCORES

SUFFOLK COUNTY CORE -- 1531 STRAIGHT PATH * WYANDANCH, L.I.
CHAIRMAN: Henry G. Smith.Jr. TEL., 643-9821

VOLUME II SERIES 8 EDITOR: Ralph L. Ueberall. FEBRUARY 1966

HELP WANTED

If you need a job Suffolk Core can help you. Give us a try.After 6 PMCall-643-9821, 598-1458

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED:

SUFFOLK CORE has received some response to its request for volunteers to staff the office but would like more. Anyone who can spare an hour or two, day or evening, please write or telephone.

⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

James Farmer's New Post :::::

Suffolk CORE has welcomed the selection of James Farmer to direct the Federal Government's new National Illiteracy Program. His qualifications are unmatched We deeply regret his loss to CORE but are grateful to him for having always trained others to follow in his path and to have arranged sufficient autonomy to each chapter so that there will be no interruption in progress.

MEASLES CLINIC

--- The CORE Office has been designated as an auxiliary site for a Measles Inoculation Center. The Department of Health will utilize the center as a convenience to those who cannot travel further with their little children. The date for this service will be : SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, from 9:30 until 12:30. Date to be confirmed by the Dept. of Health. (Alternate choice is SAT. FEB. 12th). Phone Mrs. Sylvia Martin (Health and Welfare) at 277-2671.

OUR JOB PLACEMENT CENTER

The Core office, at 1531 Straight Path, Wyandanch, is a job placement center. There is usually someone there in the evening to receive you in person or by telephone (643-9821). If you need a job or change of jobs, Core can help you find an employer, coach you on the filing of applications, inform you on requirements, etc. COME TO THE CORE OFFICE. If you miss us some evening, try us the next evening. Our volunteers may miss an evening dueto illness, etc. Their services are offered free.

New CORE Director

Floyd [redacted] *McKissick*

The new director of National CORE is a dynamic leader and an adherent of the "grass roots" appeal. The other leaders of National CORE move up the ladder with our Lincoln Lynch becoming vice-chairman under the new chairman, Mr. Corliss. Mr. Callender, the new Director of Organization is already re-organizing and is capable in the capacity. CORE's new Publicity Chairman, Greg Harris, is moving fast. He, too, is dynamic, demanding and efficient.

Changes in CORE Committees Publicity's title changed to Newsletter Committee. New committee, titled Public Relations, headed by Mrs. Mildred Clinton. Financial secretary's position was temporarily held by Mrs. Nellie Bryne. Permanent post now assigned to Mrs. Laree Bell.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING ← CORE OFFICE TUE. FEB 1 ST

EARLY-BIRD Program ↓ AT 7:30 P.M. REGULAR MEETING AT 8:00 P.M.

HUMAN RELATIONS PANEL
DISCUSSION ON VIET NAM

***** THE HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS Presents this Panel.

Discussion on: MONDAY, JANUARY 24th at 8:30 P.M.

at: THE HUNTINGTON FREEDOM CENTER, 1150 New York Ave. Huntington (RT. 110)

MANY DIFFERING VIEWPOINTS TO BE EXPRESSED. PANEL TO INCLUDE:

- Professor Martin Fleisher of Brookhaven College
- Professor John Ullman of Hoffstra University
- Professor Arthur Waterman of C.W. Post College
- Mr. Lincoln Lynch of Long Island C.O.R.E. AND ALSO
- Two representatives of the Federal Government, one of them from the State Dept.
- For further information, phone HA 1-0949

NOW HEAR THIS

JAN. 7th: a Forum was held at the Farmingdale Technical College, an all-day affair on Civil Rights. Lincoln Lynch was scheduled to speak but was ill. He was ably replaced by our Hank Smith. Report due at our meeting.

* * * * * *

FEB. 19 and 20: CORE Regional Conference to be held in Washington. CORE members welcome to attend.

* * * * * *

JAN. 11: CORE Exec. Board met. Happy to report a profit of more than $350 from "White America" play. Further news to be reported at meeting.

* * * * * *

In December, CORE met with Mr. Gannett of LILCO to express our feelings regarding employment. CORE to test good will of LILCO.

* * * * * *

The Cobbs are planning a party for CORE. Watch this Newsletter for future announcement. Bring a new member and you get in free - - or something like that!

Support THE VOICE. It IS your voice.

WEEKLY VOICE phone: MYrtle 1 - 5726
Box 753 for ads call
Amityville, N.Y.

AMITYVILLE, COPIAGUE AND EAST FARMINGDALE have presented the Office of Econ. Opport. with complete plans for a Neighborhood Opportunity Center. This will certainly be funded and includes a Work Program Center as well as programs for: Recognition (civic participation), Self Evaluation(discussion, creative writing, etc), Self improvement(courses), Training(skills taught) Youth Center(recreational). There will also be: Child Day Care, Medical and Dental Aid, Legal Aid, Job Counseling, Recreation and Study Classes. Personnel are designated as to salaries, hours and duties. WELL DONE.

* * * * * *

RIVERHEAD PROPOSAL STALLED !!! Bad news must also be reported. Our local anti-poverty commission had sent a proposal for Aid for the Riverhead underprivileged community to the O.E.O. regional office a considerable time ago. They report losing it. Duplicate sent; also "lost". Repeat sent; returned here for "review". Suffolk is indignant. Action will follow. This is another example of some of the farces apparent in some anti-poverty program areas.

* * * * * *

JAMES SEYMOUR, our "protege" is proving to be everything and more than we had faith in him to be. Outstanding track star at Central State (winner of three trophies), he is also the possessor of a high B average. Write to Jim in care of Page Hall, Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

* * * * * *

THE PUBLIC is invited to attend O.E.O. meetings every Thursday evening at 8:00 at 1 Old Indian Head Road, Commack. You are also invited to visit the Human Relations Commission, Veterans Highway, Hauppauge (½ mile south of Police Dept. and a right turn from the northbound lane, right across from "Horses for Hire" sign (look for red shingle building).

* * * * * *

HANK SMITH has been offered and has refused nomination for chairman of O.E.O. A sigh of relief for though he is eminently qualified he would then be unable to function fully for CORE!

Suffolk County C.O.R.E.

1109 Sewall Ave
Asbury Park N. J

Dear Fran

Pardon the stationary but I can't get my hands on any C.O.R.E stationary right now. The additional person who wanted come to the convention from our chapter would be our executive secretary

Mr. James Lindsey
646 Church St
Asbury Park N.J.

Sincerely
Herman Robinson

Suffolk County CORE

April 25, 1966

Mr. John Zippert
CORE Task Force Worker
412 Westwego
Opelousas, La.

Dear John:

This letter is to indicate to you that we are in reciept of your letter and your field report.

Mr. Herb Callender is out of town at the moment, however, he is expected back on Monday, May 2nd. At that time he will have a chance to read both of your reports and send you his comments on same.

I think the idea you suggested about getting a Norhtern market for your sweet potato coop is a very good one and I'm sure that Herb will do everything possible to implement it.

I am enclosing the copy of the quotation from Herb's door as per your request and also the address of Hank Smith of Suffolk County CORE.

Keep up the good work and hopefully it will all prove worthwhile in the end.

We look forward to hearing from you in the very near future.

The address is as follows:

Hank Smith
Suffolk County CORE
1531 Straight Path
Wyandanch, L.I.

Yours in freedom,

Fran Crayton
Secretary to
Herb Callender
Director of Organization

Housing
191/62
USA

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Sin-In Wins Apartment For African Students

Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 3: A sit-in, which resulted in the arrest of 7 members of Syracuse CORE, won for two African students, the 3-room apartment which they originally had been refused because of their color.

Lloyd Clifford, the owner, has agreed to rent the apartment to the two African students and not to press trespass charges against the 7 arrested sit-inners. Among the seven were Evart Makinen, chairman of Syracuse CORE and Rudolph Lombard, vice-chairman of national CORE, who is studying at Syracuse University. While the sit-in took place, 40 CORE pickets marched outside.

The two Africans, Skeva Soko from Northern Rhodesia and Antonio Boustcha from Mozambique, are graduate students at the Maxwell School of Public Administration.

###

SEP 3 1963

File Syracuse CORE

706 Almond Street
Syracuse 3, New York
August 30, 1963

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Carey:

During this summer I have become very involved in Syracuse CORE. CORE here, this summer, opened a store-front office in the Negro neighborhood and has recruited about 200 associate members. A few weeks ago it won an employment case with the largest hotel in the city after five days of very effective demonstrations both outside and inside the hotel (ask bob Gore for more details). Wednesday, the 28th, we began sit-ins at urban renewal demolition sites in an attempt to considerably retard or stop altogether further work in urban renewal until the city administration includes an effective program of residential desgregation in its program of urban redevelopment. This should prove to be a long and trying project. With these things in mind and after much thought I have decided to resign from the Task Force, South and work full time with Syracuse CORE for the next nine months.

I do apologize for any inconvenience such late notice may cause you.

T. F. North

Even though Syracuse CORE will be managing the financial end of my next nine months, I would like to be considered, if possible, a member of the Task Force, North. Please also inform me of any training sessions for members of the Task Force.

Yours in the struggle,

Byron Rushing

Syracuse No Fres Report in blue

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAYOR WALSH AND THE CITY ADMINISTRATION FOR PURSUING RESIDENTIAL DESEGREGATION AS A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

(1) Ron
(2) Bruce
(3) Bob Wood
(4) yon
Beverly
1.20-

In accordance with an agreement made on Friday, September 13, 1963, these proposals are submitted to a meeting on Monday, September 16, between Mayor William F. Walsh, the Interfaith Committee on Religion and Race, C.O.R.E., and the N.A.A.C.P. in the expectation that the Mayor and the Committee on Race and Religion will also submit specific proposals for mutual consideration.

Jointly sponsored and submitted by:

Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.)

Syracuse Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)

Civil Rights Committee, Local 320, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO

The following are our general recommendations for residential desegregation of Syracuse, followed by specific suggestions for action by the city administration for implementation. We believe that other actions in addition to these are possible and desirable. We have not seen fit to elaborate on every point in every detail.

I. City and county leaders and prominent citizens should exert the personal leadership necessary to overcome discrimination against Negroes seeking housing. They should pledge to personally intercede in behalf of Negroes encountering housing discrimination.

1) The Mayor should solicit volunteers from among his top administrators and commissioners, each to be responsible for the relocation of at least one Negro family in a non-ghetto neighborhood. These people should include members of the Board of Education, Public Housing Authority, major department heads and deputies.

2) He should publicly announce the launching of this program with the names and offices of the individuals participating, and call upon other prominent citizens to participate in similar activities.

3) Call a meeting of Bankers and Realtors and outline the problem and the imperative of accomplishing residential desegregation as a major objective of the urban renewal program. Ask for participation of bankers and realtors in the following programs:
   (a) Call for Realtors and banks to enact and advertise a program of non-discriminatory handling of applicants for housing. This should include the direct soliciting of Negro clients.
   (b) Ask that Banks and Realtors actively recruit Negro personnel.
   (c) Ask that Realtors assume a major responsibility in the relocation program by assisting families in obtaining housing in other areas of the city and county. Request that the County Board of Realtors convene a meeting at which they adopt a program with specific steps to implement these suggestions.
   (d) Ask for personal participation of major officials of these organizations in the relocation effort as described in I(1).

II. The urban renewal-relocation program should have residential desegregation as a major objective. No Negroes should be relocated within the segregated portion of the city or in any block having more than 30% Negro residents, unless they specifically request to be relocated in such areas.

1) The Mayor should issue an order that no Negroes will be required to relocate in census blocks having more than 30% Negro residents. The relocation office should be instructed to actively discourage such relocations. In general this provision should be given status similar to the prohibition against relocation into substandard housing. A similar formula should be specified for relocation to public housing projects. All correspondence to Negro relocatees should carry notice of this provision. Negro families who voluntarily wish to waive this requirement should be permitted to do so after signing an appropriate release. Provision should also be made for the relocation committee (or a subcommittee of it) to have the power to designate areas with less than 30% Negro population as coming within this provision if in its judgment Negro relocations to that area would continue or enhance residential segregation.

2) The Mayor should publicly announce a policy of proceeding with the urban-renewal program at a rate commensurate with the residential integration of relocatees.

III. A city and county ordinance should be passed providing for the use of injunctions against owners or renters accused of discriminating. This would overcome a major short-coming of the state law which makes the law largely ineffective in securing housing for an individual who files a discrimination complaint.

1) The mayor should recommend that the Common Council pass a city ordinance prohibiting discrimination in sale or rental of all city dwelling units.

(a) This law should include the use of injunctive power to freeze a situation in which an owner or renter has been accused of discriminating. The property in question could not be sold or rented to another party during the period of investigation.

(b) This law should include specific civil and criminal penalties to be used against those owners or renters found guilty of discriminating.

(c) It should provide for an agency for administering this ordinance.

IV. The city should undertake an immediate program of scattered-site public housing.

Should work out

1) The mayor should publicly commit himself and the Public Housing Authority to a Program of Scattered-Site Public Housing.

See their list of 124 taken through eminent domain

(a) They should commit the 124 public housing units now pending to scattered-site locations.

(b) They should sell Pioneer Homes and relocate the present occupants in new scattered-site developments.

(c) The Public Housing Authority should plan and apply to the Federal Government for additional public housing units which would be located on scattered sites throughout the city.

V.. The housing code should be enforced more vigorously.

VI. The city could pay a two-year rent differential to enable and encourage families to relocate outside of segregated and blighted areas where higher rent is a problem. Payment of such differentials is possible under existing laws.

laws not federal but state or local

This was dropped

VII. It is imperative that more Negroes be employed in construction work at Urban Renewal sites.

VIII. We request the inclusion of more individuals directly affected by Urban Renewal on planning committees.

IX. It is imperative that a crash program of neighborhood conservation be initiated in certain areas of the city.

X. A fair rental office should be established to protect the families that are being relocated.

XI. A procedure for redress of grievances of previously relocated families is requested.

XII. Access to Urban Renewal Files

XIII. Police? What is ment?

XIV. Our people on committee.

Noon:

in the wind

Syracuse Chapter CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
609 E Adams St. Syracuse NY

Vol. 1 No. 1

65% OF CITY LANDLORDS SAMPLED DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGROES!

In a campaign the weekend of Nov 3-4 to point out the incidence of racial housing discrimination, 65% of Syracuse area landlords discriminated against Negro applicants.

Beginning Thursday, Negro and white participants canvassed Syracuse in an attempt to find apartments for Negro families t throughout the city. 29 cases of discrimination were reported out of the 46 apartments visited.

Most of the complaints of housing discrimination were relayed to representitives of the Mayor's and the State Commission for Human Rights at a meeting of local participants and state and city officials. The meeting was held at the office of the Syracuse CORE.. CORE's Housing Committee coordinated the 3 day sampling of rental housing available to Negroes in Syracuse.

All reported cases of discrimination were originally to be filed with the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights to grant this newly formed group its first major opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness. However, a Mayor's Committee representative advised CORE to bypass the Mayor's Commission and instead register cases directly with the State Commission. A member of the Mayor's Commission explained to CORE that submission of complaints to the local body might preclude action by the more powerful State Commission.

CORE Housing Chairman, Wm. Alexander, said upon receipt of word from the local commission: "First the civil rights groups were informed that the Mayor's Cmmission was specifically set up to deal with local cases of racial discrimination and would refer appropriate cases to the State Commission. Now we are told by the Commission itself that cases which come under the jurisdiction of the state should not be submitted to the Mayor's Commission. Precisely what, then, is the function of the Mayor's Commission? Once again it appears that the Mayor's Commission, without enforcement powers, injunction or supoena powers, is a crippled commission. Thus far, the city administration's so-called'action program' has shown itself to be enttirely ineffective."

Referrring to the high percentage of housing discrimination disclosed by the CORE campaign, Alexander expressed the hope that "the honest people of Syracuse would now re-

SYRACUSE CORE SUGGESTS: DON'T SHOP DOWNTOWN !

CORE urges Syracusans of good will not to shop downtown this Christmas season as a protest against downtown's role in maintaining segregation in our city. Downtown business is a powerful force in our community: if business leaders wanted civil rights progress, we would be moving forward. But these leaders- the same people who profit from your Christmas splurge- apparently prefer things as they are. They have turned their backs on the problems of discrimination in housing, schooling, employment. Measurable evidence of their bad will is found in the fact that less than 1% of year-round sales personnel in Syracuse is non-white.

It is Blowing in the wind....
We get our name from Bob Dylan's beautiful and prophetic song "Blowin' in the Wind". We hope that this may be one small gust in the winds of change....

But economic pressure on downtown is only one objective of this action. You may want to join those who prefer a simpler Christmas this year, or who are giving up entirely the exchange of Christmas gifts. Those who are doing so believe that they cannot, in conscience, pretend to be jolly and merry and celebrate the existence of "good will among men" when one American of every ten, because of skin color, is deprived of that good will and of the prosperity and freedom we brag our system has acheived.

What are the alternatives to shopping downtown, or to purchasing Christmas gifts? You must be the judge. The list below only suggests the possibilities.

A. DON'T SHOP DOWNTOWN. If you wish to exchange gifts as in the past, but don't want to shop downtown, we suggest:

1. There are many charitable, religious and civil rights organizations who sell products which make fine gifts. For example: Salvation Army, Lighthouse, Rescue Mission, Thrift Shop, CORE, St. Vincent de Paul.
2. Shop at regular stores outside downtown if you know that they do not discriminate year-round in employment, and have tried to help in other discrimination problems. If you cannot, then:
3. Patronize your independent neighborhood variety, clothing, and other small stores; patronize discount houses outside the central downtown area. Not all of these are non-discriminatory employers or supporters of civil-rights progress, but shifting your buying away from downtown and to these smaller firms puts more pressure on downtown, where the important civic leaders are, with major responsibility for civil rights progress. These downtown leaders have shirked their responsibilities.
4. Fine gifts may be purchased by mail from musuems around the country, including the Everson Museum. (Consult Consumer Reports, Nov. 1963, for a list.)
5. Many national magazines support the civil rights cause. Subscriptions to these make excellent gifts.

B. DON'T SHOP DOWNTOWN. If you wish to exchange gifts but don't want to buy anything, we suggest:

what is CORE?

CORE, the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY is a national organization with affiliated local groups, committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct nonviolent action. All groups affiliated with national CORE agree to follow the nonviolent procedure in all action which they sponsor.

The nonviolent direct action approach to problems of racial discrimination assumes that a lasting resolution of problems can best be obtained through a spirit of good will and understanding. This spirit must be combined with a determination to end discrimination through action programs directed to specific problems. The ultimate goal is an integrated society where each member is judged solely on the basis of his individual worth.

DON'T SHOP DOWNTOWN (cont)

1. make gifts yourself. CORE will establish a workshop for those interested in making gifts out of surplus materials.. for information, call CORE.
2. Give a gift to a good cause in the name of your friend or relative. A gift to CORE earmarked for any purpose (food, clothing for those in the South fired for civil rights activity, voter registration campaigns, etc) will be used only for the purpose designated. Donations to the NAACP Legal Fund, CARE, UNICEF, the Urban League, etc., are also suggested.

DON'T SHOP DOWNTOWN. If you wish to suspend all gift giving, we urge:

1. Contact those with whom you usually exchange gifts, asking them to agree not to do so this year.
2. If Christmas shopping leaves you broke or in debt, keep the money for living expenses.
3. If you have money set aside for Christmas, use it for donations to the cause of civil rights progress, world peace, conquering disease, or helping the less fortunate.
4. For Christmas dinner, invite a child from an orphanage, or some other home for deprived children.

SYRACUSE LANDLORDS (cont)

cognize the magnitude of the problems facing Syracuse Negroes. In addition, it is hoped that local landlords will realize that discrimination is not only immoral, but illegal as well."

The discrimination encountered by Negroes this weekend took several forms. Some were frankly told by the landlords:"We don't rent to Negroes!" Other Negroes were informed that the apartment in question had just been rented. White participants who applied afterwards were told that the apartment was still available.

In one case the landlord told the Negro that he had never encountered a potential Negro tenant before. He told the Negro that he would ask his tenants how they would feel about a Negro neighbor. After a quick survey the landlord returned and told the Negro that two of his tenants objected to a colored neighbor. On these grounds the landlord refused to rent.

One landlord boldly told a Negro applicant "The only thing that matters to me is the color of your money." He then proceeded to quote the Negro a rental price $30 higher than the price quoted a white for the same apartment. In other instances, landlords rejected Negroes because they had too many children. White applicants with the same size family were welcomed, however.

"Don't call us, we'll call you", was the ruse used by another landlord, Although he later informed a white applicant that the apartment was for rent, he never did contact the Negro. A device employed by some landlords was simply not to answer the door when Negroes, who had already scheduled appointments by phone, arrived to look at the apartment. Whites found an open door upon their arrival.

The primary aim of CORE's housing program is to aid Negroes in finding decent housing outside the ghetto. By submitting cases of discrimination to the Commissions for Human Rights, CORE also hopes to bring about a stronger enforcement of the State laws by the governmental authorities and a stronger adherence to the laws by Syracuse landlords.

Of special concern to CORE have been the hundreds of families slated for relocation under urban renewal. CORE's present efforts are a continuation of its former attempts to create an adaquate relocation program for those forced to move by the city.

In the next issue:
A Report on Police Brutality

CORE
609 E. Adams St.
Syracuse, NY.

GR 6-0770

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
PERMIT NO. 3867

A. Dale Tussing
1033 Lancaster
Syracuse, N.Y.

in the wind

Syracuse Chapter CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
609 E Adams St. Syracuse NY

Vol. 1 No. 2

THE DENNIS CASE:
A CHRISTMAS STORY

Attorney Faith Seidenberg has won a year-long court battle which may free 16 year old Ralph Dennis from the prison to which he was sent by a miscarriage of justice in Syracuse.

Ralph Dennis, then barely 15, was convicted of juvenile delinquency in connection with a purse-snatching which resulted in the death of an elderly Syracuse woman.

In a unanimous decision last week the Appellate Division, Rochester, overturned a local Family Court decision against Ralph Dennis because he was denied his constitutional rights. The opinion of the Appellate Division cited these irregularities:

--Syracuse police held Dennis for 7 days without allowing him to see his family, a lawyer, or any friend. The opinion said, "No explanation can justify unreasonable detention for the period involved here."

--Syracuse police obtained a so-called "confession" from Dennis improperly and under duress during the seven days he was being held incommunicado.

--Dennis was held without a hearing for almost 3 weeks. Mrs. Seidenberg had to force this hearing by bringing a writ of habeas corpus. The law requires that no child be held without a hearing for more than 48 hours.

--Family Court summarily denied Mrs. Seidenberg's motion for a dispositional hearing although such a hearing is mandatory.

A year ago, in the midst of a hysterical "crusade" against "young hoods" led by the Syracuse newspapers, Ralph Dennis was produced as the community's scapegoat. In addition to the injustices cited above, the Dennis home was ransacked in a questionable police search, the family was threatened and harrassed by prowlers and anonymous callers as Ralph Dennis was held in a merciless limelight of public scorn by the major news media.

He was first sentenced to up to 3 years in prison for probation violation because he was allegedly absent from school for 3 days without an excuse. He drew this extreme punishment in spite of the fact that defense introduced evidence that Dennis was sent home by the school principal for medical reasons and that he was under treatment in a local clinic on the days he was absent.

This conviction was unanimously reversed by the Appellate Division in May. Dennis remained in prison, however, because of the second conviction -which was reversed last week - on the purse-snatch charge.

A boy has spent a year in jail needlessly. Justice in Syracuse stands suspect.

Newspapers led in this miscarriage of justice. During the 10 days following the crime, the case was given front page cover-

WHY A BOYCOTT ?

Syracuse CORE's Christmas boycott of downtown stores has made a lot of people unhappy.

It has made downtown shoppers, who would rather not be bothered about the cruelty and insult of segregation while engaged in their material celebration of a once-religious festival, unhappy to be confronted by pickets asking them to make a personal sacrifice. It has made downtown merchants, whose business is down this year, unhappy. It has made the newspapers, whose lifeblood is retail advertising, unhappy. And it has made unhappy some people who support civil rights programs, yet are swayed by the criticism against this action.

Why a boycott, if it makes so many people unhappy?

It takes more than City Hall to run a city. It it well known that many community leaders influence public policy. If the politicians shirk their civil-rights responsibilities, we can try to vote them out. But whem other leaders default on their responsibilities, we cannot vote them out. If they are retailers, we can boycott them. The effect of a boycott (like that of the ballot) depends on community support: but regardless of the amount of support, we can show our disappointment with our "dollar votes".

If a boycott, why then just downtown?

Nobody pretends that downtown business is the only important leadership group in the community. But of all business, retail trade is the easiest (and most appropriate) to act on at Christmas (the others must be attended to later); and of all retailers, downtown has the most power and influence.

What could downtown business do for civil rights?

A great many things. At the request of the largest downtown businesses, Syracuse CORE presented an elaborate set of suggestions, none of which was beyond the power of them to act upon. Some of the proposals were that downtown:

1. Take responsibility for the people hurt by the urban renewal program. If church leaders and other individuals can help in the relocation effort, why can't downtown leaders - since it is downtown that benefits from the urban renewal program?
2. Come out publicly for improved civil rights legislation. Downtown can be very vocal on "blue law" enforcement, on urban renewal, on water. What about segregation - the most important domestic problem facing America today?
3. Remove discriminatory hiring practices. Not all downtown stores discriminate, but many still do, especially in customer-contact jobs. Less than 1% of Syracuse's permanent sales personnel is non-white. There has been a marked increase in temporary sales clerks of non-white races SINCE THE BOYCOTT BEGAN.
4. Take responsibility for training and retraining of Negroes through programs of their own and through supporting the formation of an Urban League in Syracuse. The New York Chamber of Commerce says such training programs are business' responsibility.

Speak Out!

William Moore, Medgar Evers, four Alabama children, President John F. Kennedy and the many unpublicized victims lie dead because of the hatred and bigotry that exists in this country, but only the death of the President touched the hearts of a great many people of this nation. Too little did it touch us and too few the number of people. For there were those who cheered when they heard he was dead. And the ones that cried turned to look for someone to blame and someone to hate.

Who is to blame? Look into your mirror and there is where the blame lies - in each and every one of us. For we are greedy, selfish and unconcerned with our fellowmen. We are a people with more love for an animal than a human being.

I ask you now, when shall we become concerned about our brothers and sisters of other races, creeds and religions, who are oppressed? When shall we begin to love our fellowmen? When shall we cry for the common everyday man who is mistreated, beaten and killed, because he may have a different opinion, a different color of skin, or a different religion?

There are those who say we must go slow and we must wait. I say wait for what? Wait for my children to see and learn the injustices and hate that exists? Wait for them to take up arms against each other? Wait for you and me to pick their lifeless bodies out of the gutters? Wait until I have hate to kill you and you have hate to kill me?

I cannot wait. These are things that must never come about! By teaching, living and showing love for our fellowman regardless of what he is, or who he is, or the color of his skin - these things will never come about. The time is now.

Bruce Thomas

DENNIS CASE (cont'd)

age. The Post-Standard, for instance, played prosecutor, judge, and jury.

It built a public case against Dennis by reporting false "evidence", ie., that Dennis admitted his crime to another youth. This was never introduced as court-room evidence. That the day after the crime Dennis purchased a variety of expensive clothing. Again, no such clothing was found: no such evidence was presented at the hearing. The Post-Standard failed to report that Dennis denied his "confession" to everyone permitted to visit him.

The Post-Standard then set itself up as judge and jury. Its editors said, "Now punishment must follow the crime, and swiftly... the youth should be confined where he will have a very long time to repent. This is no time for maudlin public sympathy."

The extent to which the news media influenced the community and the Court in this case is also seen in a remark by the presiding judge at the 1st hearing: Judge Peter Kolakowski said, "My recollection from reading the newspapers and watching TV (emphasis added) was that (the suspect) was taken to police headquarters and arrainged there."

Hopefully Ralph Dennis will be out of jail by Christmas. The Syracuse community cannot repay him for the year of his life we took in vengeance and hysteria. But we must take steps to insure that such injustices do not recurr !!!

Have you sent in your dollar for a subcription?

Here's a quote from CORE's new magazine ...

Want more ?

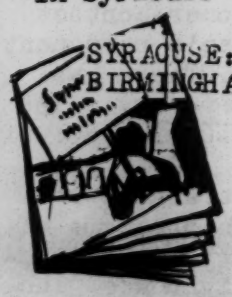
ASSERTION: "In short, Syracuse has an all around record for fine performance in its integration effort that is not excelled anywhere in this country."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Herald-American editorial, September 15, 1963.)*

ANOTHER REPLY: "...After more than 50 fruitless visits and another 50 leads, at least, we found a nice, clean, large, reasonable apartment whose owner would accept children and people of any race or creed...It was a double happy ending to our quest together. But what concerns me... are the number of people who said – and would say – 'Sorry. No place for them....' We can understand the basis on which Communists point the finger and report on the treatment given to one-tenth of the population in a so-called religious nation."

*(**SOURCE:** The Rev. Leon D. Sanborne, as published in An Aid to Relocation: Sponsorships, pp. 7-10, published by the Department of Urban Improvement, 211 E. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y. For other similar cases, consult that publication.)*

NEW! the real story of the housing demonstrations in Syracuse !



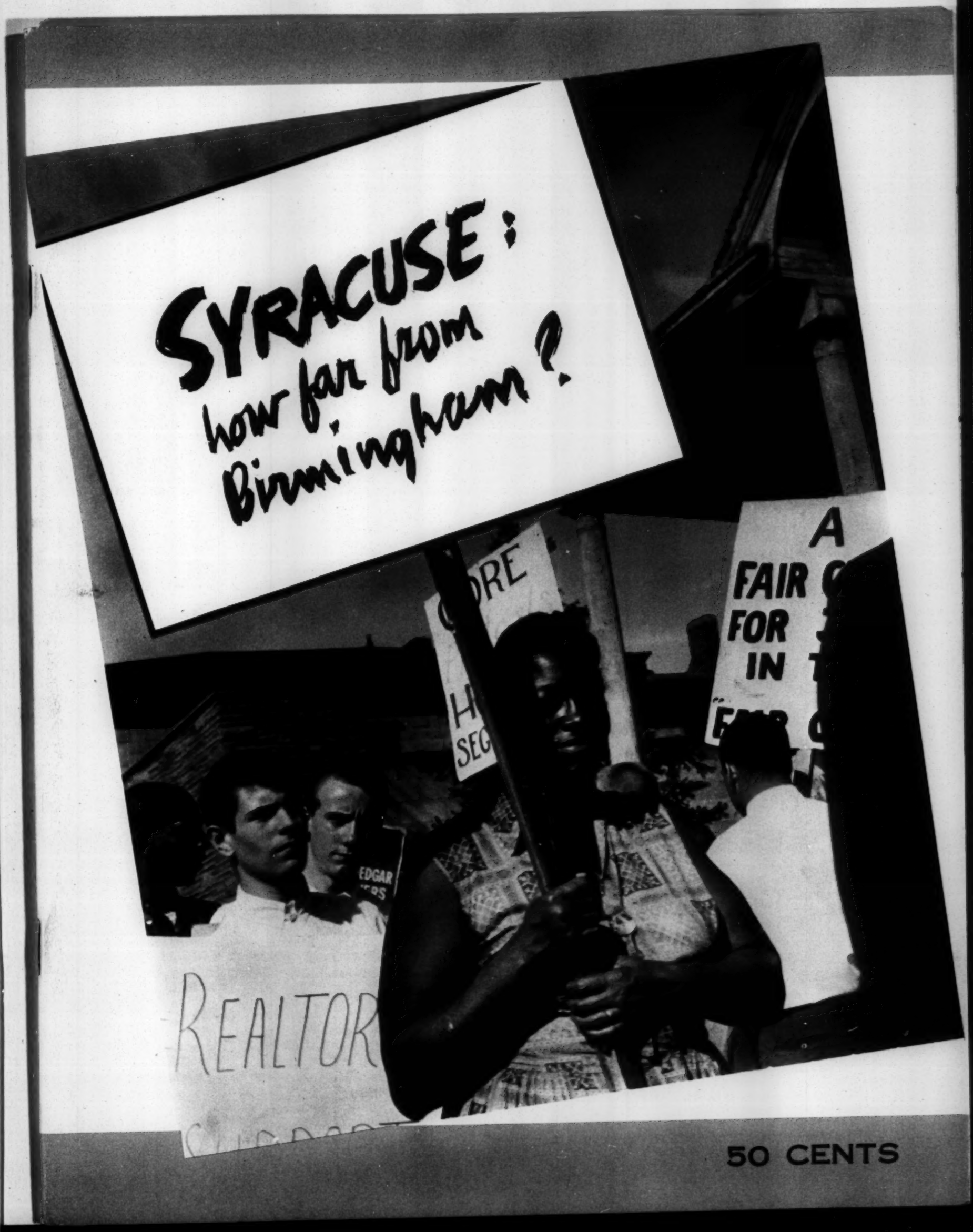
24 pages illustrated documented 50¢

available at the CORE office....

CORE
609 E. Adams St.
Syracuse, NY.

GR 6-0770

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
PERMIT NO. 3867


SYRACUSE:
how far from
Birmingham?
A
FAIR
FOR
IN
EDGAR
REALTOR

50 CENTS

It is necessary to recognize as false, myths

that have survived so long and have contributed

so much to the divisiveness among our people.

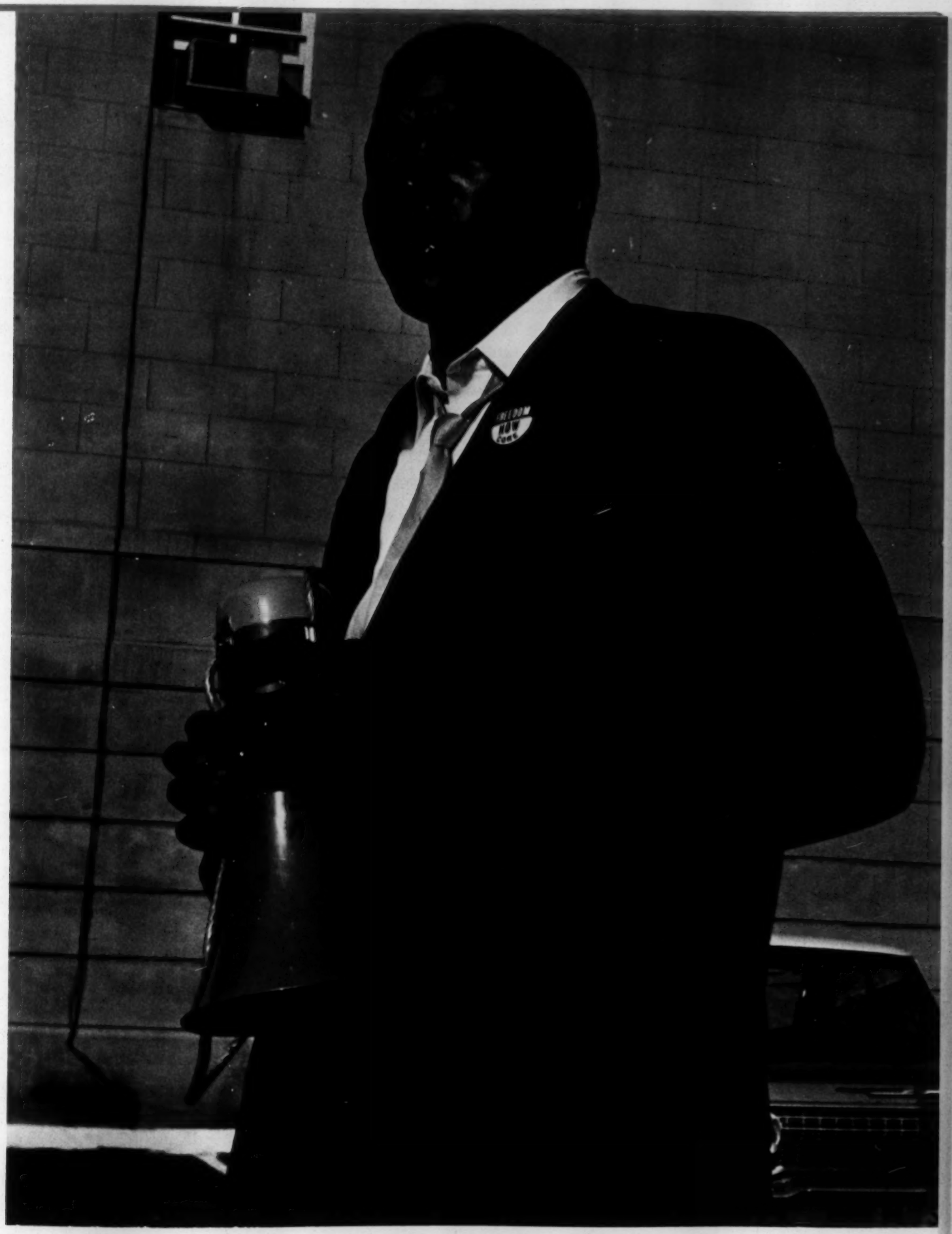
IN MEMORIAM

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

1917 - 1963

(Commissioner J. Edward Conway, New York State Commission for Human Rights. The statement was made at a public meeting on housing in Syracuse, New York, October 2, 1963 at the Syracuse Press Club.)

Bruce Thomas
CORE
Chairman



This magazine is dedicated to informing citizens in Syracuse. It was edited and published by the Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) and its costs are being met entirely by voluntary contributions from Syracusans. To help meet the printing debt and costs of publication, and for additional issues, you may send a check to CORE (Magazine), 609 East Adams, Syracuse, New York, 13202. Additional copies: 50 cents, or 35 cents in bulk over 100. Editor: Robert O. Blanchard, with assistance from Edwin Day, and the CORE Information Committee. Photographs by: R. Hammond. Other snapshots from anonymous Syracuse citizens.

One hundred persons were jailed in Syracuse in connection with Civil Rights demonstrations in September, 1963.

Physicians, unemployed laborers, several housewives, scores of university professors and graduate students, two members of the Mayor's Commission on Youth, a minister, a labor leader, and the director and some staff members of the Youth Development Center were among those who were jailed.

Hundreds more picketed, donated money, painted picket signs, staffed the CORE office, spoke before civic groups, participated in mass meetings, bought newspaper space and participated in many other forms of commitment.

They acted because there was and is widespread racial discrimination and bigotry in Syracuse. They acted because the city government and business community did and will not act in any meaningful way to eliminate discrimination – especially in the relocation of hundreds of Negro families displaced by Urban Renewal projects. They acted because most of the mass media managers in the city have been unfair and openly hostile to relevant discussion of social injustices in Syracuse.

It is difficult to communicate sincere beliefs in an atmosphere of fear, hostility and ignorance, abounding with myths. It is difficult to communicate when there is no charity towards the motives of those who protest injustice.

Only after the demonstrations there was some public dialogue, as the following quotations demonstrate:

"A significant segment of the Syracuse community has tended to dismiss student supporters of civil rights demonstrations as...uninformed and irresponsible faddists. In response to these allegations, we, the undersigned students (300 names) of LeMoyne College, issue this declaration of the basic factors which influenced our own support of these protest actions....."

(*Source*, a public statement which also appeared in a quarter-page advertisement in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*.)

"We are in full agreement with the objectives, the direct non-violent action methods and the sense of urgency of the Syracuse civil rights protest movement. Civil disobedience is a time-honored method for rectifying unjust forms of law and order, and as such it respects and fulfills the fabric of law and order. We uphold disciplined, non-violent civil disobedience as a legitimate form of civil protest."

(*Source:* a public printed statement, part of which appeared in a *Post-Standard* news story, signed by 18 Syracuse Protestant Ministers.)

"The Catholic Interracial Council agrees with the aims of the protesting organizations. We, too, over the years, have fought to educate Syracusans to the truth of the race problem and to persuade them to a just solution.

"So long as the present attitude of racial prejudice continues, the Urban Renewal program is both villain and victim for the only way it can be implemented is by continuing a pattern of racial segregation.

"...We specifically urge that a program include scattered site public housing, stringent code enforcement by prosecution, the granting of enforcement powers to the Mayor's Commission in order to make it an effective instrument."

(*Source:* a public statement by the Catholic Interracial Council as reprinted in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, October 21, 1963.)

"We, the undersigned citizens of the Syracuse area, (75 names of prominent citizens) resolved that a just and democratic community be achieved in fact – NOW – know that:

"The civil rights protest now taking place in city is based on real grievances.

"The city's proposed plans for rehousing families displaced by the present Urban Renewal program are inadequate and are perpetuating the present segregation housing pattern....."

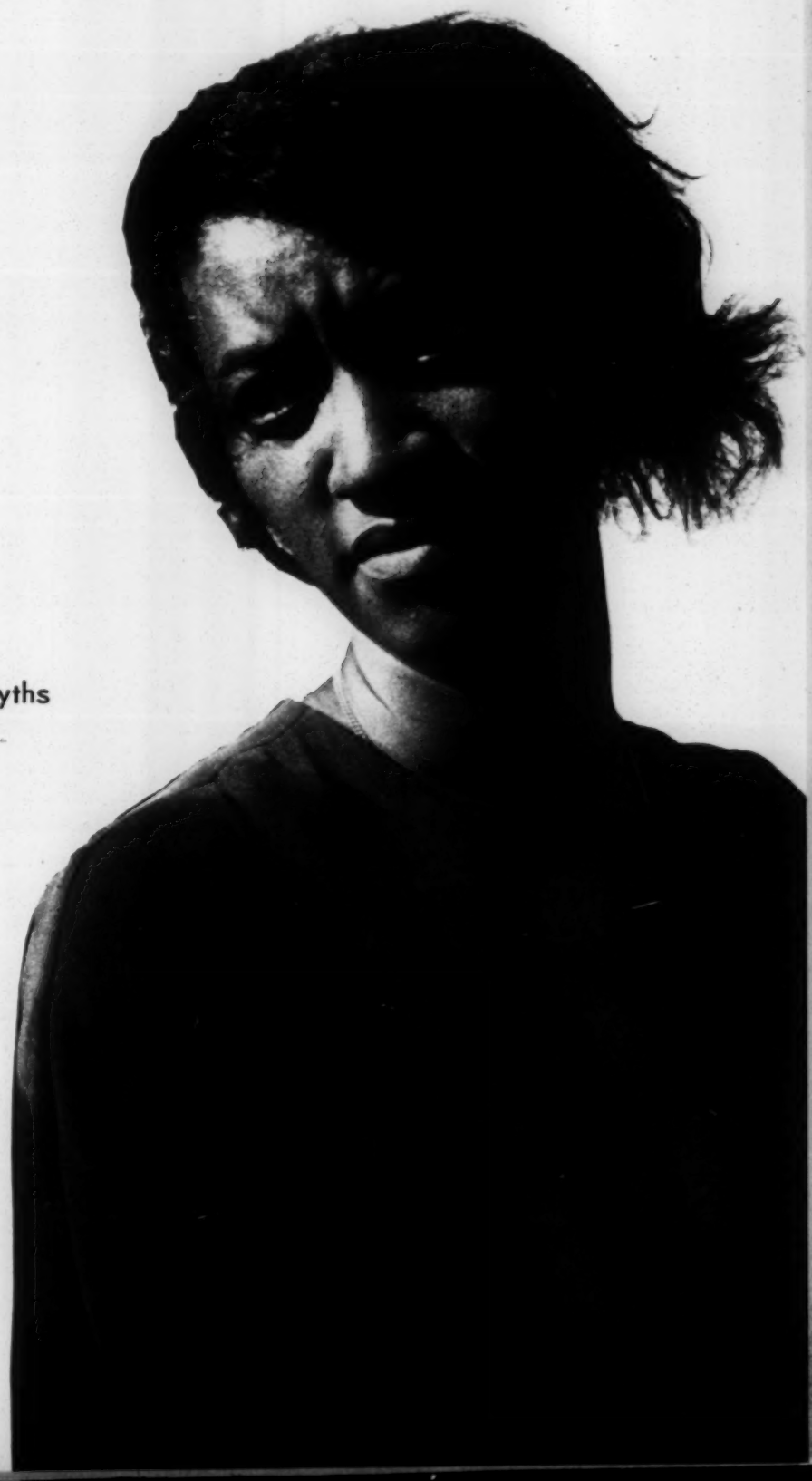
(*Source:* a September 25 *Herald-Journal* advertisement.)

There was other support. But the largest obstacles to meaningful discussion of and progress in racial equality in Syracuse cannot take place until some basic myths are challenged.

This publication is an attempt to challenge some myths – myths which barricade communications, myths based on error, and myths perpetuated on the vehicles of stereotypes, slogans and catch phrases distributed in an information monopoly.

This publication cannot "answer" or "eliminate" the myths, or even challenge all myths which appear in Syracuse media daily. But this publication hopefully is a beginning, a cry in a moral wasteland where, outside of some Syracuse churches and several public meetings, there has been no relevant cry at all.

All photographs in this publication were taken in Syracuse, New York, United States of America, August and September, 1963, the 20th Century, A.D.



ASSERTION: "The Syracuse community, both from a public and private standpoint, is not anti-Negro."

*(**SOURCE**: Joseph V. Ganley, reporter, Syracuse Herald-American, September 22, 1963.)*

REPLY: "There is discrimination against Negroes in private housing. No one denies that fact categorically. Syracuse is not 100 per cent 'open occupancy' city."

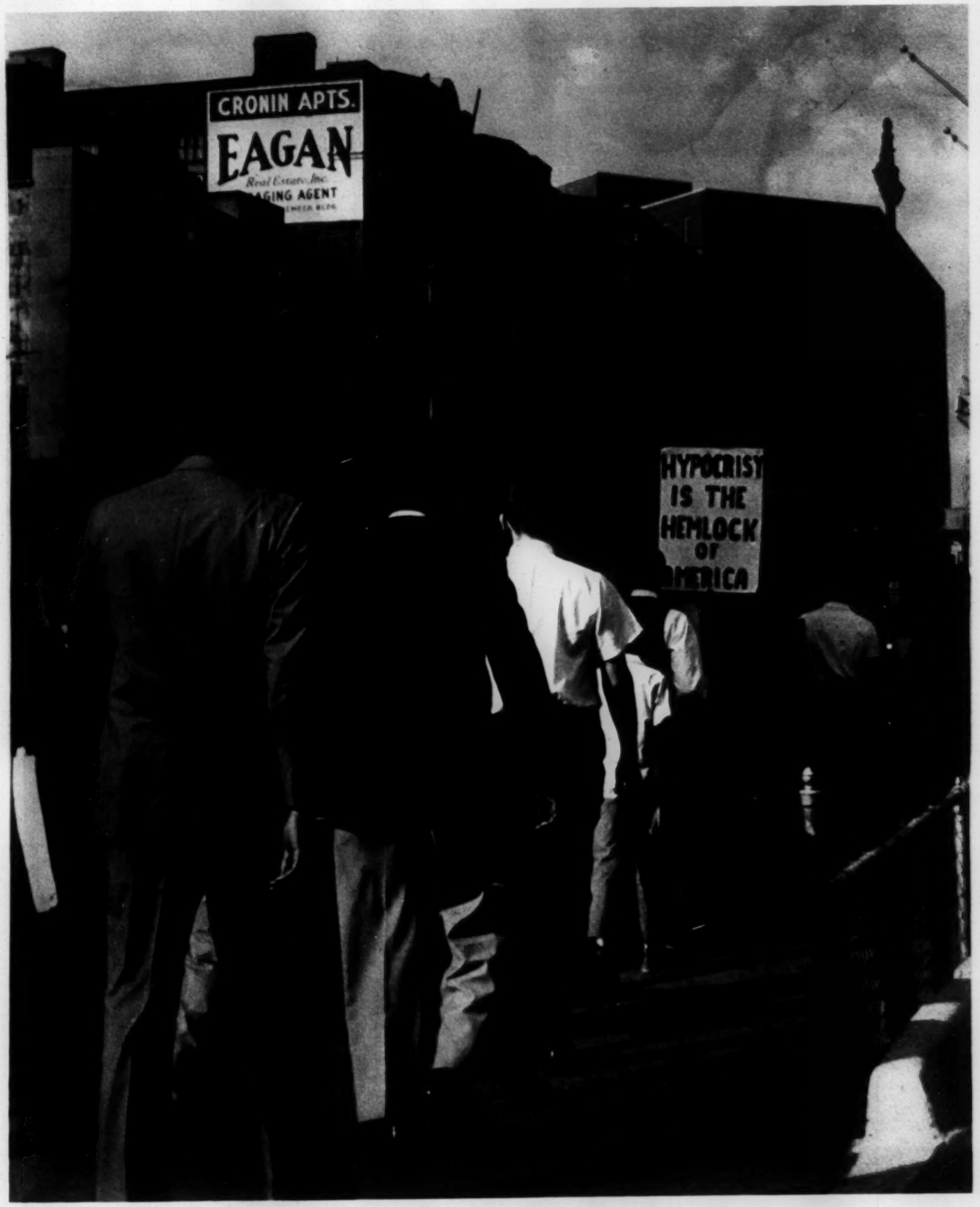
*(**SOURCE**: Same reporter, same article, same issue, three paragraphs below.)*

ANOTHER REPLY: "CORE last night presented about 20 grievances (Editor's Note: that is, 27 formal complaints, properly filed) to representatives of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and the State Committee (sic) for Human Rights.

"CORE said that 44 apartment houses were visited last week by Negroes and white members of the civil rights group. Of these, 27 landlords or 61 per cent of those visited, either refused to rent to Negroes or discriminated in price. (Ed's Note: that is, cited a higher rent figure to the Negro than to the white applicant.)

"Hale (executive secretary of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights)...told CORE members that the city commission, under state law, cannot accept grievances that have been filed with other agencies or in court."

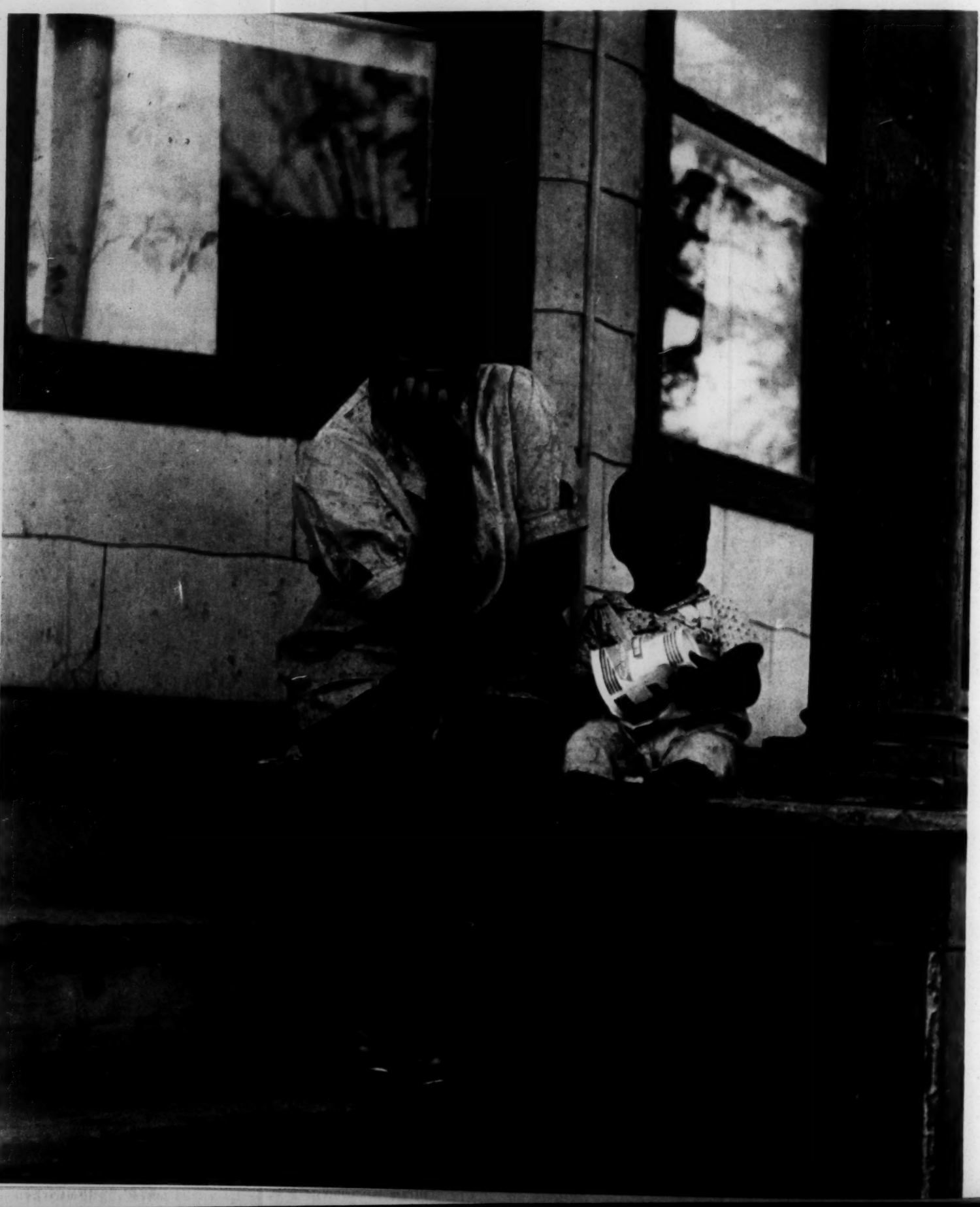
*(**SOURCE**: Syracuse Post-Standard, November 4, 1963. Editor's Note: The September demonstrations were conducted because the Mayor would not agree to give enforcement, subponena and injunctive powers to his proposed Human Rights Commission. CORE protested that the commission would be ineffective without such powers and that without such powers there was no need for a city commission. CORE, in its negotiations with the Mayor, insisted that the State Commission for Human Rights could do everything and more than his proposed commission and that his aggressive leadership against discrimination, not an empty gesture and toothless city commission, is what Syracuse needed. For more information, write CORE for its newsletter "In the Wind", Volume I, Number 1.)*


CRONIN APTS.
EAGAN
Real Estate, Inc.
AGING AGENT
HYPOCRISY
IS THE
HEMLOCK
OF
AMERICA

ASSERTION: "The cold fact is that Syracuse has an excellent story to tell on relocation and urban renewal – as good if not better than any northern city of its size."
*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Herald-Journal editorial, September 21, 1963.)*

REPLY: "Forty-one per cent of all the housing complaints filed in up-state New York in 1962 came from Syracuse. This trend continues, in 1963, with 43 per cent of all up-state housing complaints received through July 31, originating in the city of Syracuse.

*(**SOURCE:** Commissioner J. Edward Conway, State Commission for Human Rights: public meeting on housing, October 2, 1963, Press Club Auditorium, Mid-Town Plaza, Syracuse – as printed by the State Commission on Human Rights. Editors Note: Copies of the statement, which included the above quotation, were distributed to the members of the press in the auditorium. Neither Syracuse newspaper has published these remarks.)*



ASSERTION: "In short, Syracuse has an all around record for fine performance in its integration effort that is not excelled anywhere in this country."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Herald-American editorial, September 15, 1963.)*

REPLY:

September 17, 1963

Dear Editor:

"Syracuse has as fine a record for relocating families forced out of homes by urban renewal as any city in the United States." If this statement, and others like them in Sunday's editorial, is true (and I for one would like to see it proven) then it is a sorry indictment indeed for the entire nation.

Have you ever inquired into the real difficulties met by the Relocation Office in trying to find adequate housing outside the center of the city for dislocated Negro families? Have you or has any high official in the city administration ever volunteered through your own church to help a Negro family find new housing?

I have done this for the past year and I know from meetings with other church relocation committees that we have all had the same experience. It is not a pretty picture.

We have gained a little insight into what it means to find an apartment suitable in every way only to have the door slammed in our face when we told the landlord that the prospective tenant is a Negro. We realize not that it is not enough for a Negro family to be educated, financially able, and neat – they should also be white, or all the other qualities do not count.....

Until we are able to face up to the fact that Syracuse, with its relatively small Negro population, is not one iota better than any other metropolitan area and earnestly seek to remedy our situation now, we are simply passing the problem on to the next generation and this coming generation may not be satisfied with peaceful picketing or non-violent civil disobedience.

*(**SOURCE:** Mrs. W. C. deVries in a copy of a letter to the editor of the Herald-American, never published.)*

ANOTHER REPLY: "...After more than 50 fruitless visits and another 50 leads, at least, we found a nice, clean, large, reasonable apartment whose owner would accept children and people of any race or creed...It was a double happy ending to our quest together. But what concerns me... are the number of people who said – and would say – 'Sorry. No place for them....' We can understand the basis on which Communists point the finger and report on the treatment given to one-tenth of the population in a so-called religious nation."

*(**SOURCE:** The Rev. Leon D. Sanborne, as published in An Aid to Relocation: Sponsorships, pp. 7-10, published by the Department of Urban Improvement, 211 E. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y. For other similar cases, consult that publication.)*

ASSERTION: "This chore (of relocating Negro families) was taken on at a time when there was a massive wave of in-migration of Negroes to Syracuse from the deep South.

"This wave more than doubled the Negro population in the city...Despite the housing problems posed by this influx of Negroes, who for the most part came from agrarian sections of the South and most (sic) accustom themselves to urban conditions, the city has continued its efforts to wipe out slums."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Herald-American front page article on urban renewal by Joseph V. Ganley, September 22, 1963. For other references to "the influx" of Southern Negroes in the Syracuse Herald-Journal, read the following editorials: "A Hoodlumism Review," December 2, 1962; "On Being a Racist," June 21, 1963; and "To Consolidate Gains," September, 1963.)*

REPLY: "I have found that in some quarters it is believed that Syracuse had an over-whelming in-migration of Negroes from the South. (Census figures) show that 39 per cent of the city's non-whites were born in New York State; 72 per cent were living in Syracuse or Onondaga County in 1955; only 18 per cent were residing in a different state or abroad in 1955, and have settled in the county or the city since that date. These recent arrivals comprise 13 per cent of the total of the non-white population and account for 23 per cent of the increase of non-whites recorded in the period from 1950 to 1960. Obviously, these figures do not suggest extensive in-migration from the South or from any other area."

*(**SOURCE:** Commissioner J. Edward Conway, State Commission for Human Rights at the October 2, 1963 public meeting on housing cited above. Neither was this statement published in either local newspaper.)*

ASSERTION: "This wave (of Negro in-migration from the South) more than doubled the Negro population in the city. Specifically, U.S. census figures report that in the 10 years 1950-1960 the non-white population increased by 7,223, from 5,058 to 12,281."

*(**SOURCE:** Herald-American, front page story, September 22, 1963.)*

REPLY: "Apparently 'Negro' and 'non-white' are used interchangeably. This is a gross error. The U.S. census publication for Syracuse (from which the reporter apparently drew his figure of 12,281) states (on page 3): "Negroes and persons of 'other races' taken together constitute 'non-white' persons." More accurately, Negroes constitute 11,210 persons in the city of Syracuse, the other 1,071 being 'other races.'

While these 'other races' constitute a relatively small proportion of the total non-white population, their inclusion with the Negro total is quite misleading – particularly when applied to the census maps. The heading at the top of the maps (published September 22, on the front page of the Herald-Journal) lables it The Negro Movement: 1950-1960. The legend at the bottom of the maps, however, indicates that they refer to the non-white population.

....Very closely allied to this is the legend indicating the number of persons per census tract. It would appear that the purpose of these gradations was to convey the impression that Negroes live in almost all parts of the city.

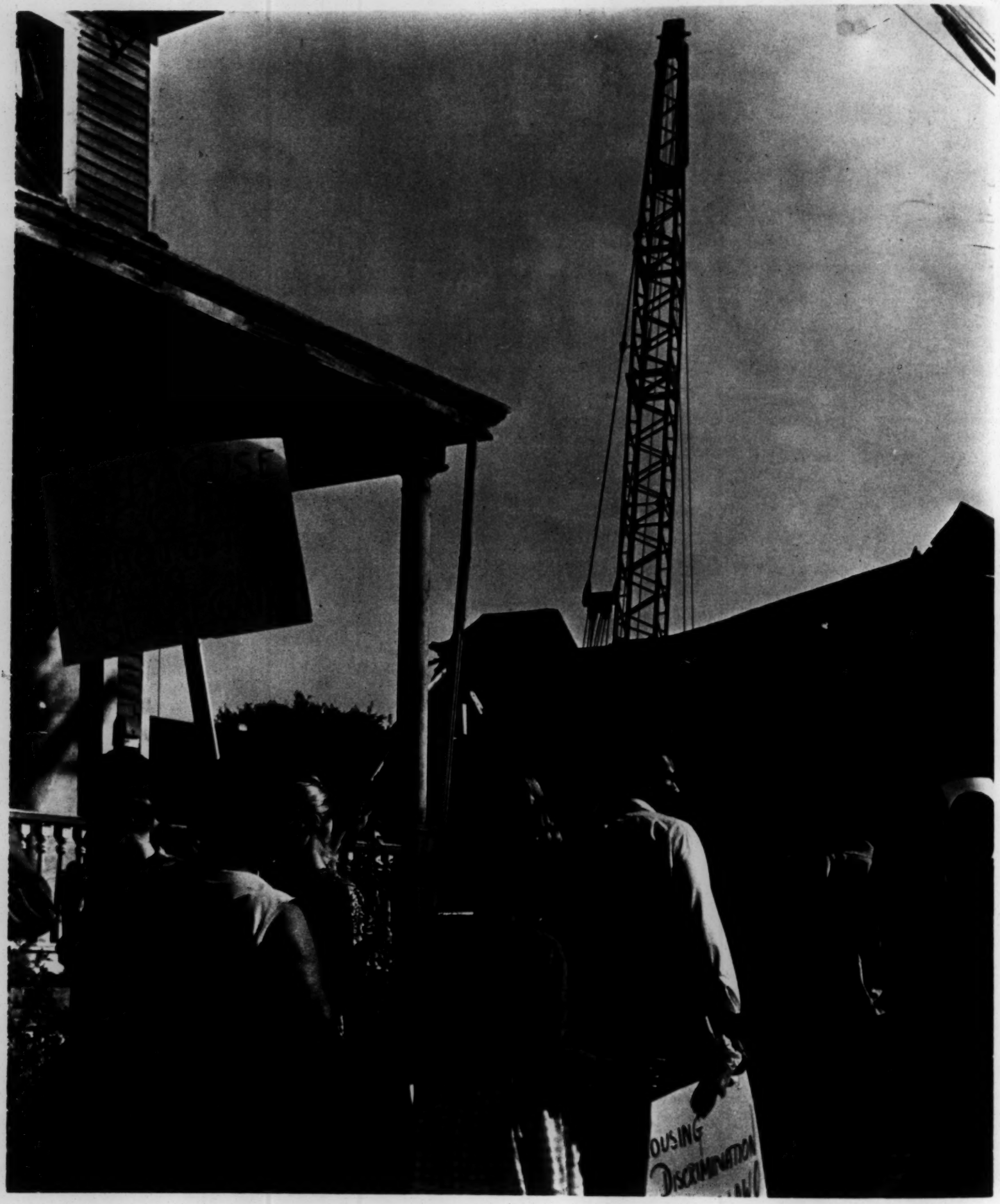
A closer examination, and a more accurate interpretation of census data, proves this impression is false. According to (the reporter), with the exception of census tracts 1 and 26, which are largely industrial, there are only four tracts in 1960 with no Negroes. In actuality, this refers to non-whites.

If one looks at census tracts without Negroes, the figure for the city is 12 out of 61, or roughly 20 per cent.....

Thus, if a single Japanese war bride or Onondaga Indian lived in a particular tract, the tract would be colored gray, conveying the impression that anywhere from 1-99 Negroes lived there!

*(**SOURCE:** Morton O. Wegenfeld, Research Associate, Youth Development Center – extract from a letter sent to the editor of the Syracuse Herald-Journal, never published.)*

TO HOTEL
HO NO
PROTEST
REGATION
CK-OUT
ME is


OUSING
DISCRIMINATION

ASSERTION: "They (the Negroes) are fully enfranchised American Citizens up here, entitled to every privilege their pocketbooks will permit."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Herald-Journal editorial, "To Consolidate Gains," Fall, 1963.)*

REPLY: "In March, 1962, Capt. James Anderson of 101 Medora Place, a physician assigned as an examining officer at Syracuse's Armed Forces Recruiting Station, filed a complaint with the (State Commission for Human Rights) charging that...(a prominent attorney)...had refused to rent an apartment to him. Dr. Anderson is a Negro.

At a hearing a year later (EMPHASIS BY THE EDITOR) before the commission...(the attorney) admitted that he refused to rent the apartment to Dr. Anderson and said he did it because the doctor is a Negro."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Post-Standard, November 4, 1963, p. 6., "Court Requires Attorney Rent to Negroes".)*

ANOTHER REPLY: "The belief that most Negro families cannot afford to live outside the 15th Ward is contradicted by the facts of Negro family income when related to the average rents prevalent in thirty-five outer tracts (located a mile and a half radius from the center of the 15th Ward, or Negro ghetto).

"In 1960 there were 1,902 Negro families living in the 15th Ward. More than half of these families had incomes of over $4,000.

Assuming 20 per cent of income is spent for rent – and Negroes are forced to spend nearly 25 per cent of their income for private rentals in the 15th Ward – **983 Negro families could have afforded to live in the outer tracts.**"

Specifically, 302 families with incomes of $4,000 to $5,000 could afford to live in 8 tracts where median rents ranged from $67 to $83; 277 families with incomes of $5,000 to $6,000 could afford to live in 12 tracts where median rents were $83 to $100; 240 families who earned $6,000 to $8,000 could afford to live in 12 tracts where median rents were $100 to $133; and 164 families with incomes over $8,000 could have afforded to live in the two highest rental tracts in the city."

*(**SOURCE:** Albert C. Ettinger, field representative, N. Y. State Commission for Human Rights; as quoted in letters-to-the-editor column, Syracuse Post-Standard, September 29, 1963. This letter was also sent to the Herald-Journal, but never published.)*

ASSERTION: "There will always be substandard housing in every community, a condition urban renewal aims to correct. But officials will tell you something we all know – that, like every other race and nationality, Negroes prefer to live with their own people."

*(**SOURCE:** "The Truth About Relocation," Syracuse Herald-Journal editorial, September 21, 1963.)*

REPLY: "The assertion that Negroes prefer to live together is frequently made by descendants of nationality groups who did in fact prefer to live in close proximity because of their distinctive cultural backgrounds, particularly with respect to a foreign language and/or a "minority" religion.

"In this regard it might be pointed out that the culture of the American Negro is more Anglo-Saxon than that of any minority group except the English. Fear of prejudice and discrimination are effective deterrents to "pioneering" with respect to many Negroes.

But the whole argument is really beside the point. There can be no objection to persons who wish to live in enclaves, but they certainly should not be required to do so by discriminatory restrictions of the housing market."

*(**SOURCE:** Albert C. Ettinger, field representative, New York State Commission for Human Rights; as published in the letters-to-the-editor column, Syracuse Post-Standard, September 29, 1963. This letter also was sent to the Herald-Journal, but it has never been published.)*

ASSERTION: "I have statements from Syracuse businessmen and officials who testify that George A. Wiley has shown no interest in facts in any discussion."

(***SOURCE:*** *Executive editor, Herald Journal editorial, September 15, 1963.)*

REPLY:

Dear Mr. Wiley: *August 20, 1963*

As a member of the Educational Committee of the Syracuse Area Council of the State Commission for Human Rights, I should like to express my appreciation for the excellent work you have been doing on the problem of de facto segregation.

I am sure that contributions such as the one you have made will ultimately be the most important and influential factors in the furtherance of the cause of racial understanding.

I am happy to know, also, that the work of your fine committee is continuing. I feel certain that your initial contribution is the start of a series of helpful and progressive steps which will be of great assistance in our community.

Very truly yours,

William F. Walsh
Mayor

(This letter from Mayor William F. Walsh, on the Mayor's official stationery, is on file at 609 East Adams, Syracuse. Dr. Wiley is CORE community relations director and an Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Syracuse University.)

"From here on, what happens depends on whether a little group of radical crackpots is really determined on fomenting trouble."

*(**SOURCE**: Syracuse Herald-Journal editorial, September 15, 1963, referring to the protest demonstrations in Syracuse, New York. The picture above was taken in front of Syracuse City Hall during the same demonstrations. Similar sentiment has been frequently expressed by Radio Station WOLF.)*

EDITOR'S NOTE

Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., is quoted in this publication because of the ringing endorsement one of his speeches received from the *Herald-Journal*. On June 18, 1963, in an editorial responding to published criticism of its editorial policy as "racist," the Newhouse newspaper said in part:

"Next Sunday the *Herald-American* (the Sunday *Herald-Journal*; Syracuse is a monopoly newspaper town) will publish in full a speech made by Robert C. Weaver, Housing Administrator of the United States (sic), before the Fund for the Republic in Chicago. Mr. Weaver is a Negro and a brilliant man.

"In my opinion, this speech is the best exposition of the hopes and aims of the American Negro today that has been made in years by anyone."

What better source than this speech, praised by the *Herald-Journal*, to retort the *Herald-Journal*?

Weaver's speech, in part can be found in *The Negro as an American*, published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

ASSERTION: "And so came the Polish folks and the Italians and the Jewish citizens-to-be in large numbers....And none of our newcomers created slums or complained they were being poorly treated." (***Herald-Journal** editorial, June 21, 1963.)*

REPLY: Implicit,...is the assumption that Negroes can lift themselves by their bootstraps, and that once they become brown counterparts of the white middle-class Americans, they will be accepted on the basis of individual merit. Were this true, our race problem would be no more than the most recent phase in the melting-pot tradition of the nation. But in comparison to the earlier newcomers from Europe, the later ones who are colored face much greater impediments in moving from the slums or from the bottom of the economic ladder and also have fewer resources to meet the more difficult problems confronting them." *(Robert C. Weaver, in a speech praised by the **Herald-Journal**.)*

ASSERTION: "Each (immigrant) group had its national organizations – singing societies, social and religious organizations, neighborhood clubs." *(**Herald-Journal** editorial, June 21, 1963.)*

REPLY: "One of the most obvious examples of the Negro's lack of internal resources is the absence of widespread voluntary organizations. As we know, such organizations contributed greatly to the adjustment and assimilation of European immigrants. Both the Negro's heritage and the nature of his migration in the United States have militaged against the development of similar institutions for Negroes.

"Slavery and dependence upon whites that continued after the Civil War stifled self-reliance. Movement from the rural South to northern cities was far different from immigration for Europe to the New World. This internal migration was not a real break with the past, as it was with the Europeans, nor were those who participated in it subjected to feelings of complete foreigness. Thus, the Negro tended to preserve his old institutions when he moved from one part of the nation to another. The European immigrant, on the other hand, created new ones. Most importantly, the adjustment of non-whites to an urban environment today is happening at a time when public agencies are rapidly supplanting voluntary organizations." *(Robert C. Weaver in a speech praised by the **Herald-Journal**.)*

ASSERTION: "Certainly enough progress in racial equality has not been made in the last 100 years, but amazing advances in the economic and social position of our colored population have been recorded none the less." *(Herald-Journal, editorial, May 9, 1963)*

REPLY: "Of course there are those who observe that the average income, the incidence of home ownership, the rate of acquisition of automobiles, and the like among Negroes in the United States are higher than in some so-called advanced nations. Comparisons like this mean little...As he has so frequently and eloquently demonstrated, the Negro in America is an American. His status, no less than his aspirations, can be measured meaningfully only in terms of American standards.

"Viewed from this basis, what are the facts?

"Median family income among non-whites was slightly less than 55 per cent of that for whites in 1959; for individuals, the figure was 50 per cent.

"Only a *third of the Negro families* in 1959 earned enough to sustain an acceptable American standard of living. Yet this involved well over a million Negro families, of which 6,000 earned $25,00 or more.

"Behind these figures are many paradoxes. Negroes have made striking gains in historical terms, but their current rate of unemployment is well over double that among whites. More than two-thirds of our colored workers are still concentrated in five major unskilled and semi-skilled occupations, as contrasted to slightly more than a third of the white labor force.

"Despite the continuing existence of color discrimination even for many of the well prepared, there is a paucity of qualified Negro scientists, engineers, mathematicians, and highly trained clerical workers. Lack of college-trained persons is especially evident among Negro men. These figures show why:

"In 1959 non-white males who were high school graduates earned, on the average, 32 per cent less than whites; non-white male college graduates earned 38 per cent less.

"The absence of economic rewards for higher education for men goes far in accounting for the scarcity of male college graduates among non-whites and the high rate of drop-outs."

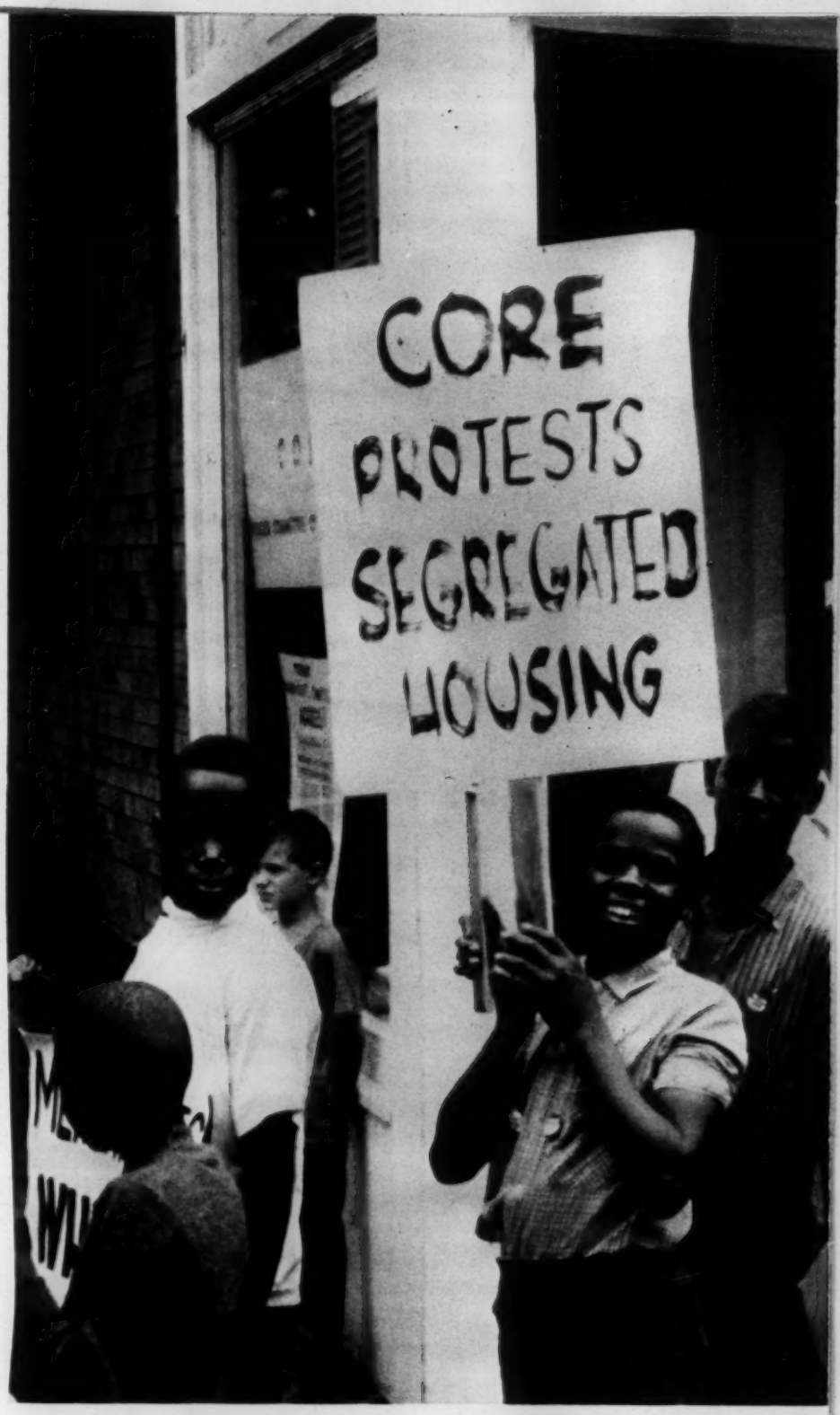
***(SOURCE:** Robert C. Weaver, in a speech praised by the Herald-Journal.)*

ASSERTION: Why then should not Negro leaders express pride in their race and instill that pride in their race and instill that pride in their children instead of coming into court with the camouflage that their future depends on sitting next to a white in school." *(Herald-Journal editorial, "To Consolidate Gains," Fall, 1963.)*

REPLY: "It must be recognized that the Negro cannot suddenly take his proper place among whites in the adult world if he has never lived, played, and studied with them in childhood and young adulthood." *(Eli Ginzberg, The Negro Potential, as quoted by Robert C. Weaver, in a speech praised by the Herald-Journal.)*

ANOTHER REPLY: "The challenge frequently thrown to me is: Why don't you go out to the Negro community and exhort Negro youths to prepare themselves for present and future opportunities?....

"Many of the youth whom I am urged to exhort come from broken homes. They live in communities where the fellow who stays in school and follows the rules is a "square." They reside in neighborhoods where the most successful are often engaged in shady – if not illegal – activities. They know that the very policeman who may arrest them for violation of the laws is sometimes the pay-off man for the racketeers. And they recognize that the majority of society, which they frequently believe to be the "enemy" condones this situation. Their experience also leads some of them to believe that by getting the kind of job the residents in their neighborhood hold is merely a commitment to hard work and poverty. For almost all of them, the precepts of Ben Franklin are lily-white in their application." ***(SOURCE:** Robert C. Weaver in a speech praised by the Herald-Journal.)*



ASSERTION: "CORE has done much to dramatize the problems of the Negro in Syracuse, and no one will deny that these are very real and urgent. But the methods they have chosen have done more to lose them popular sympathy than to gain public support. Nothing is won by creating conflicts."

*(**SOURCE:** Syracuse Post Standard, September 14, 1963.)*

REPLY: "I must confess that over the last few years I have been gravely disappointed with the white moderate. I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not the White Citizens Councilor or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice; who constantly says, 'I agree with your goal, but I can't agree with your methods of direct action!' Shallow understanding from people of good will is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill will."

*(**SOURCE:** Martin Luther King.)*

ASSERTION: "Picketing in northern cities could develop into much worse incidents—which is what the forces of violence undoubtedly hope for." (*Syracuse Herald-Journal*, editorial, May 29, 1963)

REPLY: "Many white Americans are perplexed, confused or antagonized by the persistent pressure of Negroes to break down racial segregation. Few pause to consider what involuntary segregation means to its victims. To the Negro, as an American, involuntary segregation is degrading, inconvenient, and costly. It is degrading because it is a tangible and constant reminder of the theory upon which it is based – biological racial inferiority. It is inconvenient because it means long trips to work, exclusion from certain cultural and recreational facilities, lack of access to conveniently located restaurants and hotels, and, frequently, relegation to grossly inferior accommodations. Sometimes it spells denial of a job; often it prevents upgrading based on ability.

(Robert C. Weaver, speech praised by Herald-Journal)

A SUMMARY OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN SYRACUSE

CORE, as early as June, 1963, attempted to constructively bring the human element into the Syracuse urban renewal program.

On June 27, 1963, two CORE representatives, Everett Makinen and Dr. George Wiley met with Mayor Walsh. They displayed a map, prepared from Relocation Office statistics, which illustrated that 97 percent of relocation of Negroes had been in the Ghetto or adjacent areas, mostly in sub-standard neighborhoods. The CORE representatives presented a nine-point program to suggest to the Mayor how to improve relocation and implement true neighborhood integration in Syracuse. The representatives said civil rights groups would be looking for a positive program, not just a power-less commission, and that direct action would be used if the Mayor did not respond. CORE turned to "the private sector:"

During July 1963, CORE sent letters to the major real estate firms and banks, asking that the Real Estate Board formulate an anti-discrimination program. Real estate firms were presented with specific suggestions for non-discrimination. A few of the firms answered this letter; some firms pledged non-discrimination; the over-whelming majority denied discrimination existed. The same cycle was experienced with banks.

The result, in short, was frustration and almost no response to discrimination suffered by Negroes in Syracuse. Clearly, leadership from the "public" sector was needed.

On August 26, 1963, a march on the County Courthouse by CORE, NAACP, IUE Civil Rights Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was staged. The Mayor mentioned his proposed civil rights commission, but did not suggest any action program, nor did he offer any program to implement the commission's goals or respond to CORE'S nine-point program.

On August 28, 1963, direct action against the urban renewal demolition sites began, and a letter was sent to the Mayor asking him to stop demolition until the serious relocation problems were attacked with a positive program.

In response to the direct action, the Mayor, for the first time since June 27, publicly acknowledged receiving the nine-point program. After sitting on the proposal for three months the Mayor rejected it as an "ultimatum." In his "answer" he touched on each of the nine points, but he inadequately covered most of the issues and problems raised by the points. Any reading of the nine-point program, along with the Mayor's letter, will reveal this.

Again in response to continued picketing and sit-ins, the Mayor agreed to negotiate with the three civil rights groups. At this time, and not before, he began drafting his own "action program." It was released along with a copy of a proposed ordinance for a civil rights commission on September 19 for publication on September 20. It came closer to adoption of CORE'S nine points.

On September 22, CORE announced that the Mayor's new promises, which followed weeks of demonstrations and arrest, formed "a skeleton which could provide a fruitful basis for the satisfaction of the needs recognized by all reasonable people." CORE said the Mayor's proposed Human Rights Commission – with proper subpoena, injunctive and enforcement powers – could be effective in combating discrimination.

There was no response from the Mayor.

On September 30, the Common Council established the Mayor's proposed Commission on Human Rights without any powers.

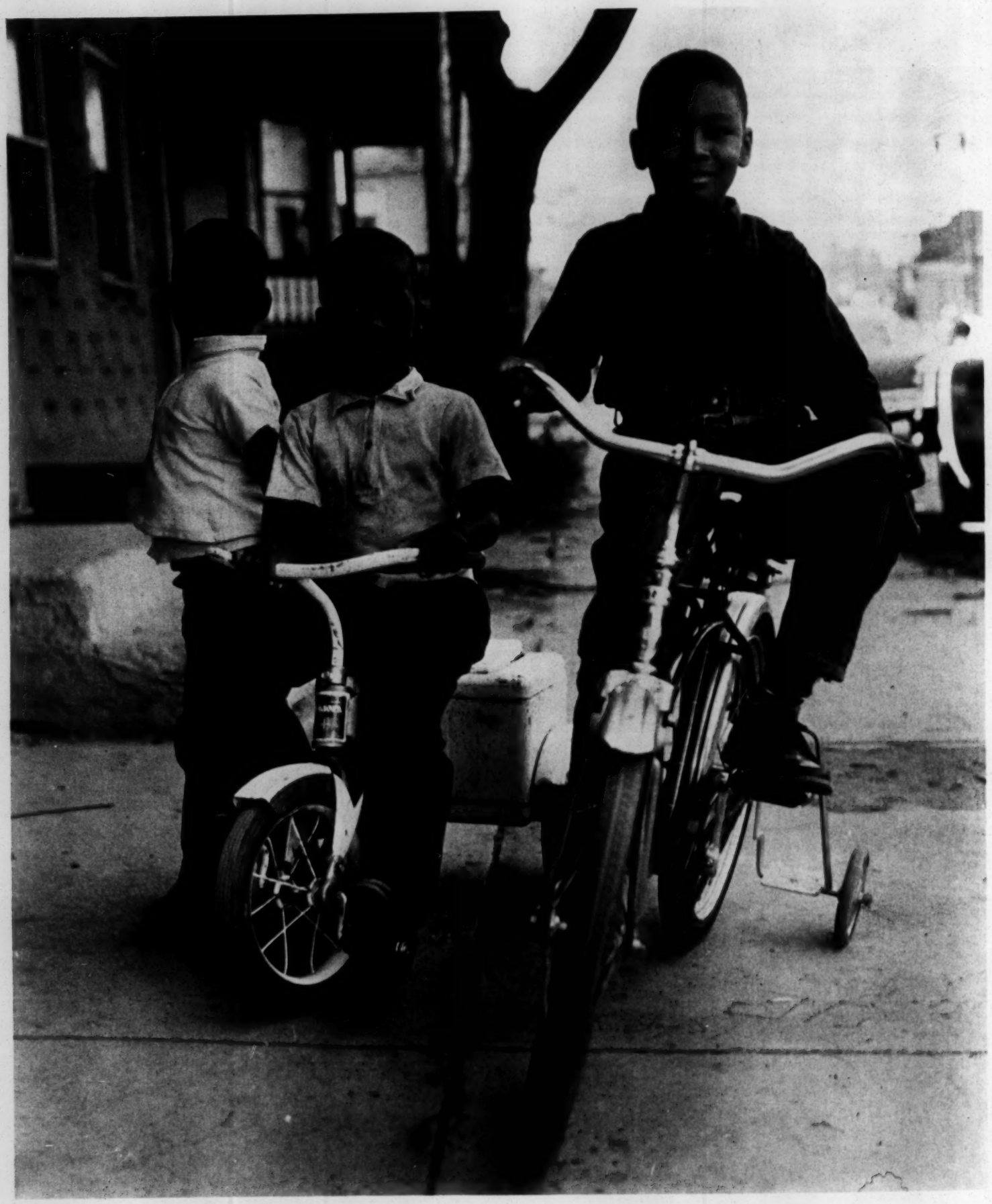
When the Commission was formed, Mayor Walsh said: "The formation of the City Commission on Human Rights represents the accomplishment of a goal..... I am personally convinced this type of commission represents the best vehicle and the best approach to the solution of discrimination at the local level. (*Post-Standard*, October 4).

What did the Mayor mean? He was hoping the establishment of the commission would quell protest and alleviate him of any responsibility.

On November 4, CORE presented 27 cases of housing discrimination which came out of the testing of 44 apartments listed in the local newspapers. Robert Hale, executive officer of the Mayor's commission, turned down the complaints. He said the commission had no power to act on the cases. He advised CORE to file the cases to the New York Commission on Human Rights.

At a meeting on October 30, the Mayor's Commission ruled it had no power to accept housing complaints, then the commission endorsed observance of International Human Rights Day, December 10.

Then it adjourned.



JAN 30 1964

Syracuse CORE
609 East Adams Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
January 29, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McCain,

Could you please send us 100 of the big round Freedom Now button posters, and 250 of the green posters, with the colored boy on them, for joining CORE? Rec'd. 25 ~~sent~~ order placed in stem, 1/30/63

If this quantity is not available, would you send as many as possible?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Byron Rushing

Byron Rushing
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

Feb 9, 1964
Niagara Falls Gazette

Rally Scores B

By JOE DONALDSON
Gazette Staff Writer

A house built on segregation and without dignity and liberty is not a home.

With these words, Robert Porter, vice chairman of the Niagara Falls Congress of Racial Equality, called upon all Christians in Niagara Falls to join hands and bring down the walls of segregation which are denying the right of a Negro to buy or rent a home where he desires.

Mr. Porter was one of a battery of speakers at a civil rights rally at the YWCA Saturday sponsored by the Niagara Falls Joint Housing Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and CORE.

Approximately 125 persons, who had marched from Bath Avenue and Whirlpool Street to the YWCA, were told that the Negro wants to get away from living from behind railroad tracks, from having to live in decrepit areas, from having to pay high prices for raggedy homes and were urged to keep marching on and on until this nation "truly becomes the home of the free and the brave."

While two police officers watched the proceedings from a hallway, rally participants loudly sang freedom songs and speakers urged a spirit of brotherhood and the love of God and Jesus in achieving housing equality.

LISTENING-MARCHING—A drive to integrate housin
ara Falls opened Saturday with a march and a rally
to an address in left photo is Supreme Court Judge M
Mudaui of the Sudan in Africa. At his left, is Paul R

Mr. Lackey said that some persons might misunderstand the purpose of the movement and hoped that no contradictions would arise.

"As mayor I must see that order is maintained. We will not swing from this responsibility whatever may arise."

Rev. Raybon Chairman

Master of ceremonies was Rev. Glen Raybon, chairman of the CORE Advisory

cause we believe in the cause of freedom."

Otis Cowart, chairman of CORE here, said the problem of discrimination will be fought with more action and less talk.

"We shall walk softly and carry a big stick," said Mr. Cowart to the applause of the audience. Mr. Cowart called the "stick" one of non-violence, with a razor edge coming in the form of

"We want to be free and

...Bias in Housing

...e housing in Niag-
...d a rally. Listening
... Judge Mohammed
...s Paul Reid Jr., this
city, chairman of the Niagara Falls Citizens Committee on Human Relations. Marchers are shown, in photo at right, moving down Main Street near Pierce Avenue.—Gazette Photo.

...in the
...man of
...e prob-
...on will
...e action
...ftly and
...aid Mr.
...ause of
... Cowart
... one of
...a razor
...form of
...ree and

Negroes, Whites March In Main Street Parade

By BILL MURPHY
Gazette Staff Writer

It was a pleasant, half-hour stroll down Main Street.

It might have been more.

It might have been more because the Joint Housing Committee hoped to have more than 200 marchers. They got approximately 125.

The march was met with curiosity or indifference only by the pedestrians and motorists along Main Street.

The march was right on

in achieving housing equality.

"You must be inspired by love and guided by knowledge," said Mayor E. Dent Lackey, the principal speaker.

Lackey Is Stirred

Mr. Lackey said that in Niagara Falls, like in the south, the civil rights movement has impressed him profoundly and has stirred him to tears. At this point in his talk, Mr. Lackey abruptly stopped for a few seconds, asked his audience to bear with him, and brushed away tears before he resumed.

"This movement is a manifestation of the spirit of love and patience with those who have been so unkind to you," said Mr. Lackey.

Rev. Glen Raybon, chairman of the CORE Advisory Board.

Mr. Raybon urged Negroes to no longer "buy houses between tracks and in rundown neighborhoods," and said the only time a white person will sell a home to a Negro is when it is in such bad condition that he doesn't want to live in it himself.

"And then comes along a real estate agent wanting to sell or rent it to a Negro at a big price," he said.

Rev. Paul Thompson, president of the Niagara Falls branch of the NAACP, said Negroes are not marching because they like parades or because they want to foment strife or ill will but "be-

"We want to be free and we want it now," he said.

Rev. J.M. Bradley of Mount Erie Baptist Church, said the time has come "for us to take a stand."

Thwarted in Purchases

He noted that attempts of Negroes to buy houses in certain parts of the city have been thwarted on numerous occasions in the past.

George Matthews, New York State grand master of Free and Accepted Masons, said the Negroes will be successful in their courageous fight to gain equality.

Also speaking were Kenneth Hoffman and David Hopwood, co-chairmen of the Joint Housing Committee.

"Will Get Job Done"

Mr. Hoffman said the committee has planned an impressive program which he said "will get the job done."

Mr. Hopwood called the drive the key to full integration. "Too many of us are living apart from each other. If people lived together our whole civil rights problem would be solved. Integrated housing is the hub of the whole matter," he said.

Rev. Walter Echols of the New Hope Baptist Church gave the invocation and Rev. Andrew Turnipseed, St. Paul's Methodist Church, gave the benediction.

At the close of the meeting, housing committee cards were passed out in which those present were to indicate whether they were interested in renting, buying or selling a house.

He said that from the cards, the committee would set up a clearing house that would bring together buyers and sellers or renters and landlords.

Street.

It might have been more.

It was the civil rights Joint Housing Committee, march of the newly formed staged Saturday afternoon along Main Street.

It was the public demonstration against housing discrimination of the committee, a joint effort of the Niagara Falls chapters of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and of the Congress of Racial Equality.

It wound up at the YWCA, where the emphasis was

Committee hoped to have more than 200 marchers. They got approximately 125. The majority of them were Negroes, young and old, male and female. About a dozen were white persons.

It might have been a source of trouble. It wasn't. There were about a dozen city policemen detailed to cover the march and at least 16 Civil Defense auxiliary policemen stationed along the route. In addition, 20 marchers, all members of St. Luke's Masonic Lodge, served as "monitors" against any possible violence.

Street.

The march was right on schedule. It was set to start at 2 p.m. and the two marshals, George Matthews and Frederick Brown, saw to it that it did.

Leadoff man was a 16-year-old boy, Kevin Green, 40 Niagara St., carried Old Glory.

Then came two 12-year-old boys with a huge banner proclaiming "CORE and NAACP March to Freedom." They were Anthony Brandy, 3501 Highland Ave., and Paul Hoffman, 4415 Lewiston Road.

They were followed by CORE Chairman Otis Cowart and NAACP President Rev. Paul F. Thompson, Housing Committee Co-chairmen Kenneth P. Hoffman and David Hopwood, and other CORE and NAACP officials.

Then came the rank and file.

They sang "freedom songs."

Many of them carried signs.

Keeping pace along the bordering sidewalk were two men handing out leaflets to curious pedestrians, telling of the Housing Committee's aims and aspirations:

"Freedom to buy, rent or build where his (the Negro's) needs and financial ability indicate."

And if the bystanders did not recognize the marchers, nor understand the freedom songs, nor read the literature, they could not fail to know the reason why when they saw the various placards the marchers carried.

Bias Is Charged At North Jr. High

Discrimination by teachers against Negro students at North Junior High School was charged by Otis Cowart, chairman of the Niagara Falls Congress of Racial Equality, at a civil rights rally at the YWCA Saturday.

"I go on record here that there is discrimination at North Junior High School. We have the facts and the proof to back us up," said Mr. Cowart.

He said a committee, headed by Robert Porter, vice chairman of CORE, has been organized to "obtain additional facts."

The committee, he said, will submit the complaints to the Board of Education with recommendations for corrective action.

"School officials have sugar coated this thing for too long. We have some good teachers at North Junior but there are some that are doing a disservice to the profession," declared Mr. Cowart.

"Our responsibility is to bring it out and have it corrected. At this time I ask you to keep in mind when the hour comes for action, be ready," he said.

Mr. Cowart, when questioned by the Gazette after the meeting, said he preferred not to give specific cases of discrimination at North Junior until the special committee has prepared its report.

"But I say now we have definite proof of discrimination, not only at North Junior but at other schools in the city," he emphasized.

Asked what action CORE planned if the board does not take remedial steps, Mr. Cowart said there are a number of courses open.

Following is a report on the case of Joseph C. Brooks, prepared by Edwin A. Day, Executive Secretary of Syracuse CORE and based primarily on information obtained from court records; Faith A. Seidenberg, attorney of record for Joseph C. Brooks; George A. Wiley, Community Relations Director for Syracuse CORE; and "In the Wind," the newsletter of Syracuse CORE. The description of events of February 29, 1964, is based on accounts of that evening by Joseph C. Brooks.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR VIOLATIONS OF JOSEPH C. BROOKS' CONSTITUTIONAL AND MORAL GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS UNDER THE LAW, EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW, AND PROTECTION FROM CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS:

1) Assault without provocation by a police officer.
2) Unusual and arbitrary procedures by the District Attorney's office in receiving a citizen's complaint of assault; requiring the defendant to file complaint of assault while under oath and being subjected to extensive interrogation, a procedure which was then used as the basis for criminal actions against the defendant.
3) The illegal use of the above procedure by the District Attorney's office in holding such cross-examination and testimony regarding the events of February 29, 1964, in the presence of the judge who was to and did preside over the non-jury trial of the defendant.
4) Refusal by the Syracuse Chief of Police to receive the defendant's complaint of assault by a member of the Syracuse Police force until after extreme duress and protest by the defendant and other citizens.
5) Deceptive actions and failure by the Chief of Police to provide the defendant with the opportunity to potentially identify his attacker through a line-up of available persons fitting the description of the assailant.
6) Issuance over television, radio and through the press of extensive and explicitly prejudicial statements against the defendant by the Mayor of Syracuse, prior to the defendant's trial.
7) Effots by the District Attorney's office to intimidate the defendant from testifying at his pending trial, by arresting the defendant the day before his trial on charges of unspecified perjurous statements made during the previously cited legal proceeding.
8) Intimidation of the defendant and his attorney by the Police Department in allowing no associate of the defendant other than his attorney into the police station at the time of his arrest for perjury, thus necessitating the attorney's participation

the bail process, for which the Police Department immediately drew up a criminal complaint against the attorney and notified the news media.

9) Illegal attempts by the Police Department to question the defendant at his home in the absence of his attorney, after his retention of counsel.

10) Release by the District Attorney to the press of prejudicial statements concerning the defendant's guilt, prior to the defendants trial by jury.

11) Violation of the Code of Ethics by the District Attorney through holding correspondence and phone conversations between himself and the legal officer at the defendant's military base without knowledge or consent of the defendant's attorney, regarding the possibility and conditions for dropping of perjury charges against the defendant.

12) A highly irregular delay of over three months by the District Attorney before presenting first degree perjury charges against the defendant before the Grand Jury.

13) The highly unusual indictment of the defendant on four counts of first degree perjury carrying a sentence of up to 20 years in prison for statments made in a trial for a minor offense which resulted in a $10 fine and a 30-day suspended sentence.

14) Indictment for first degree perjury for statements of the defendant regarding his recollection of his whereabouts on the night of February 29, 1964, a time during which he had been found by the court to have been intoxicated.

15) Indictment of the defendant for first degree perjury for stating that, in his opinion, he was not guilty of being intoxicated when arrested on that charge the night of February 29, 1964.

16) Indictment for first degree perjury for statements of the defendant regarding his recollection of the events of February 29, 1964, a time during which competent medical evidence describes his condition as one of head injuries, including a brain concussion.

17) The indictment of the defendant for first degree perjury for stating during cross-examination that on the night of February 29, 1964, he had not been in two bars inaccurately named by the prosecution.

18) The District Attorney, contrary to usual procedure, calling for the prosecution of the case of the defendant, who is free on bail, prior to the prosecution of cases involving defendants being physically confined by the court while awaiting trial.

19) Prior to bringing the defendant to court for the purpose of trial on four counts of a felony, explicit failure by the court to directly inform the defendant's defense attorneys of denial of motions for dismissal, and any reasons at all for denial of such motions, at that time.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH C. BROOKS

FEBRUARY 29, 1964

At approximately 11:15 p.m. on the night of February 29,1964, defendant, Joseph C. Brooks, who is a twenty-one year old Private First Class in the United States Marine Corps with three and a half years of active service behind him, was lawfully walking on Erie Boulevard, one of the public thoroughfares of the City of Syracuse, New York. Defendant who was not in uniform was stopped by a lone Syracuse policeman in a patrol car. The policeman asked defendant where he was going, and when defendant replied that he was on his way home, the policeman left his patrol car and hit defendant with his night stick. Defendant lost consciousness and woke up in the back seat of the patrol car to find himself being viciously punched by the police officer who interspersed his blows with imprecations reflecting on the defendant and his race.

When defendant who had lost consciousness for the second time awoke, he found himself lying in the street. Other policemen arrived and shortly thereafter defendant was taken in an ambulance to the Syracuse General Hospital for treatment of his injuries which consisted in part of a cerebral concussion, a fractured nose and trauma to the region of the left orbit, marked by ecchymosis. In the hospital, defendant who was afraid of further beatings by Syracuse policemen stated that he had been assaulted by three white men.

At approximately 1:30 a.m. March 1, 1964, defendant was taken from the hospital to the Willow Street jail where he was booked on a charge of public intoxication. No tests for alcoholism were ever made either at the hospital or at the jail. He asked repeatedly to be permitted to make a phone call for aid, but was refused. It was after ten the next morning when the jailers finally permitted him to call his family, whereupon his brother immediately came down and posted his bail.

MARCH 1, 1964

That afternoon Mrs. Wretha Wiley, wife of Syracuse CORE Community Relations Director Dr. George A. Wiley, received a phone call from the sister of Private Joseph Brooks. Brooks' sister reported that on the previous evening Pvt. Brooks had been brutally attacked and beaten by a police officer. Mrs. Wiley suggested that she call Attorney Faith Seidenberg.

The Brooks family contacted Mrs. Seidenberg and retained her as Pvt. Brooks' counsel. The same afternoon Mrs. Seidenberg, Bruce Thomas, Chairman of CORE, and Dr. George Wiley, called upon the Brooks family. They found them to be a very stable and cohesive family with deep religious convictions. Pvt. Brooks had never been arrested, had never been in any trouble, and had an outstanding record in the Marines (including meritorious overseas duty with the NATO forces and important and responsible assignments in guarding highly secret material).

Mr. Brooks has since completed his tour of duty with the

United States Marine Corps, receiving an honorable discharge on August, 14, 1964, and has returned to his home here in Syracuse.

MARCH 2, 1964

On Monday, March 2nd, 1964, in the Court of the City of Syracuse, defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of public intoxication. In open court one of his attorneys stated that the defendant had told her that he had been beaten by a Syracuse policeman, and asked for a full investigation of the incident. At the same time defendant's attorney pointed out to the court the injuries suffered by defendant on or about February 29th. Mrs. Seidenberg requested that the District Attorney conduct an investigation and file charges against the officer involved. Assistant District Attorney Namishia, who was in court at the time, seemed unwilling to accept this responsibility but agreed to take a statement from Pvt. Brooks after Judge Mahley suggested that he do so.

The statement was eventually taken by Mr. Namishia under most unusual circumstances. Mr. Namishia insisted that the statement be given under oath, an unusual circumstance for the filing of a complaint. The statement was made in Judge Mahley's chamber with intensive cross-examination by Mr. Namishia over vigorous objections of Brooks's attorney, Mrs. Seidenberg. She continually appealed to Judge Mahley for rulings on Mr. Namishia's tactics.

At one point during this questioning, which was in the nature of a cross-examination, Judge Mahley, after disavowing that the questioning was a court proceeding, left his chambers, after which the questioning continued.

After defendant's arraignment one of his attorneys telephoned to the office of former Chief Patrick V. Murphy and asked for an appointment that afternoon to discuss the attack on defendant. Although former Police Chief Murphy's secretary refused to schedule any such appointment, defendant's attorney stated that she would be at Murphy's office at 2 o'clock that afternoon. At the appointed time some twenty representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and Citizens Community Organization (CCO), assembled in former Chief Murphy's waiting room but were informed that said person would not see them. At approximately 4:45 p.m. Murphy indicated that he would see members of the aforesaid group at approximately 5:00 p.m. At the seheduled time he listened to charges that defendant had been assaulted by a member of the Syracuse Police Department.

Since Brooks felt confident that he could identify the policeman who assaulted him, we suggested to the Chief that if he were unable to produce the policeman by 4:00 p.m. Wednesday, March 4th, by his own investigations, we would insist upon a lineup of all policemen who were in the area at the time of the assault for Brooks to have an opportunity to make a positive identification.

MARCH 4, 1964

Wednesday at 4:00 p.m., 48 hours after the complaint had been filed, there was no lineup, no report from Chief Murphy, and no indication of action by the District Attorney. Five members of Syracuse CORE waited in the Police Chief's waiting room, seeking to see Chief Murphy, to demand either the Chief's report on his investigation or a police line-up for Pvt. Brooks. At 5:00 o'clock they were arrested on charges of "loitering in a public building". The "loitering law" was signed into law by the Mayor just hours before they were arrested.

On Wednesday, March 4th, Mayor Walsh, issued a public statement that defendant had lied about being attacked by a Syracuse Policeman, that this was part of a national conspiracy, and that the words had been put into his mouth by his attorney. He further encouraged the Police Benevolent Association to consider initiating libel action against CORE and others who he claimed to be falsely accusing police officers of malpractice. These statements by the Mayor also came prior to the completion of the "investigations" into Brooks' charges and prior to his trial.

MARCH 5, 1964

On Thursday, March 5, 1964, defendant was directed to appear at Police Headquarters between 3:30 p.m. & 4:00 p.m. to attend a line-up for the purpose of determining which member of the Syracuse Police Department had assaulted him. Defendant arrived at Police Headquarters at 3:40 p.m. and was told to wait.

On Thursday at about twenty minutes to four, Mrs. Seidenberg, Brooks and several other members of CORE arrived at Police Headquarters. While waiting outside Chief Murphy's office, a passing officer casually mentioned to them that Chief Murphy was downstairs. Downstairs, they encountered Chief Murphy in the corridor but he completely ignored them. About 4:00 o'clock they began to ask officers in the vicinity when the line-up would be held. They were told that the line-up had already been held and, since Brooks had not been there, he was out of luck. It was later announced that no further line-ups were being scheduled because the Chief did not want to interrupt police routines.

They immediately returned upstairs to see the Chief and found the hallway to his office now guarded by policemen. They demanded to see Chief Murphy, but were told they could not see him without an appointment. They asked for an immediate appointment and were told that the Chief was busy and could not have any that day.

While they milled around, wondering what their next course of action would be, the Chief casually ambled out of his office and began wandering down the corridor toward them. They asked if they might see him for a moment, but he ignored them. He then ordered a captain to eject them from the building. They protested, saying that they wanted to see the Chief since obviously the Chief was not busy. Chief Murphy informed them he was busy enforcing the law. Mrs. Seidenberg, Pvt. Brooks, and about a half dozen members of CORE

were then forced back down the stairs by several policemen and out the front door of the Willow Street Police Headquarters. This was at approximately 4:30 p.m. Thursday, March 5th. Three CORE members who had gotten access to Chief Murphy's waiting room earlier in the day remained there and were arrested around 5:00 p.m.

MARCH 6, 1964

Since Brooks was to come up for trial on Saturday, March 7th, and was scheduled to return to Quantico, Virginia that same day, they vigorously pressed their demands for a line-up on Friday. About 10:00 o'clock Friday morning Miss Susan Starzynski delivered a letter to Chief Murphy's secretary requesting that arrangements be made for a line-up that day. She was arrested in Chief Murphy's waiting room while waiting for the response. At about 11:30 Edwin Day, then Treasurer of Syracuse CORE arrived at the front door of the City Court Building (which also houses the Police Station) on his way to the City Court Clerk's Office with bail money for those already arrested. He was confronted by a police officer who informed him that if he entered he would be arrested. Despite explanation of his mission and verbal protest, directed at both the officer and two City Court Judges observing the incident, he was forced to leave the entrance.

At 2 p.m. when Mr. Ken Baer arrived at Police Headquarters with a second letter, the entire building was guarded by police, and admittance was being granted only to persons who could show that they were not CORE members. Ken was not admitted to Police Headquarters to deliver the letter. He was arrested on the steps outside the building. Picketing began at 2:00 p.m. During these demonstrations a CORE member was singled out from a number of people standing on the steps of the City Court building and arrested.

At 4:00 p.m. on said Friday one Richard Priest, an investigator of the Syracuse Police Department, informed one of defendant's attorneys that defendant was now charged with perjury for the answers made by him during the proceeding in Judge Mahley's chambers of March 3, 1964. Over Priest's objections, defendant's attorney accompanied him to Police Headquarters where he surrendered himself.

However, no one but Brooks and Mrs. Seidenberg were permitted into Police Headquarters. Not even members of Brooks' family were permitted to go into the Police Headquarters with him.

That evening news reports said that police had filed a criminal complaint against Mrs. Seidenberg for posting the bail for her client, Brooks. This action seems singularly outrageous when the police themselves would permit no one else inside police headquarters, and they knew that a CORE member had to put up the bail. To date, the complaint has not been pursued.

All during the week Brooks had been subjected to continual harassment. On Monday two policemen came to Brooks' house and attempted to question him. On Friday evening, the night before Brooks' trial on the public intoxication charge, two police cars and [illegible] to Police Headquarters with them. They said they had a warrant for

his arrest. He insisted on seeing the warrant. They said they didn't have it with them. When he refused to go with them unless the warrant was produced, they eventually left. Questioning by the police after one is arraigned and has an attorney, is a clear violation of constitutional rights.

MARCH 7, 1964

During the trial on Saturday, Brooks' attorney was not permitted to admit any expert testimony on the extent or the nature of his injuries. Even the hospital records from Syracuse General where he was taken the night of the beating, and those from a subsequent examination at Crouse-Irving Hospital the following day, were not admitted in evidence.

The Prosecution called only two witnesses: the arresting officer and the ambulance attendant,who testified that in their opinion Brooks was drunk. The prosecution produced no competent medical testimony nor did they produce blood tests to show excessive alcohol content in Brooks' blood. The D.A. vigorously resisted allowing introduction of any information indicating that Brooks had been injured, including testimony from Dr. Arthur Ecker who was called by the defense. Ecker is an experienced neuro-surgeon who could have testified that Brooks had a concussion.

After a four-hour non-jury trial, defendant was found guilty, without deliberation, fined $10.00, and given a suspended sentence of one month in prison.

The public intoxication conviction, a minor offense, was not appealed beyond the County Court, partly upon the hope that such failure to pursue probable "embarassment" to the District Attorney's Office, might bring to an end the activities of the City to further damage the future of this young Negro man.

In the five months preceeding the Brooks public intoxication conviction, there had been eight cases (of which we know) of Negroes who have been convicted in Syracuse courts and whose convictions were subsequently reversed by the Appellate Division in Rochester, on the grounds that the decisions for conviction were either (1) against the weight of evidence, (2) that there were violations of the defendant's constitutional rights, or (3) that there were prejudicial and inflammatory statements regarding race and color made by the prosecution.

SUMMER, 1964

In June, just before the Grand Jury met, the District Attorney gave out news to a reporter for the Post-Standard (June 5, 1964), that "Pvt. Brooks lied when he told a police court jury he was beaten by police," (there was no jury for that trial).

During this time, unknown to Brooks' attorney, correspondence and phone converaations took place between the District Attorney and the legal officer at Quantico, Virginia (where Brooks was stationed), regarding the possibility of dropping the perjury charges. Brooks

was informed that only the persistence of his attorney kept the charge alive. During this same time, information released to the Syracuse Post-Standard by the District Attorney reported attempts of Brooks' attorney to get the charge dropped, with the District Attorney indignantly refusing.

INDICTMENT

After having waited over three months, a highly irregular circumstance in a case of this kind, the District Attorney presented to the Grand Jury charges of first degree perjury based on the Brooks' public intoxication trial. The Grand Jury, based upon whatever evidence was or was not presented to them by the District Attorney, returned an indictment of four counts of alleged first degree perjury, carrying a sentence upon conviction of up to twenty years in prison. The counts were that Brooks had perjured himself in testifying that (1) he had not been in the Imperial Grill on the 29th day of February, 1964; (2) he had not been in the State Tower Lounge on the 29th day of February, 1964; (3) he had been assaulted by a policeman of the City of Syracuse, New York on the evening of February 29, 1964; (4) he was not under the influence of alcohol on the 29th day of February, 1964.

Concerning the indictment, there was no testimony in Brooks' trial as to a place named as the "Imperial Grill". There was also no testimony in Brooks' trial as to a place named as the "State Tower Lounge". He stated that in his opinion he wasnot intoxicated. Perjury is a swearing to an intentional false statement of fact, not a false opinion. Since Brooks has been legally found to have been intoxicated on the night of February 29, 1964, how can one prove beyond all reasonable doubt that what he testified to as having occurred that night, were lies rather than what an intoxicated man thought had occurred? Since there is hospital evidence that on the night of February 29, 1964 Brooks showed injuries to his head and there is competent doctor's evidence that he had in fact that night received a brain concussion, how can one prove beyond all reasonable doubt that what he testified to as having occurred that night were lies rather than what a man with a concussion thought had occured?

MOTIONS FOR DISMISSAL

On August 17th, the defendant moved in Court for a dismissal of the charges. No opinion was given by the Judge, either orally or by means of writing so that the defendant had no reason for the denial of the motion, but was simply informed by the District Attorney's office by telephone, about 3:30 p.m. on Friday, September 26th, that the Judge had signed an order denying the motion and that trial was set for September 29th. Upon a request in court on Tuesday, September 29th, trial was postponed until Tuesday, October 13, 1964.

The attorney for the defense did not receive the opinion of the presiding judge,regarding denial of the motion for dismissal, until after having been forced to appear in court to presumably try the case.

Moreover, the District Attorney prepared to prosecute the case

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

of a man free on bail prior to the prosecution of cases involving defendants being physically confied by the court awaiting trial, contrary to usual procedure.

THE SECOND DEGREE CHARGE

The second degree perjury charge made against Brooks the day before his public intoxication trial was, at best, based on a felonious procedure, or, probably more accurately, on a purposeful and illegal procedure. This situation was on several occasions called to the attention of the District Attorney's Office and the court.

On September 29, 1964, Mr. Namishia moved to dismiss the second degree perjury charge on the ground that it was being prosecuted in County Court. This was false because it was an entirely different charge, based on a different procedure, and this was pointed out to the Assistant District Attorney, but nevertheless, that charge was dismissed. He is, therefore, now only awaiting trial on charges of perjury in the first degree.

THE FUTURE

Legally it is possible for a District Attorney to drop charges after a Grand Jury indictment.

WHY DOES DISTRICT ATTORNEY MORAN SEEK TO PUT JOSEPH BROOKS IN PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS? WHY, OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO TESTIFY IN TRIALS IN ONONDAGA COUNTY AND MAKE STATEMENTS CONTRARY TO OTHER GIVEN TESTIMONY, WAS JOSEPH BROOKS SINGLED OUT FOR A FIRST DEGREE PERJURY TRIAL AT THIS TIME?

March 9, 1964

Sandy Myers
Syracuse CORE
609 East Adams Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dear Sandy,

Norm hasn't even had the time to see your letter. He has gone to Detroit and to Chicago (for an Area Conference there), and is very tied up with reorganizing the City-wide Committee.

I wonder if you can get all this information from Ron Corwin. Meanwhile if Norm gets in today and is not too busy, he might be able towrite up what you requested.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks
Secretary
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

MAR 4 1964

Syracuse CORE
609 East Adams Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
March 3, 1964

Norman and Velma Hill
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Norm and Velma,

I don't know who else has written you, but let me add my thanks to theirs. It's too infrequently that we up in the sticks get to hear national leaders, and this past weekend was, for me at least, one terrific experience.

I know you're busy, but I'd like to ask one favor. We'd like to put out a booklet about the conference, and since we were all pretty uncoordinated that weekend, we need your help. Would you be able to send us very brief resumes of (1) the Friday night speech at Lincoln Auditorium (2) the Saturday morning talk (3) the education workshop, and, if you still have it, the attendance list from the workshop (4) the speech Sunday afternoon.

If you can't do this, or just don't remember, could you drop me a line and let me know?

Many many thanks.

Yours in the struggle,

Sandy

Sandy Myers

Reply to Ron Carver

SYRACUSE CORE REPORT ON POLICE PROCEDURES
(Transcript of a tape which is available from Syracuse CORE
609 E. Adams St. Phone 476-0770)

This is George Wiley, Community Relations Director for Syracuse CORE. This tape is being made on March 10th, 1964, to bring together many facets of what I regard to be a critical community problem with which the Syracuse community must come to grips if it is to be a civilized community, let alone a democratic one.

Last fall when many of us in CORE were arrested and detained at Willow Street Jail during the Urban Renewal Demonstrations, we became acutely aware of very serious problems existing in the routine handling and treatment of citizens accused of various crimes. Let us all try to keep clearly in mind that, in our democratic tradition, a person is to be regarded as innocent until he is proved guilty by a court of law. In this tradition, it is the role of the police to prevent crime and to apprehend persons suspected of having committed crimes--not to judge whether a man is innocent or guilty and not to attempt to administer punishment in any form. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the State to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that a man is guilty of a crime for which he is charged. The individual is granted the right by our constitution to remain silent and not testify against himself. He also has the right to a fair trial where he may be represented by counsel.

Practically every one of these principles is routinely violated by Syracuse authorities. While we were in jail, we observed that no attempt whatsoever is made to inform a prisoner of his rights. Seldom is a person granted the opportunity to make immediate contact with the outside world. Whether one is permitted a phone call or not seems to depend on the whim of the jailer, as does practically every aspect of life at the Willow Street Jail. If a prisoner is "cooperative", he may be granted a phone call fairly early after his arrest. If he is not or if the jailer does not happen to feel like letting him, as much as a day may go by before a prisoner is permitted to make contact with the outside world. Similar handling appears to obtain to visits from ones relatives--visits not being permitted for "uncooperative" prisoners. Such minor conveniences, as toilet paper, were also dispensed at the caprice of the jailer. "Cooperation", I might mention, may be defined as "giving the police any information they want."

Detention at this jail could be regarded only as cruel and unusual punishment even if the people detained there were guilty of some crimes and in fact they should be presumed to be innocent since they are there awaiting either trial or arraignment If people were kept at Willow Street only overnight, for which the jail was designed the complaints which are to follow would be much less relevant. However, we found many prisoners being held there for several weeks while waiting trial because they did not have sufficient money for bail and because facilities at other places, such as Jamesville and Cedar Street were said to be overcrowded.

The Willow Street Jail has the appearance of a grim dungeon. One sleeps on a board with no mattress, blankets or springs. One protects himself from the cold dungeon-like atmosphere only with the clothes he wore in on his back--whatever that happened to be. Prisoners are fed survival rations, and most of the men we encountered there were extremely hungry and underfed. There were no recreational or diversionary facilities provided or permitted. Such items as books, writing materials, or games are unknown. The light would be inadequate for reading anyway, and on one side of the cell block one cannot even see a window. Mayor Walsh and Police Chief Murphy have both contended that conditions will be better when the new Public Safety Building is completed; however, they have not specified exactly how the new faciliti will answer the complaints listed above. The only public information I have seen on

the new facilities indicates there will be listening devices installed in many of the cells, so the police may spy on prisoners in hope of detecting some incriminating statement.

An additional unanswered issue is the whole procedure used by the police which seems aimed at coercing confessions from people arrested.

The question of police brutality in Syracuse has been raised off and on throughout the years by such organizations as the NAACP. Though the general community seems quite unaware of the problem, rough treatment at the hands of the police is apparently so common in the "15th Ward" that it had almost come to be accepted as a fact of life. In fact in the recent Brooks and Presley episodes, my discussions with negroes in the 15th Ward would always produce some description of some police brutality incident that they had witnessed or knew of. In practically no case would they ever be willing to make any public testimony or report these facts to the authorities for fear of reprisals against themselves. Fears, I might mention, that appear to be well taken in the light of our experiences with the Presley and Brooks cases.

On November 26, 1963, the Central Community Organization, a neighborhood group recently formed in the 15th Ward area, held a meeting with Police Chief Murphy to discuss the question of law enforcement in that area. Chief Murphy emphasized and re-emphasized at that meeting that if anyone brought to his attention incidents of police mistreatment he would give them rapid and impartial investigations and if wrong doing was found on the part of any police officer he would take immediate disciplinary action. At least two formal complaints of mistreatment by police which had been filed around that time were called to his attention. Neither of these resulted in any ostensible corrective action.

It was in this context that CORE learned in mid-January that Charles Presley had been beaten by five policemen in the Willow Street Jail. Presley is a member of CORE, who had been arrested during the urban renewal demonstrations. The charges stemming from those demonstrations had not been dropped since he was re-arrested on November 14, 1963, along with four other boys on a charge of robbery. CORE's attorney, Mrs. Faith Seidenberg, who represents him on the urban renewal charges was not available to defend him on the robbery charge. He was not able to secure counsel privately and court records show that at least twice during December he appealed to the court to appoint a lawyer for him. A lawyer was not appointed until January 10th, 1964, nearly two months after his arrest and arraignment and one month after he had formally asked for counsel. On January 20th, 1964, Mrs. Faith Seidenberg and Mr. Asher Cohen, the two attorneys now representing Presley on separate charges, charged in court that Charles Presley was on January 16th, bound hand and foot by five policement in the Willow Street Jail and severely beaten. His nose was broken, his back was badly injured, one of his eyes was blackened, and his face and neck badly bruised. In spite of its being a very cold day, he was transported (without even a shirt on his back) to the Cedar Street Jail. At this point he had not seen a doctor. The Cedar Street jailers took him to a doctor for treatment later that day. It was further charged by Presley's attorneys that prio to the beating he had been held for 36 days in the Willow Street Jail, about 20 of the consecutively. They also called attention to the fact that he had not been given a court-appointed lawyer until January 10th, despite his repeated requests.

CORE was determined to find out if the established channels were adequate for handling such complaints. Thus, the next day (Jan. 21) a delegation from CORE, a representative from the Central Community Organization, accompanied by an observer from the American Civil Liberties Union filed formal complaints with Police Chief Murphy and District Attorney Frances Moran. Both promised speedy investigations and immediat action if necessary. Chief Murphy, further, promised full public disclosure and agree that he would be willing to cooperate with a citizens' committee if one were formed to investigate arrest and detention procedures.

On January 22nd a complaint was lodged with the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights On the same day, Mr. G. Everett Demore, President of the Onondaga County Bar Associatio announced the formation of a nine-man civil rights committee, which was also charged with investigating the complaints. He immediately prejudiced their investigation by announcing in a strongly worded press statement that the Bar Association would demand retraction of CORE's charges, if in fact they were not substantiated by investigation. He implied that CORE's charges were in fact baseless.

I might mention that to date the charge that Presley was not given a lawyer, despite his requests, has been substantiated by the court records. Second, the charge by CORE that Presley had been detained for nearly three weeks in the sub-human accommodations of the Willow Street Jail, has been corroborated by the police investigation This information was gained by Byron Rushing, Executive Secretary of CORE, in an inter view with Police Captain Franey on January 28th. It was also learned by Rushing at that time that the police investigation of the matter was complete. (This was one week after the investigation was initiated.) The report to this date has not been released to the public. The third charge, that Presley was beaten, no one had denied. The police, as is their custom, have "leaked" to the press information sympathetic to their side of the story. This information contains no statement denying the beating. It cast it, however, in terms of "restraint", to protect Presley's own safety and to keep him from injuring himself and other inmates of the Willow Street Jail. They alsc claimed that Presley went beserk in his cell, tearing up the heavy board that serves as a bed and breaking the sink in the cell. Even allowing that these revelations are true, it seems incredible that such force and such physical injury would need to be ir flicted on Presley in the course of his restraint. Their charge that he went beserk is suspect because (1) they never called a doctor in spite of the fact that one is on call, and (2) anyone who has any knowledge of hospitals knows that there are methods of restraining patients without physically abusing them and inflicting injury.

Though practically all of the investigating groups promised speedy investigation and full public disclosure, none has seen fit to keep this promise. The excuses for not making the results public have varied with time. At times it was said that there was a danger of a suit against the City and that it would be inadvisable for the City to make public disclosures. Later, however, all four investigating groups rallied around a very moral reason for not releasing the information. On February 14th Presley was indicted by the Grand Jury on three separate charges of felony involving the November 14th incident. The district attorney, chief of police, the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and the Bar Association then all echoed the sentiment that it would be prejudicial to Presley's trial to release any information on what had happened to him, and they did not want to do anything to keep Presley from having a fair trial. It may be significant that public release of this information may indeed have prejudiced the trial in Presley's favor. It is even mor e significant that 25 d elapsed between January 20th, when the first complaint was filed and February 14th, when Presley was indicted. 25 days, nearly a month, in which some investigations wer conducted and clearly completed. Nearly a month during which no question of prejudic the trial would have come up, since Presley had not been indicted. In spite of the apparently moral tone of their refusal to make a public disclosure, the police and the D.A. have continually "leaked" information to the news media that the report is against Presley.

Thus, to date there has been very little additional light shed on the whole matter. Presley's trial is now in progress.

It may also be relevant that the other four persons alleged to have been involved in the robbery incident with Presley all signed confessions fairly promptly. Presley, by the way, has maintained his innocence throughout. The other four were indicted on only one count against Presley's three. It is rumored that they had beer offered deals in return for turning states evidence against Presley.

It is ironic that on the same day that Syracuse CORE took to the streets to protest the handling of the Presley affair that a second brutal beating of a negro by a policeman occured.

The weekend of February 28th was the weekend of the Upstate CORE Conference and on that occasion Mr. Bayard Rustin, a nationally prominent figure in the Civil Rights Movement, led a march on city hall and on police headquarters. In mid-afternoon the next day my wife received a phone call from the sister of Private Joseph Brooks, a native of Syracuse who for the last four years had been in the Marines. Brooks' sister reported that on the previous evening Pvt. Brooks had been brutally attacked and beaten by a police officer. She indicated that members of their family had been mistreated at the hands of the police before, and that they were now ready to stand up with CORE to try to see that these injustices not be allowed to continue in the Syracuse communit She also requested our assistance in securing legal counsel for Pvt. Brooks, who was charged with public intoxication. My wife suggested that she call Attny. Faith Seiden The Brooks family contacted Mrs. Seidenberg and retained her as Pvt. Brooks' counsel. the same afternoon Mrs. Seidenberg, Bruce Thomas, Chairman of CORE, and I called upon the Brooks family. We found them to be a very stable and cohesive family with deep religious convictions. Pvt. Brooks, a quiet, handsome young man of twenty-one had never been arrested, had never been in any trouble, and had an outstanding record in the Marines (including meritorious overseas duty with the NATO forces and important and responsible assignments in guarding highly secret material.)

Brooks' left eye and nose were still swollen and he displayed a sizeable bump on the head. He calmly related having left the Intrigue Room late the evening before, having been stopped by a police officer on Erie Boulevard, who struck him on the head with his club, dragged his half-conscious body into the back seat of his police cruise and mercilessly pummeled him about the head and face with his fists. During the beati Brooks reports, the policeman muttered things like, "I'll show you niggers you can't go around in your red cars beating up people on the streets. Now you're going to get some of your own medicine." After the beating, Brooks was thrown from the car and lef unconscious on the pavement. He recollects being roused sometime later by a policeman and taken to Syracuse General Hospital for treatment. Subsequently, he was taken to police headquarters and booked for public intoxication.

He asked repeatedly to be permitted to make a phone call for aid, but was refuse It was after ten the next morning when the jailers finally permitted him to call his family, whereupon his brother immediately came down and posted his bail. That afternoon he contacted CORE. The next morning, March 2nd, he was arraigned on the public intoxication charge.

That afternoon, Pvt. Brooks and Mrs. Seidenberg went to Police Chief Murphy's office to file a complaint against the policeman. Murphy refused to see them. Earlier Murphy had refused to make an appointment with them. Present in support of Brooks wer members of his family plus the same delegation that had appeared in behalf of Charles Presley. Chief Murphy attempted to shunt the delegation off to a Captain Clark. CORE refused to be evaded and left a delegation to sit in until an audience with the Chief was granted. At 4:45 the Chief agreed to see us. The delegation was admitted, the complaint was filed, the sit-ins were withdrawn. Since Brooks felt confident that he could identify the policeman who assaulted him, we suggested to the Chief that if he were unable to produce the policeman by 4:00 p.m. Wednesday, March 4th, by his own investigations, we would insist upon a lineup of all policemen who were in the area at the time of the assault for Brooks to have an opportunity to make a positive identification.

At the time of Brooks' arraignment, Mrs. Seidenberg had also lodged a charge that he was assaulted by a policeman and requested that the district attorney conduct

an investigation and file charges against the officer involved. Assistant District Attorney Namishia, who was in court at the time seemed unwilling to accept this responsibility but agreed to take a statement from Pvt. Brooks after Judge Mahley strongly suggested that he do so.

The statement was eventually taken by Mr. Namishia under most unusual circumstance Mr. Namishia insisted that the statement be given under oath, a rather unusual circumstance for the filing of a complaint. The statement was made in Judge Mahley's chambe with intensive cross-examination by Mr. Namishia over vigorous objections of Brooks' attorney, Mrs. Seidenberg. She continually appealed to Judge Mahley for rulings on Mr. Namishia's tactics. The judge eventually became disturbed apparently by his precarious position in this quasi-legal proceeding and left the chambers before the questioning was completed. Present at the questioning were numerous police officers, including an ubiquitous Mr. Priest who appeared in many instances to be directing police activity. His roles ranged from public relations to investigation to legal adviser to Mr. Nemishia.

Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. , 48 hours after the complaint had been filed, there was no lineup, no report from Chief Murphy, and no indication of action by the District Attorney. CORE at this point renewed its direct action in Chief Murphy's office. At 5:00 o'clock five members of CORE were arrested in Chief Murphy's waiting room on charges of loitering in a public building and disorderly conduct. The loitering charge was made under a city ordinance passed just two days before, apparently in anticipation of sit-ins. This tactic and the arrest of sit-ins on disorderly conduct charges are quite reminiscent of tactics used against sit-in demonstrators in the South. The worst was yet to come.

From various sources, it was learned on Wednesday afternoon that Chief Murphy was planning a lineup for Brooks on Thursday at 4:00 p.m. The exact times varied; different police officers mentioned times varying between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m. No direct formal communication to either Pvt. Brooks or Mrs. Seidenberg was made by the Police Department.

On Thursday at about twenty minutes to four, Mrs. Seidenberg, Brooks, and I arrived at Police Headquarters. Byron Rushing and several other members of CORE had been in Police Headquarters since twenty minutes to three and had gotten no informati on the lineup when we arrived. While waiting outside Chief Murphy's office a passing officer casually mentioned to us that Chief Murphy was downstairs. Downstairs, we encountered Chief Murphy in the corridor but he completely ignored us. About 4:00 o'clock he began to ask officers in the vicinity when the lineup would be held. We were told that the lineup had already been held and, since Brooks had not been there, he was out of luck. It was later announced that no further lineups were being schedu because the Chief did not want to interupt police routines.

We immediately returned upstairs to see the Chief and found the hallway to his office now guarded by policemen. We demanded to see Chief Murphy but were told we could not see him without an appointment. We asked for an immediate appointment and were told that the Chief was busy, and we could not have any that day.

While we milled around, wondering what our next course of action would be, the Chief casually ambled out of his office and began wandering down the corridor toward us. We asked if we might see him for a moment, but he ignored us. He then ordered a captain to eject us from the building. We protested, saying that we wanted to see the Chief since obviously the Chief was not busy. Chief Murphy informed us he was busy enforcing the law. Mrs Seidenberg, Pvt. Brooks, and about a half dozen members of CORE were then forced back down the stairs by several policemen and out the front door of the Willow Street Police Headquarters. This was at approximately 4:30 p.m. Thursday, March 5. Three CORE members who had gotten access to Chief Murphy's waiting room earlier in the day remained there and were arrested around 5:00 p.m.

Since Brooks was to come up for trial on Saturday, March 7, and was scheduled to return to Quantico, Virginia that same day, we vigorously pressed our demands for a lineup on Friday. At 9:00 Friday morning Susan Starzynski delivered a letter to Chief Murphy requesting that arrangements be made for a lineup that day. Her instructions were to personally wait for a response from the Chief. She was arrested in Chief Murphy's waiting room while waiting for the response. We had planned to deliver a second, more strongly worded letter if arrangements for the lineup had not been completed by 2:00 p.m.

At 2 p.m. when Ken Baer arrived at Police Headquarters with a second letter the entire building was guarded by police, and admittance was being granted only to persons who could show that they were not CORE members. Ken was not admitted to Police Headquarters to deliver the letter. He was arrested on the steps outside the building Picketing began at 2:00 p.m. as scheduled and by 4:00 a sizeable line was marching on the Clinton Square side of the Police Station. During these demonstrations a CORE member was singled out from a number of people standing on the steps of the City Court Building and arrested.

Around 4:00 p.m. a public announcement was made by the police that Pvt. Brooks was being arrested and charged with perjury. The perjury charge apparently resulted from their claims that the statement made by Brooks under oath before Judge Mahley contained untruths. Pvt. Brooks came voluntarily to Police Headquarters and was booked. Bond was immediately posted for him by Byron Rushing; however, no one but Brooks and Mrs. Seidenberg were permitted into Police Headquarters. Not even members of Brooks' family were permitted to go into the Police Headquarters with him.

That evening news reports said police had filed a complaint against Mrs. Seidenberg for posting the bail for her client Brooks. This action sees singularly outrageous when the police themselves would permit no one else inside police headquarters. To date the complaint has not been pursued.

All during the week Brooks had been subjected to continual harrassment. On Monday two policemen came to Brooks' house and attempted to question him. One of these men Brooks identified as the same officer who had attacked him.

Also apparently at police request Pvt. Brooks was paid several visits by representatives of the Marine Corps. In addition Brooks was called in by members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who wanted to question him but declined to do so when he insisted on having his lawyer present for the questioning.

On Friday evening, the night before Brooks' trial on the public intoxication charge, two police cars and a motor cycle came to his house. Police entered and told him to come to police headquarters with them. They said they had a warrant for his arrest. He insisted on seeing the warrant. They said they didn't have it with them. When he refused to go with them unless the warrant was produced, they eventually left. Questioning by the police after one is arraigned is a clear violation of constitutional rights.

Not the least part of the harrassment were public statements made by the mayor of our city essentially accusing Pvt. Brooks of lying. In a news release of Wednesday March 4th, Mayor Walsh characterized the charges against the police as being trumped up and as being complete fabrications. Mayor Walsh further implied that CORE and its attorney had conspired with both Brooks and Presley to invent their stories of police mistreatment, and that this was part of a deliberate attempt on the part of CORE nationally to "disgrace, degrade, and emasculate law enforcement agencies across the country." He further encouraged the Police Benevolent Association to consider initiating libel action against CORE and others who he claimed to be falsely accusing police officers of malpractice.

The trial on Saturday was as unbelievable as the events of the week preceding. Brooks' attorney was not permitted to admit any expert testimony on the extent or the nature of his injuries. Even the hospital records from Syracuse General where he was taken the night of the beating and those from a subsequent examination at Crouse-Irving Hospital the following day were not admitted in evidence.

The Prosecution called only two witnesses: the arresting officer and the ambulance attendant who testified that in their opinion Brooks was drunk. The prosecution produced no competent medical testimony nor did they produce blood tests to show excessive alcohol content in Brooks' blood. The D.A. vigorously resisted allowing introduction of any information indicating that Brooks had been injured, including testimony from Dr. Arthur Ecker who was called by the defense. Ecker is an experienced neuro-surgeon who would have testified that Brooks had a concussion which could have explained his behavior attested to by the ambulance driver and the policeman.

The defense called witnesses who had been with Brooks the entire day and evening prior to the incident who testified that all Brooks had to drink that day was a glass of beer in the afternoon and two shots of whiskey around 6:00 and further that Brooks was sober just prior to leaving the Intrigue Room at 11:00 in the evening in question. The policeman claimed to have found Brooks intoxicated at 11:15.

Mrs. Seidenberg was not permitted to call witnesses to testify regarding the unconstitutional questioning by police. Her motions to have the case dismissed on the grounds that his constitutional rights were violated were summarily denied.

The highly partisan audience was obviously convinced that not only was there reasonable doubt that Brooks was drunk but that the weight of evidence showed that he was not intoxicated and had not been drinking excessively on the day in question. The spectators in the crowded court room gasped in amazement when at the end of this four-hour trial, the judge, without a moment's hesitation, pronounced Pvt. Brooks guilty, gave him a 30 day suspended sentence and a $10.00 fine.

Mrs. Seidenberg immediately announced that she would appeal the decision. I might mention here that there have been nine cases (of which we know) of negroes who have been convicted in Syracuse courts and whose convictions were subsequently reversed by the Appellate Division in Rochester on the grounds that the decisions for conviction were either (1) against the weight of evidence, (2) that there were violations of the defendant's constitutional rights, or (3) that there were prejudicial and inflammatory statements regarding race and color made by the prosecution.

Two of these reversals involved young Ralph Dennis, who was charged with the purse-snatch in the celebrated case of Irma Snyder. Young Dennis was initially found guilty of probation violation for three days absence from school during a period wher records showed he had been at the dispensary for medical treatment and that he had been sent home from school by the principal, and told not to return until he had seen a doctor. The reversal on the main purse snatch charge was in part on the grounds of violations of Dennis' constitutional rights which you may recall included intensiv questioning of this 15 year old boy over a six-day period without permitting him to see either an attorney or any member of his family. During that period his home was ransacked by the police and literally turned upside down, and his mother, in addition to not being permitted to see her son, was never even given the courtesy of any direc information from the police or the district attorney's office. She first learned tha her son was charged with this crime when relatives heard the news on television.

We, the good law abiding citizens of Syracuse, allowed all these things to happe by refusing to place our faith and personal commitment in our democratic ideals. How many more Ralph Dennises must spend a year in jail needlessly before we become aroused

to the point of demanding that our public institutions adhere strictly to democratic principles. How many more negroes will be brutalized on the streets by those sworn to uphold the law before the citizens of our community institute effective procedures for checking on the operations of the police department?

CORE has for the moment called off demonstrations at police headquarters. We have done so because our immediate demand for a lineup of policemen is no longer necessary since Pvt. Brooks on the day of his trial saw and positively identified the policeman who attacked him. His attorney is not permitting him to formally complain to the police department since it is quite clear that the police department already knows who the man is and that it has little intention of taking any action against the man. Furthermore, it seems likely they would attempt to use the information in some way against Pvt. Brooks.

The next moves are to appeal from the city administration and the police department to the state, and federal levels, and to the citizens of the community. We are hopeful that the citizens of the community will want to solve these problems locally. But it is clear that effective remedies are not available within the established procedures of the city administration.

We have called for a citizens committee to look into the situation surrounding arrest and detention in Syracuse and to act as a Board to which any citizens can complain his treatment at the hands of police and be assured an impartial investigation. The Mayor has termed such a board as unwise and unnecessary. He says it would inhibit efficient law enforcement. The ACLU, local chapter has taken the lead in calling for such a Board. They point out that such police review boards have been established in Rochester and Philadelphia and seem to be working quite successfully in those cities. In those cities there is indication that malpractice on the part of the police has decreased as a result of the establishment of these review procedures, and the existence of these boards has in no way impaired the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Since in a democratic society good law enforcement depends upon a certain amount of respect on the part of the people for the law enforcement agencies, it follows that such boards in addition to protecting innocent citizens tend to increase the effectiveness of the police by engendering more respect and confidence in the police on the part of the community.

Even for those who believe charges of police brutality in Syracuse are ill-founded the existence of an impartial hearing agency in which the entire community including minority groups has confidence could very speedily clear the air of ill-conceived and unfounded charges. CORE welcomes the chance to have its charges reviewed by some impartial agencies. We believe we have no such agencies in Syracuse. The Mayor's Commission for Human Rights is certainly not a representative group and has acted from its very inception as a captive agency of the city administration.

The Bar Association, though ostensibly a private, independent group, has such strongly vested interests in the legal system status quo that it can hardly be thought of as an impartial third body.

The second important need in addition to a citizens committee which would act as a police review board is a better system to provide constitutionally guaranteed legal defense for indigent persons. The Bar Association's court-appointed lawyer system had clearly broken down not only in the Presley case but in at least four other cases that we know of. Not only is the system rather cumbersome and one in which an individual may not learn of his rights to a court-appointed lawyer, but the system of rotation that is used by the Bar Association is such that one may get a lawyer assigned to him who is not at all experienced or versed in criminal law.

A much more satisfactory solution is to institute some form of a public defender system. Under this system there would always be a public defender available in the court room to advise prisoners of their constitutional rights and to provide defendents with immediate legal counsel at a time of critical need.

We also feel that there is a need for general raises in the salary scales for policemen. That the compensation is inadequate is partially indicated by the fact that it is so difficult to attract young men of high standards to police careers. As a result of the paucity of applicants, the police force is undermanned. We would like to see the police force brought up to full strength, and we would like to see high standards of training, particularly in the area of human rights and civil liberties.

We urge you as individuals and as organizations to become fully informed on these matters and take positive action that we may have an effective police force and at the same time one which serves the ends of democracy and justice for all members of our community.

in the wind

Syracuse Chapter CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
609 E Adams St. Syracuse NY

Vol. 2 No. 3 April 1964

THE DEEP NORTH

The city administration became blindly rigid and defensive during CORE's protest against police brutality: 11 peaceful demonstrators who were acting within their constitutional rights of petition were arrested, the court set excessive, punitive bail for their release, and the Mayor made libelous attacks on CORE and the Negroes who had filed complaints against policemen. The Mayor through the two city newspapers began trying to equate demonstrations with "violence" and "lawlessness."

Eleven CORE members were arrested under a city ordinance passed just 2 days before the demonstrations began which says no person shall loiter in or obstruct passage in public buildings. The people arrested were in no way loitering (2 were messengers carrying letters to Chief Murphy) nor obstructing passage in police headquarters. The ordinance was clearly used to deprive citizens of the right to seek redress of grievances legally.

Seven who were arrested were assigned $1,000 bail for charges carrying maximum fines of $200. Four were assigned bail of $500 for a charge carrying a maximum fine of $50. Even in Mississippi civil rights defendents are rarely assigned bail of more than $25 or $50 on similar charges. These bails, requested by the D.A. and set by the city court, are clearly excessive and punitive in spite of the constitutional guarantees against excessive bail.

The Mayor has exposed his own strange and confused view of the civil rights movement. In public statements he has revered the heritage of the Jerry Rescue of 1851 in which Syracusans defied federal law to rescue a runaway slave. (Southerners, by the way, called this "violent and lawless.") He went further to endorse civil rights protests in the South today which involve arrests. But when confronted by a non-violent, legal civil rights demonstration in his city, he calls demonstrations "violent" and "lawless."

What the Mayor doesn't seem to understand is that the "laws" under which demonstrators are arrested in the South are the same laws under which demonstrators are arrested in Syracuse (trespass, disorderly conduct, and loitering), and for precisely the same reasons: to intimidate and deter citizens from exposing problems which people in power want to ignore. In the South trespass, disorderly conduct, and loitering are now used in place of segregation laws to preserve the status quo. In Syracuse these laws are being used to stifle protest.

As CORE protests in Syracuse bring racial problems here into sharper focus, we may expect the power structure to become more and more brutal and repressive in its responses to demonstrations and more flambouyant in announcing token gestures toward racial progress.

It is clear that more non-violent demonstrations will be necessary not only to expose fundamental problems in Syracuse but also to preserve the right of peaceful petition here. It is also clear that the more we expose the unwillingness of the power structure to solve problems, the more vigorously they will try to discredit and suppress protest.

WHEN IS "EQUAL" UNEQUAL?

Equal Justice Under Law. The "good" citizens of Syracuse assume that this constitutional guarantee is a fact in our city and county courts. But the 50 citizens who observed the trial and conviction of Pvt. Joseph Brooks on public intoxication (see story inside) have serious doubts. Atty. Seidenberg has announced that she will appeal Judge Mahley's decision. It is likely that Brooks' conviction will be overturned.

CORE's attention has been called to eight convictions of Negroes in Syracuse courts which have been overturned by the Appellate Division, State Supreme Court, Rochester, in the last four months. (And there are probably reversals we haven't heard about.) These reversals were made for the following reasons: (1) the convictions were against the weight of evidence, (2) the Negro defendants' rights had been violated during arrest and detention, and (3) prejudicial and inflammatory statements regarding race and color were made by the D.A.

Case of Ralph Dennis, Dec. '63 (15 yr. Negro)
Conviction of juvenile delinquency reversed:

--Police held Dennis for 7 days without allowing him to see lawyer, family or friend.

--Police obtained "confession" improperly and under duress.

--Defendant was held without hearing for almost 3 weeks.

--Court denied defense atty's motion for dispositional hearing.

Conviction of probation violation was reversed because judge's decision to convict was not supported by the facts.

Cases of Addison, Cunningham, Patterson (13 and 14 yr. Negro girls). Convictions of juvenile delinquency reversed and dismissed because:

--The preponderance of evidence did not support the decision to convict.

--The punishment imposed by the judge was too severe.

--"Confessions" were improperly obtained.

Cases of Burney, Walker, English (Negro adults)
Convictions on moral charges reversed on law and facts because:

--verdict of jury was against the weight of evidence.

--D.A. made prejudicial and inflammatory remarks regarding race and color during summation.

EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW, a panel discussion:
D.A. Moran
Police Chief Murphy
Paul Shanahan, Bar Assn.
ACLU
CORE
Monday, April 27th, at 8:00 p.m.
University Regent Theater
(sponsored by Onondaga County Bar Assn. and ACLU)

APOLOGIES: In Jan. IN THE WIND the Pomeroy Organization was said to be "headed by Donald T. Pomeroy, who is a member of the Mayor's Commission (on Human Rights)."
Mr. Pomeroy writes that he has no interest of any kind with that corporation. He is president of the Pomeroy Securities Corp., which deals in mortage financing and real estate consultations and appraisals.

Thirty-one men who have been held in Willow Street jail as a result of CORE demonstrations filed the following complaints about the routine treatment of prisoners at Willow St. to the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights.

1. No attempt is made to inform a prisoner of his rights. Most of the men we met did not know that they did not have to give, at any stage, information which would incriminate them, nor that they had the right not to sign any papers.

2. Prisoners are held for excessively long times while awaiting trial. Most of the men and boys we met had been in the jail for several weeks, in spite of the fact that Willow St. is supposed to be an over-night lockup only.

3. Sleeping provisions are inadequate. There are no blankets, mattresses, or springs. Although these conditions might be acceptable if men were required to withstand them only overnight, lengthy use of such facilities can only be damaging to the physical and mental health of the prisoners.

4. Prisoners are underfed. Every prisoner we met in jail was hungry.

5. No recreational or diversionary facilities are permitted. No books, writing materials, games, etc. are allowed.

6. Exercise opportunities are inadequate. The facilities for juveniles were particularly poor: no opportunities for fresh air or sunlight.

7. Toilet facilities are not only inadequate but unhealthy. On the juvenile side of the jail the same tub is used as toilet, wash basin, and drinking fountain. Bathing and shaving facilities are almost non-existent. Some men had not been given the opportunity to bathe for several weeks.

We think that these conditions are degrading and unhealthy. When a civilized community such as Syracuse permits such conditions to exist, the community itself is degraded and cheapened.

We would like to point out that the conditions in most prisons for convicted criminals are better than the conditions in the Willow St. jail, where everyone detained is innocent until proved guilty.

ACLU ASKS FOR POLICE REVIEW BOARD

The Syr. Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has asked Mayor Walsh, Police Chief Murphy, and the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights to establish a Police Review Board composed of representative citizens to hear complaints of police brutality, false arrest, or discrimination on the basis of race or religion.

The ACLU proposal lists 5 purposes of a Police Review Board: (1) to provide an independent, impartial, and non-partisan citizen's group, (2) to support the Police Chief in achieving and maintaining a professional, well-disciplined force, (3) to inhibit misconduct on the part of police, (4) to engender community respect and confidence in police, (5) to inhibit speculative and unfounded charges of police brutality.

An ACLU spokesman explained, "The existence of police malpractices is undeniable. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission in a 1962 report said: 'Police brutality in the U.S. today is a serious and continuing problem in many parts of the country.' Probably no city in any part of the country is immune, although the most obvious cases involving the use of fire hoses and electric cattle prods occur in the South."

The spokesman described a report on a middle-sized, midwestern police department (Am. J. of Sociology, July, 1963) which states "the most significant finding is that at least 37% of the men believed that it was legitimate to use violence to coerse respect." A further study of the same department found, as a result of a secret questionnaire administered to half the officers in the department, "that 77% of the men would perjure themselves rather than testify against their partners."

In several communities Police Review Boards have been established. Philadelphia has had a board since 1958 and some of its greatest support has come from police officials. T. J. Gibbons, Police Commissioner of Phila. in 1959, declared publicly at a court hearing that the Board has been of great assistance to him and to the police department.

Rochester, NY, instituted a Board last year. Those who opposed the Board feared that the number of complaints of police brutality would greatly increase and the effectiveness of police would be reduced. But it has been found that the number of reported cases of police brutality has been reduced. This reduction in reported cases is attributed to two possible causes: (1) actual reduction of police brutality, and (2) reduction of speculative and unfounded charges of abuse.

The CORE office needs:

typewriter
heater - for winter
fan - for summer
radio
ditto machine
mimeograph machine
chairs
desks

Call GR6-0770

I am interested in knowing more about the Syracuse civil rights movement. Therefore:
__put me on your mailing list
__send me IN THE WIND ($1 per yr)
__I enclose $__ to further the civil rights movement.

Name
Address

CLIP AND MAIL

THE BROOKS CASE: ANOTHER VIOLATION OF HUMAN DIGNITY

(The following is an excerpt from a tape-recording by G.A. Wiley, Community Relations Director of Syr. CORE, called "Syracuse CORE Report on Police Procedures" (Mar. 10, 1964). The complete report includes background of the protest, the Presley case, the Brooks case, and recommended remedies. Both the tape and a written transcript are available to interested groups or individuals from Byron Rushing, Exec. Secy., GR6-0770.)

It is ironic that on the same day that Syracuse CORE took to the streets to protest the handling of the Presley affair a second brutal beating of a Negro by a policeman occurred.

The weekend of Feb. 28th was the weekend of the Upstate CORE conference and on that occasion Mr. Bayard Rustin, a nationally prominent figure in the civil rights movement, led a march on city hall and police headquarters. At mid-afternoon the next day my wife received a phone call from the sister-in-law of Pvt. Joseph Brooks, a native of Syracuse who for the last four years had been in the Marines. She reported that on the previous evening Pvt. Brooks had been brutally attacked and beaten by a police officer.

She indicated that members of their family had been mistreated by the police before, and that they were now ready to stand up with CORE to try to see that these injustices not be allowed to continue in Syracuse. She also requested our assistance in securing legal counsel for Pvt. Brooks who was charged with public intoxication.

That afternoon Bruce Thomas, Chairman of CORE, and I called on the Brooks family. We found them to be a very stable, cohesive family with deep religious convictions. Pvt. Brooks, a quiet, handsome young man of 21, had never been arrested, had never been in trouble, and had an outstanding record in the Marines.

Brooks' left eye and nose were still swollen and he displayed a sizeable bump on the head. He calmly related having left the Intrigue Room late the evening before, having been stopped by a police officer on Erie Blvd. who struck him on the head with his club, dragged his half-conscious body into the back seat of his police cruiser and mercilessly pummeled him about the head and face with his fists. Brooks reports the policeman muttered things like, "I'll show you niggers you can't go around in your red cars beating up people on the streets. Now you're going to get some of your own medicine." After the beating Brooks was thrown from the car and left unconscious on the pavement.

He recollects being roused sometime later by a policeman and taken to Syr. Gen. Hosp. for treatment. He was then taken to police headquarters and booked for public intoxication.

He asked repeatedly to be permitted to make a phone call but was refused. It was after 10:00 the next morning when the jailers finally permitted him to call his family. His brother immediately came down and posted his bail. That afternoon he contacted CORE.

The next morning, Monday, March 2nd, he was arraigned on the public intoxication charge. Monday afternoon, Pvt. Brooks and Mrs. Seidenberg went to Police Chief Murphy's office to file a complaint against the policeman. Murphy refused to see them. Earlier Murphy had refused to make an appointment with them. Present in support of Brooks were members of his family and the same representatives from CORE, ACLU, and CCO who had appeared in behalf of Charles Presley. At 4;45 the Chief agreed to see us.

Since Brooks felt he could identify the policeman who assaulted him, we suggested to the Chief that if he were unable to produce the policeman by 4;00 p.m. Wed., the 4th, by his own investigations, we would insist upon a lineup of all policemen who were in the area at the time of the assault.

At the time of Brook's arraignment, Mrs. Seidenberg had lodged a charge that he was assaulted by a policeman and requested that the D.A. conduct an investigation and file charges against the officer involved. Asst. D.A. Namishia who was in court at the time seemed unwilling to accept this responsibility but agreed to take a statement from Pvt. Brooks after Judge Mahley strongly suggested that he do so.

The statement was eventually taken by Mr. Namishia under most unusual circumstances: Mr. Namishia insisted that the statement be given under oath, very unusual procedure for filing a complaint. The statement was made in Judge Mahley's chambers with intensive cross-examination by the D.A. over vigorous objections by Mrs. Seidenberg. She continually appealed to Judge Mahley for rulings on Mr. Namishia's tactics. The judge eventually became disturbed apparently by his precarious position in this quasi-legal proceeding and left the chambers before the equestioning was completed.

Wed. at 4:00 p.m., 48 hours after the complaint had been filed, there was no lineup, no report from Chief Murphy, and no indication of action by the D.A. CORE at this point renewed its direct action in Chief Murphy's office. At 5:00 five members of CORE were arrested in Chief Murphy's waiting room on charges of loitering in a public building and disorderly conduct. The loitering charge was made under a city ordinance passed just two days before, apparently in anticipation of sit-ins. These charges are quite similar to [redacted] police tactics used against demonstrators in the South. The worst was yet to come.

From various sources, it was learned on Wed. aft. that Chief Murphy was planning a lineup for Brooks on Thurs. at 4:00. The exact times varied; different police officers mentioned 3:30, 4:00, and "between 3:00 and 4:00". No direct formal communication either to Pvt. Brooks or Mrs. Seidenberg was made by the police department.

On Thurs. at about 3:40 p.m. Mrs. Seidenberg, Brooks and I arrived at Police Headquarters. Byron Rushing and several other members of CORE had been in headquarters since 2:40 p.m. and had gotten no information on the lineup when we arrived. While waiting outside Chief Murphy's office a passing officer casually mentioned to us that Chief Murphy was downstairs. Downstairs we encountered Murphy in the corridor, but he ignored us. About 4:00 we began to ask officers in the vicinity when the lineup would be held. We were told that the lineup had already been held, and since Brooks had not been there, he was out of luck. It was later announced that no further lineups were being scheduled because the Chief did not want to interrupt police routines.

We immediately went upstairs to see the Chief and found the hallway to his office now guarded by policemen. We were told we could not see Murphy without an appointment and that we could not have one that day. Three CORE members were arrested in the Chief's waiting room around 5:00 p.m.

Since Brooks was to come up for trial on Saturday, Mar. 7, and was scheduled to return to Quantico, Va., that same day, we vigorously pressed our demands for a lineup on Friday. At 9:00 a.m. Friday Susan Starzinski delivered a letter to Chief Murphy requesting that arrangements be made for a lineup that day. Her instructions were to wait for a response from Murphy. She was arrested in Murphy's waiting room about 10:00 a.m.

At 2:00 p.m. when Ken Baer arrived at police headquarters with a second letter the entire building was guarded by police, and admittance was being granted only to persons who could show that they were not CORE members. Ken was not admitted to police headquarters to deliver the letter; he was arrested on the steps outside the building.

Picketing began at 2:00 p.m. and by 4:00 a sizeable line was marching on the Clinton Square side of the station. During these demonstrations a CORE member was singled out from a number of people standing on the steps of the building and arrested.

Around 4:00 p.m. a public announcement was made by the police that Pvt. Brooks was being arrested and charged with perjury. The perjury charge apparently resulted from their claims that the statement made by Brooks under oath before Judge Mahley contained untruths. Pvt. Brooks came voluntarily to headquarters and was booked. Bond was immediately posted by Byron Rushing. No one but Brooks and Mrs. Seidenberg, however, were permitted into the building. Not even members of Brooks' family were permitted to go into headquarters with him.

That evening news reports said police had filed a complaint against Mrs. Seidenberg for posting the bail for her client Brooks. This action seems outrageous when the police themselves would permit no one else inside headquarters. To date the complaint has not been pursued.

All during the week Brooks had been subjected to continual harrassment. On Mon. two policemen came to Brooks' house and attempted to question him. One of these men Brooks identified as the same officer who had attacked him.

On Fri. p.m., the night before Brooks' trial on the public intoxication charge, two police cars and a motor cycle came to his home. Police entered and told him to come to headquarters with them. They said they had a warrant for his arrest. He insisted on seeing the warrant. They said they didn't have it with them. When he refused to go with them unless the warrant was produced, they eventually left.

Not the least part of the harrassment were public statements made by Mayor Walsh which accused Brooks of lying. In a news release on Mar. 4th, Mayor Walsh characterized the charges against the police as being trumped up and complete fabrications. Mayor Walsh further implied that CORE and its attorney had conspired with both Brooks and Presley in invent their stories of police mistreatment, and that this was part of a deliberate attempt on the part of CORE nationally to "disgrace, degrade, and emasculate law enforcement agencies across the country." He further encouraged the PBA to consider initiating libel action against CORE and others who he claimed were falsely accusing police officers of malpractice.

The trial on Saturday was as unbelievable as the events of the week preceding. The prosecution called only two witnesses: the arresting officer and the ambulance attendant who testified that in their opinion Brooks was drunk. The prosecution produced no competent medical testimony nor did they produce blood tests to show excessive alcohol content in Brooks' blood. The D.A. vigorously resisted allowing introduction of evidence which would show that Brooks had been injured; including testimony from Dr. Arthur Ecker who would have testified that Brooks had suffered a concussion which could have explained the behavior described by the prosecution witnesses.

The defense called witnesses who had been with Brooks the entire day and evening prior to the incident who testified that all Brooks had to drink that day was a glass of beer in the afternoon and about "two shots of whiskey" around 6:00 p.m. They testified that Brooks had not had anything to drink since 6:00 p.m. and that he was sober at 11:00 p.m. The policeman claimed to have found Brooks intoxicated at 11:15

The audience was obviously convinced that the weight of evidence showed that Brooks was not drunk. The spectators gasped in amazement when at the end of this four-hour trial Judge Mahley, without a moment's hesitation, pronounced Pvt. Brooks guilty. Mrs. Seidenberg announced that she would appeal the

CORE has called off demonstrations at police headquarters for the moment. We have done so because our immediate demand for a lineup of policemen is no longer necessary since Pvt. Brooks on the day of his trial saw and positively identified the policeman who attacked him. His attorney is not permitting him to formally complain to the police chief since it is quite clear that the police department already knows who the man is and that it has little intention of taking any action against the man. Furthermore, it seems likely they would attempt to use the information in some way against Brooks.

The next moves are to appeal from the city administration and the police department to the federal level and to the citizens of Syracuse. We are hopeful that the citizens of the community will want to solve these problems locally. But it is clear that effective remedies are not available within the established procedures of the city administration.

CORE
609 E. Adams St.
Syracuse, NY.

GR 6-0770

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
PERMIT NO. 3867

Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row

New York, NY 10038

MAY 1 1964

Syracuse CORE
609 East Adams Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dear Friend:

The civil rights movement in the City of Syracuse and across the nation is rapidly expanding. The techniques of non-violent protest and civil disobedience have attracted considerable notoriety, but they are only a part of the total effort to create equality of opportunity for all citizens.

Syracuse CORE, like all active civil rights organizations, needs financial assistance if it is to make a full-time contribution to the social, economic and moral advancement of our community. Ongoing activities such as those listed below have received scant attention in the local press, but they are both demanding and rewarding:

Housing: Locating housing code violations; pressing for integrated public housing; eliminating realtor discrimination.
Education: Formulating workable plans for school integration; arranging free weekly piano lessons for Negro children ages 8-11.
Employment: Matching Negroes seeking jobs with employers seeking help; pressing for the end of discriminatory apprenticeship programs.
Political action: Voter registration and citizenship education--primary projects for the summer months.
Public information: Speakers Bureau; occasional publications.

In order to sustain these programs, we must face a budget of approximately $600.00 per month. Subsistence salaries and volunteer work keep our expenses down, but we need your help if our work is to continue. Here is our basic monthly budget:

Staff:	Full-time executive secretary, @$25/week	$105
	Full-time program director, @ $25/week (to be hired as of June 1964)	105
	Part-time office secretary, @$10/week	45
	Transportation and expenses for staff	50
Office:	Rental and utilities in relocated office	$100
	Telephone	35
	Supplies (stamps, stationery, etc.)	100
Tax to National CORE		$ 60
	TOTAL	$600

This budget does not include the separately financed, CORE-sponsored Syracuse Civil Rights Legal Defense Fund and our monthly newsletter, "In the Wind."

Please help Syracuse CORE in its efforts to make our city a healthier community in every respect. We need your financial and/or personal assistance if we are to maintain the many programs which are so vitally needed. Please fill out the enclosed form and send it to Syracuse CORE as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Thomas

Bruce Thomas
Chairman, Syracuse CORE

BT:sm
enc.

in the wind

Syracuse Chapter CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
326 Tallman St. Syracuse, NY

Vol. 2 No. 4 August, 1964

2 FACES OF VIOLENCE - Both must be rejected!

"Violence" which we see as rioting in Harlem and Rochester is destructive, sometimes tragic. A riot is overt "violence" which can be photographed and easily described. Unfortunately, the less visible, more basic violence acted upon human individuals which sets the stage for riotous violence never makes the headlines.

Groups of Negroes in Syracuse, standing on street corners down Washington Street in the early morning hours the second night of rioting in Rochester, held the conversations which Rochester had made inevitable. They told of the subtle, pervasive violence continuously acted upon them by society, hoping that somehow the re-telling would provide a clue for adjustment, if not release.

The tone and interpretations of being cuffed by police, of being unable to find a decent home in a decent neighborhood, and of being unable to find a job, ranged from sportive to morbid. But the conversations all ended on the same note: a crushing sense of powerlessness and cynicism, and finally some talk on the feasibility of arming. There was no agitation, no provocations: just people trying to render tolerable, the intolerable circumstances forced upon them.

Earlier in the day Syracuse CORE had issued this statement:

"We deplore the violence in Harlem and Rochester, as well as in Mississippi.

"We feel that the responsibility for violent outbreaks must be shared by total communities and city administrations, as well as by those people who are directly participating, because of the communities' failure to develop and permit effective redress of real grievances.

"These outbreaks are the result of injustice too long ignored and attempts by community leaders to deny or rationalize away intolerable situations which do, in fact, exist.

"In particular, these cities and Syracuse have permitted and encouraged police activity presumably designed to 'protect' some segments of the community by brutalizing and denying the rights of Negroes.

"The proposed relocation of the Syracuse Greyhound bus terminal into a Negro residential neighborhood is a clear example of the insensitivity by city administrators to the welfare of Negroes and their families.

"Community resistance to the most limited school integration proposals demonstrates to Negroes that the community is very reluctant to give even a few children integrated education.

"Communities have accepted without apparent concern a situation that finds the unemployment among Negroes twice as high as among whites.

"The resistance to a Negro family moving into a white neighborhood forces Negroes to live in a small, overcrowded, dilapidated ghetto which breeds frustration and desperation.

"The hostility of communities toward social welfare programs which are capable of helping people find productive lives confirms the Negro's suspicion that society is more concerned with minor financial economies than with his welfare.

"The refusal of city administrations and the public to deal with non-violent civil rights groups who are working for solutions to basic social problems leaves a frightening vacuum which begs victimized people to find other means of expression."

The fact of riots in Harlem and Rochester has changed the tone of the problem in Syracuse. No longer can any Syracusan afford the luxury of petty disagreements over tactics or romantic tales of the "progress" in race relations.

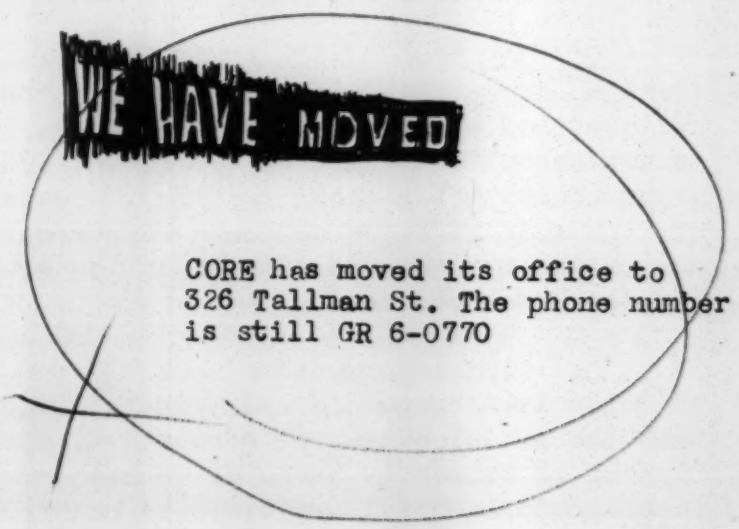
Over the past year, Syracuse CORE has been working on a detailed analysis of the basic problems affecting the Negro community. During August CORE will present Project 101, a study of social problems in Syracuse and a guide to democratic change, to the Syracuse community as a basis for discussion and action.

Project 101 (in ironic commemoration of the 101st anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation) describes problems in private, public, and low-income housing; employment; schools; administration of justice; social welfare; and politics and proposes concrete actions for private citizens, church groups, and government.

The issue for Syracuse is: Will the Syracuse community take effective steps now to correct the situation which breeds riots?

Herblock in The Washington Post.

Handwriting on the Wall



THE GREYHOUND STORY: VICTORY!

In early June the downtown Greyhound Bus Terminal, forced to move by urban renewal, decided to relocate at the Loblaw grocery site at 613 E. Adams St. Mayor Walsh pointed out that this was a temporary location—2 or 3 years--which was for the benefit of all Syracuse.

Syracuse might benefit: Greyhound would stay within the city limits and pay taxes. But a group of Negro mothers, the Citizens of Pioneer, who live directly across narrow E. Adams St. from the site said that it clearly would not benefit them. They objected to the bus station because:

—The increased traffic caused by 80 - 120 buses leaving the station daily, taxicabs, and passenger cars would create a traffic hazard for the 500 families (1,500 children) in the neighborhood.

—The station would attract undesirable persons creating an unfavorable atmosphere for nearby families. The station would contain the only bar in the neighborhood.

—The buses would add considerably to the noise and fumes in the area.

On June 11, Mayor Walsh replied to these objections: "Dear Resident," he said, "Please be assured that the city will do everything possible to minimize the time needed for this temporary relocation and to alleviate any inconveniences that might arise. To this end, Director of Syracuse Housing William L. McGarry has already announced an extensive program of exterior rehabilitation of Pioneer Homes including landscaping and plantings."

A fundamental issue was involved in the Greyhound terminal case: Why was this site promoted and defended by the city? It was convenient; it was well-suited for a terminal. There were, of course, other sites, and now it appears that one of them (the Midtown Car Center on Erie Blvd. E.) will become the new terminal.

The E. Adams site was offered by the city & was taken by Greyhound even though it was in a residential area—but a Negro residential area. It is very unlikely that the city would consider putting a bus terminal in a white neighborhood. Tradition is strong in Syracuse: when one element of the population must suffer, it is the Negro population.

Tradition was broken. COP was joined by ESCRU, CIC, IUE, NAACP, and Syracuse CORE. These groups began to picket and after a trip to the Regional Greyhound Office in Cleveland by representatives of these groups, the city announced that it was reconsidering.

The Loblaw site should never have been offered to Greyhound. It was offered, but "neighborhood opposition to the Adams St. site caused Greyhound to look elsewhere." (Syracuse Herald Journal, July 24).

Change was made because people organized effective protest. The Citizens of Pioneer will no longer allow the city to ignore their welfare. Those days are gone; the bus terminal will not be on East Adams Street.

Those days are gone. On July 30, 1964, the Greyhound Bus Corp. announced that the former Loblaw's site was no longer being considered for relocation of the bus terminal. The Syracuse community has won a victory.

The following recommendations for avoiding violence in Syracuse were proposed by CORE to City and County officials at a meeting called by CORE on July 28, 1964.

1. CORE recommends that city and county officials hold weekly Man-In-The Street meetings. CORE strongly recommends that such weekly meetings take place for the remainder of the summer near or in the Negro community. City and county officials should be available to discuss subjects relating specifically to the prevention of violence. Other specific subjects of concern to the Negro community should be open for discussion also. Such subjects are:

—The installation of lighting in the Pioneer Homes vicinity (once promised by city officials). The state of this project should be explained to eliminate misunderstanding and to undermine loss of confidence in the city's good faith.

—The fulfillment of the city's promise for scattered site public housing.

—The location of the Greyhound Bus Depot away from the Pioneer Homes area. (The city had proposed to locate the depot across the street from the Pioneer Homes residential area on Adams Street.)

—Installation of more recreational facilities in the Negro neighborhoods.

2. CORE recommends the appointment of a Human Relations Go-Between consultant, acceptable both to the Police Department and CORE, who will conduct effective communications between the Department and the Negro community. The goal of the consultant would be to prevent actively, as a public service, any incident or incidents which might lead to increased tension between law enforcement officers and law-abiding Negro citizens. He should specifically attempt to eliminate misunderstanding over the interpretation of such concepts as "disorderly conduct" and "public intoxication."

3. CORE recommends a Public Forum, to be conducted sometime before September, at which leading public and private officials cooperatively launch a program to attack the social causes of discontent, discrimination, and degradation. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Board of Education, representative industries, the Metropolitan Development Association, Syracuse University and other public and private agencies should be represented at this forum.

The following article is taken from the discussion of low-income housing in CORE's Project 101 (a study of social problems in Syracuse and a guide to democratic change) which will be presented to the Syracuse community soon. Project 101 contains a detailed analysis of the critical social problems effecting Syracuse Negroes. Copies will be available after mid-August from the CORE office.

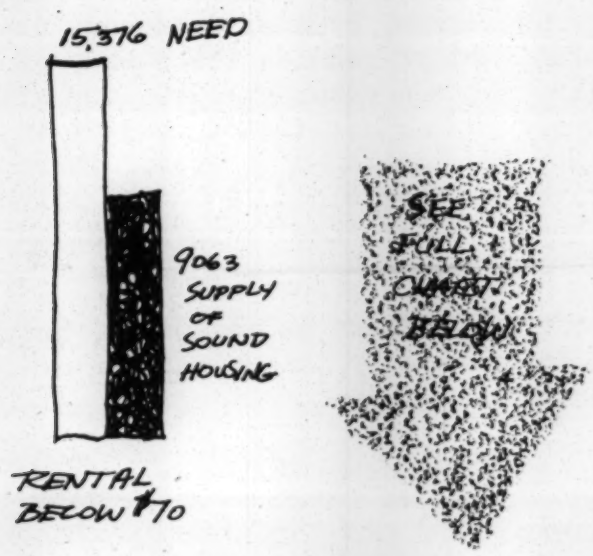
SOUND LOW RENT HOUSING · NOW !

Syracuse has a critical shortage of sound housing which people with low incomes can afford. The 1960 census sets the problem in sharp relief.

—Most low-income families are renters. In 1960 there were 15,376 families who earned $4,200 a year or less.

—The federal Housing & Home Finance Agency says that a family can normally afford to pay 20% of its income for shelter. That means that these families can afford to pay less than $70 per month gross rent.

—The total supply of housing in Syracuse which rents in this range is 9,063 units. Simple arithmetic reveals a shortage of 6,313 living units in sound condition below $70 a month.



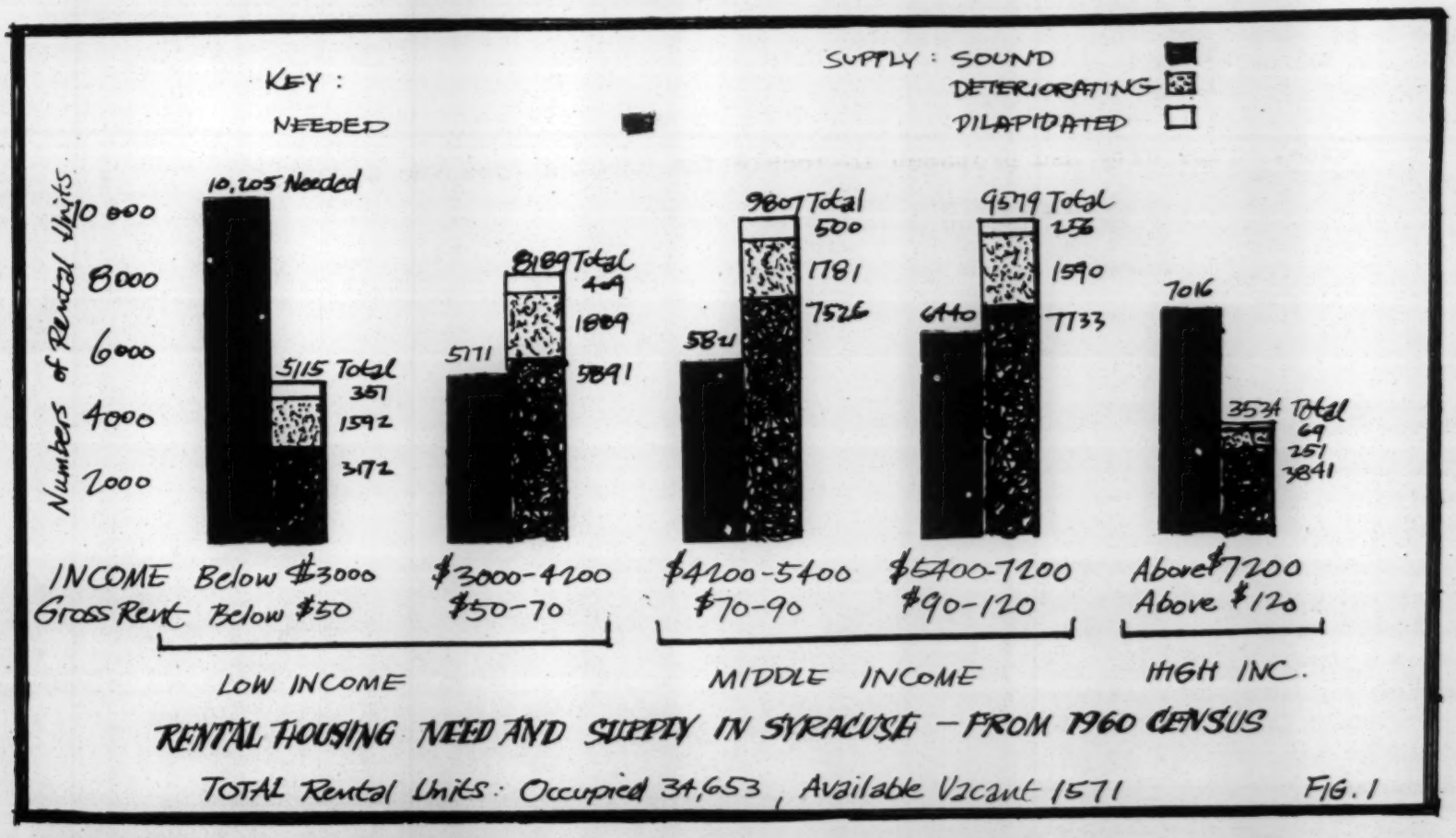
The shortages are even more alarming when broken down in greater detail. For example, the supply of sound housing from $50 - $70 a month roughly balances the need in that category. But the shortage in rental units with gross rent below $50 per month is 7,033 units.

These 7,033 families for whom no sound housing existed in 1960 were obviously living somewhere. Undoubtedly 1,592 of them were living in housing units renting below $50 a month which were "deteriorating," and another 351 were living in similar housing described as "dilapidated." The remainder were undoubtedly paying larger percentages of their income for rent than it is healthy for a family to pay. Substantial numbers of low-income families are now paying more than 35% of their gross income for rent. Under these circumstances other critical family needs must go unmet. In addition, it is clear that a family straining its income to provide a roof will not have money for proper maintenance of the housing.

It is also clear from examination of Figure 1 that since there are no substantial surpluses of sound housing even in the middle-income ranges, the low-income families will be paying more than they can afford for the surpluses characterized as "deteriorating" or "dilapidated."

It should be pointed out that what appears to be a shortage in high-income housing may be misleading because it is not necessary for people in high income brackets to pay 20% of their income to get suitable housing. For example, a family earning $20,000, 20% of which goes for housing, has over $300 a month to pay for rent. Many families who make $20,000 and more will not find it necessary to pay this amount for housing that suits their needs. It is likely that these high-income families are occupying the better housing in the middle-income range and that the poorer families are inheriting the sub-standard dwellings.

These and other data are shown in Figure 1.



RENTAL HOUSING NEED AND SUPPLY IN SYRACUSE — FROM 1960 CENSUS

TOTAL Rental Units: Occupied 34,653, Available Vacant 1571 FIG. 1

LOW-INCOME HOUSING AND RACE

The low-income housing shortage is felt most acutely by Negroes. The 1960 census shows that over half of the non-white families in Syracuse fall within our definition of "low-income families." On a percentage basis the problem affects the Negro population most seriously.

A more detailed analysis, breaking down the data by family size and space needs does not reveal a more favorable picture.

There are 2,600 families who can afford rents below $50 a month which require at least two-bedroom apartments. The total supply of two or more bedroom apartments in this price range is only 1,300. This includes, by the way, all available public housing and all substandard housing renting in this range.

BETTER OR WORSE IN 1964?

Four years have elapsed since the figures we've quoted were compiled. Has there been any change since 1960 which would indicate that the problem is less serious now? Unfortunately there are not reliable, detailed data to describe the situation now, but all the data that are available indicate that the situation has gotten worse.

—The 1963 "Workable Program for Community Improvement" by the Syracuse Department of Urban Renewal, shows no private production of low-cost rental housing and only 500 units of public housing constructed since 1960.

—No drastic improvement in the economy has occurred during this period to suggest substantially higher incomes for this group.

—The previous ten-year period showed a decided trend toward expansion of this low-income group, and there is no indication that this trend has been reversed.

—Over 2,000 units have been removed by three clearance projects: the near east side Urban Renewal project; the Upstate Medical Center project; and clearance for Highway 81. Complete data are not available on the rents of the units destroyed. Partial data on the near east side Urban Renewal area indicate that the majority of units destroyed were substandard and substantial numbers of them were low-rent. However, 500 to 1,000 units were in sound condition and at least 40 units were public housing.

IS BETTER CODE ENFORCEMENT THE ANSWER?

An obvious way to improve the housing situation is through better code enforcement. It should be clear, however, from the information presented that more units must be created, and code enforcement cannot create units.

It can at best recover some deteriorated units still in reparable condition. Even if all the substandard housing could be brought up to standards, Syracuse would still need many more units.

Further, we must realize that there are powerful forces militating against effective code enforcement: Slum housing is profitable and often owned by influential citizens. It is very difficult to police the many violations and the procedures of processing complaints are costly and cumbersome. When there is public pressure to enforce the housing codes, the city responds with a flurry of activity which brings about very few effective changes.

For example, in the mid-1950's the Bishop Foery Foundation initiated a program to secure better code enforcement. After much agitation and pressure the city embarked on a stepped-up code enforcement program. As a result there was a crack-down which condemned and closed several hundred very bad housing units. This kind of activity, of course, removes dangerous dwellings, but it also further reduces the number of available units. It was clear by 1960 long after the public pressure had dissipated, blight in the center city had continued to grow. There is qualitative evidence since 1960 that blight is growing worse rather than being contained by code enforcement.

Good code enforcement is essential, but it must be accompanied by the production of low-income housing.

"In the Wind" will appear in a 4 page edition bi-monthly from now on.

This will enable us not only to cover local issues, but to print articles which explore, in depth, basic social issues concerned with discrimination.

CORE

326 Tallman St.
Syracuse, N.Y.

GR 6-0770

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
PERMIT NO. 3867

[redacted]

Organization

SEP 8 1964

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, N.Y.

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir;

Please send Syracuse CORE 200 copies of "All About CORE" as soon as possible . Thank you.

Yours truly,

Edwin A. Day

Edwin A. Day
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

Sent 9/10

SEP 14

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
September 11, 1964

Mr. Jim Peck
CORElator Editor
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Peck:

Please send us 150 copies of the July-August CORElator and, if possible, put us on a mailing list or whatever to receive 150 copies of each issue. If there's any charge, we'll get around to paying you eventually.

Thanks.

Yours for freedom,

Sandy Myers

(Miss) Sandy Myers
for Syracuse CORE

sm/e

September 16, 1964

Miss Sandy Myers
400 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13210

Dear Sandy:

Since you are a member or worker for Syracuse CORE, you should be getting the CORELATOR from them. We do not send CORELATORS directly to chapter members, but send them to the chapter themselves.

I hope this answers your question.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka,
Organization Department

MS/mt

McCain?

SEP 14 1964

400 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13210
September 11, 1964

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Sirs:

Because I am a struggling, poverty-stricken college student who works for Syracuse CORE instead of getting a legitimate, high-paying job, I don't have any money to send you right now. I realize that due to circumstances beyond our control money is one of the prerequisites for getting on National CORE's mailing list.

However, I would appreciate it very much if you would put me on the COREIator mailing list, and on the mailing list to receive any other information of interest. I do see most of it when it comes into the office, but I would like to receive it myself.

Thanks very much.

Yours for freedom,

Sandy Myers

(Miss) Sandy Myers

September 22, 1964

Mr. Pennell
% Schenectady Chamber of Commers
101 State Street
Schenectady, New York

Dear Sir;

This is the second correspondence in which we are sending you, pertaining to the information you asked.

According to Dr. Fox of the Socialogy Department of Union College, State Employment Agency, and Carver Community Center there is approximately 1,000-1,200 persons making up the work force of the Negro. Presently employed is approximatley 700.

Enclosed you will find a list of people who have at one time or another applied for positions in downtown Schenectady. I remain,

Respectfully yours

John J. Carr, Jr.
Chairman

OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS
FROM CAPITAL DISTRICT CORE

1. Marriage License Applications and other city county and State applications.
   Note: We are inclined to feel that questions appearing as follows; (Color or Race) Is a great injustice to Minority Group members when these questions must be answered BLACK.

2. The Downtown Schenectady Merchant's Bureau.
   Note: We have received complaints from Mrs. Joan Lee 706 Strong Street City, Mrs. Marion Borland, 970 Strong Street City; were flatly rejected jobs in a number of places.
   Note: We are inclined to believe that the Downtown Merchants Bureau consciously or unconsciously are practicing discrimination in their recruting, hiring, upgrading, and promoting procedures. In a rambling survey in which our organization made (visual)in downtown Schenectady, we find that there are well over 300 retail businesses and approximately15-16 hundred employees. Of these employees, approximately 9-12 are of the minority race. To our knowledge there is only one minority group member working behind a counter the rest are trival jobs.

3. New York Bell Telephone Company.
   Note: We feel that there is discrimination that this above named Company is discriminating against Mrs. Marion Borland, 970 Strong Street City.

4. The Redevelopement Program and Housing.
   Complaint: Several people have applied for the vacant apt at 543 Paige Street in which an ad has been running since May 1964 and the ad is still running as of today. (Shirley's complaint) 1005 Strong street and 331 Summit Avenue.
   Also there are many, many complaints about the landlord's themselves not keeping up to standards with the laws of the Municipal Code and Health Department.
   The Redevelopement Program we feel is not up to par. They should add to their program a low income housing developement.

5. Juvienal Delinquency and Dropout Program
   Note: Made 3 proposals to the Comission.
   A. A STEP Program
   B. Schenectady Business Industrial Cordianating Council.
   C. Schenectady Youth Cordianating Council.

List of persons who have applied for jobs during the last six months.

Mrs. Joan H. Lee -20 706 Strong Street	Wallace's, Kresge
Mrs. Marion Borland -28 970 Strong Street	Carl's, Wallace's, Kresge, Big N
Miss Mary A. Lee -20 Miss Lula Mae McGraw -17 601 Hamilton Street	Woolworth's, Kresge
Mr. Eddy Russell -23 109 Prospect Street	Wallaces, Carl's Big N
Mr. Joseph Gordon -22 714 Hamilton Street	Wallaces, Carl's, Woolworth's
Mr. Waymon Lewis -20 23 Jay Street	Big N
Mr. Paul Fulton -18 Locust Avenue	Big N
Mrs. Alice Hilts -22 344 Summit Avenue	Carl's, Wallaces, Grant's
Miss Elaine M. Coleman -20 540 Summit Avenue	Grant's, Woolworth's
Miss Phyllis L. Perry - 20 511 Summit Avenue	Woolworth's, Carl's
Mrs. Joanne G. Carr 562 Summit Avenue	General Electriet Co.
Mr. John J. Carr Jr. -28 562 Summit Avenue	Wallace's, Carl's
Miss Marilyn Webb -16 131 Duane Avenue	Big N, Woolworth's, Grants, Kresge
Mr. Raymond Cheers -15 Mr. Garry Cheers -16 518 Paige Street	Van Curlers, Wallace's " " "
Mr. John Gallmon -17 562 Summit Avenue	St. Claire Hospital, Carl's
Mrs. Shirley Welcome -21 351 Schenectady Street	Carl's, Big N, Woolworth's

List of persons who have applied for jobs during the last six months.

Miss Gloria Stamper -20 28 N. Elm Street	Carl's, Wallace's, Big N
Mr. Maurice Sykes -20 28 Mynderse Street	Wallace's, Barrney's
Mr. Harold Huggins 1030 Winnie Rd.	Wallace's

I intentionaly left off six names. I must check father before submitting them.

But, however, I am sure that these names will keep your organization busy.

SEP 25 1964

SYRACUSE CORE 609 EAST ADAMS ST., SYRACUSE PHONE 476-0770

If YOU'RE INTERESTED IN BECOMING A MEMBER OF SYRACUSE CORE. . .

There are two kinds of membership:
Associate members pay at least $1.00 a year. They receive the Syracuse CORE newsletter and are put on a calling list for direct action projects and open meetings. They are expected to attend open meetings, participate in action projects, and perform administrative duties as requested by CORE officials. They are not allowed at active members meetings and have no vote.
Active members must attend two orientation meetings, which are held weekly. They must join an active committee (housing, employment, education, housing code enforcement, research, calling, membership, fund raising). After they are recommended by the membership committee they attend an active member's meeting and are voted on by the active membership. A two-thirds vote of the active membership present at the meeting is required.
Active members are expected to be active in the fullest sense of the word, attending active membership and committee meetings regularly, participating in action projects, performing administrative duties, and abiding by the CORE Constitution and Rules for Action at all times.
Active members receive the Syracuse CORE newsletter and may pick up copies of the National CORE newsletter at the CORE office.

CORE is an inter-racial group working to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. It is based on principles of non-violent direct action.

At one orientation meeting you'll learn about National CORE, the principles and techniques of non-violence, CORE's goals and how it attempts to achieve these goals. At the other meeting you'll learn about specific Syracuse problems, what Syracuse CORE is doing, and the structure of Syracuse CORE.

If you'd like more information before you attend the orientation meeting, call the CORE office, 476-0770, or stop at the office, 609 East Adams Street, or call Dave Drake, membership chairman, at 472-8450.

The next orientation meeting is_____at _____.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

I am interested in ____associate ____active membership.

If you are a student, what year? _____

Paid $_____ DATE_____

CONFIDENTIAL

SYRACUSE CORE
October 13, 14, 15, 1964

Syracuse CORE seems to be an excellent chapter both in terms of program and personnell. The chapter is well-integrated racially and seems relatively free of factionalism. Instead there is an active interchange of ideas among the executive committee and a fairly good relationship between the executive committee and the active membership.

The chapter has many impressive people in its membership:
Ed Day: Ed is the executive director of the chapter. He is white, lives upstairs in part of the chapter office with his wife, and works full-time for the chapter on a $25/week salary. His rapport with the Negro members of the group seems quite good, and he is a very fine administrator. He is very dedicated, having done most of the physical labor on the previously dilapidated building they now occupy.
George Wylie: George is the community relations director and in many ways is the backbone of the chapter. He is Negro, an assistant professor of Chemistry at Syracuse University, and the chapter's charismatic leader. He works very well in the white community, and is the chapter's representative in negotiations with city officials and company executives. At the time I left, George was contemplating taking a position with the National office, the news of which had had a strong demoralizing effect on the members of the executive committee. At the time, discussions were being held with Byron Rushing, formerly a leader of Syracuse CORE who is now working with the Boston chapter and has been offered its executive secretaryship. If Rushing can be persuaded to return to Syracuse this will have an excellent effect on the morale and operation of the chapter. (This is the opinion of the chapter executive committee.)
Bruce Thomas: Bruce is the chairman of the chapter and is lacking in some aspects of leadership. He is Negro and has good skills in working with the local Negro people. But he is at present involved in some personal problems which are hampering his effectiveness. At present, however, Bruce will run unopposed for re-election because in light of George Wylie's probably departure there is a great need for some continuity in the leadership group.

These three men work extremely well together because they all have different skills, are surprisingly frank with themselves and each other and have come to realize which of them is best in a given situation. This has produced some excellent direction in the chapter and a minimum of factionalism.

Fern Freel: Employment chairman, white, very militant and very effective. She was instrumental in reaching the agreement with the Hotel Syracuse on Negro employment and is presently working on a similar agreement with Niagra-Mohawk Airlines. Negotiations have been bogging down, however, and there seems to be the possibility of direct action on the part of the chapter if negotiations do fail.

Sue Tyler: Education chairman, white, excellent rapport with Negroes, has been doing much of the actual "grass-roots" work. Very militant but also very sensible.

Ken Schram: Ken is a graduate student in his early thirties, who has received three or four degrees. He is doing most of the work on an adult education program the chapter is planning. This program is extremely important to the chapter because it involves the attempts to acquire foundation grants of significant size. The chapter is maintaining an office at $200 a month, which includes two apartments upstairs. Part of the money from the grant will go towards maintaining the office, since that is where the classes will be held. If the funds are not raised and the grants fall through, the chapter will be in severe financial trouble.

Faith Seidenberg: Faith is a lawyer in Syracuse who has devoted a great portion of her practice to the local chapter, and has received very little financial compensation for it. She is very committed to the movement, but is very strong in her opinions of people. Thus she is very disheartened by George's possible departure because her relationship to the chapter is a very personal one, i.e. George and Ed. I got along with her quite well, and Ed told me later that I had passed her critical scrutiny to his surprise. The implications of this are that in the event of a major personnel change, namely Ed leaving the chapter also at some future time, her active participation with the chapter may be seriously curtailed. I suggested to Ed that attempts be made now to introduce some other members to her so that the eventual transition will be as painless as possible.

OVERALL EVALUATION:

This chapter seems to be quite sound, with possibilities of truly outstanding work. The philosophies of non-violence and planned well-thought-out attacks against the power structure are well accepted in theory and practice by the executive committee. Factionalism is surprisingly minimal and political sophistication is present to a high degree.

The projects the chapter is presently engaged in are: 1. The Brooks case- police brutality case involving a Negro marine home on leave. A summary of the case is enclosed. 2. Project 101. An attempt to get involved in urban problems by proposing specific suggestions for the myriad ills of Northern Negroes in the city, eg. housing, education, employment, etc. 3.Negotiations with Niagra-Mohawk over employment practices. (A copy of an agreement previously reached with the Hotel Syracuse which will serve as the model in the N-M negotiations is enclosed.) 4. Negotiations with several foundations for grants for a Negro adult education program. 5. Fund raising projects.

The problems of the chapter lie in two areas which seem to be common to almost all CORE chapters: making significant progress in developing "grass roots" contacts in the community, and translating the enthusiasm and perception of the executive committee into active participation and understanding of the general membership. Both of these areas need considerable work, but prospects of their success seem fairly good. Also, many of the potential problems discussed above, e.g. Bruce Thomas' personal problems which may force him to leave the chapter, George Wylie's possible departure, and the failure to secure funds from the foundations with whom they are negotiating, could produce a tremendous change in the successful functioning of the chapter.

Eric M. Mann
Field Secretary, N.E.

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Syracuse CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT October 13, 14, 15, 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no X. If yes, how soon should it be given_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated_____

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Negotiations with Niagara-Mohawk Airlines re; employment, a police brutality case, a regional project protesting lack of federal protection in Mississippi.

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? Definitely. The chairman of the chapter has come from the Negro community in Syracuse, and strong efforts are being made to increase this representation. yes_____ no_____. If yes, in what way-_____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X no_____ Explain_____
The chapter operates in cooperation with many civic groups but its contacts (over)

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____
Relations with National are quite good, legal aid is already being worked out with ~~Carl Rachlin~~.

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____ no X Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Eric M. Mann
Field Secretary, N.E.

10. with these groups are not a major part of its program.

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

SEP 25 1964

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, N. Y. 13202

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Syracuse chapter of CORE

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 326 Tallman Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Bruce Thomas, Chairman
Dave Drake, V.-Ch.
Jane Whitney - Sec.

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING First Wed. Third Thurs. each month 7:30-10:30 P.M.
EXECUTIVE MEETING Tuesdays between active's meetings ↑

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES X NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN See Attached List

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Housing Code Enforcement

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES X NO ___
No organized system

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? See Attached Sheet

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ___ NO X. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

Edwin A. Day
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

Sept 10/7

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA National pamplets - helpful

Need Fund raising help - e.g. "entertainers" which provide Local with a larger cut of the $

(We would be willing to have more Nat. CORE Fund raising programs if we got 50% of proceeds - we have financial problems severe too.)

DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES ____ NO ____

Not certain of your meaning - we have a voter registration committee

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ____ NO ____ Uncertain X please let us know more about what you mean.

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY? ?
YES X NO ____
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER Any time
- can always use additional advice

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES X NO ____
EXPLAIN HOW
Community Relations Director (George Wiley) is working (has helped organize) a group of predominately Negro Youth - group not working directly with CORE - is "serviced" by some of our members - e.g. Rudy Lombard

Use back if Necessary

Edwin A. Day
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

CONSTITUTION

SYRACUSE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (CORE).

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion, or national origin, stressing non-violent, direct action methods.

ARTICLE III. AFFILIATION

The Syracuse CORE is affiliated with the national Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and operates within its Constitution, Statement of Purpose, and Rules for Action.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

The membership shall consist of Active Members and Associate Members.

Eligible applicants shall be admitted to active membership by a two-thirds vote of the active members in good standing present at any regular meeting, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Membership, and upon payment of a fee of one dollar.

Active membership shall be open to persons who (1) are willing to commit themselves to the purposes and methods of CORE, (2) agree to abide by the Constitution and by-laws of this organization and the national Congress of Racial Equality, (3) agree to conduct themselves in accordance with the Rules of Action, (4) have served an active probationary period of at least two months, (5) have participated in at least one direct action project.

Associate membership is open to any person in sympathy with the objectives of CORE who lends support to CORE activities. Admission to associate membership shall be upon payment of a one dollar fee and must be renewed annually. Associate members may attend regular meetings and express their views but may not vote. Meetings closed to the public may be closed to associate members by two-thirds vote. Associate members may participate in action projects subject to the provisions of Article V.

Active or Associate membership may be revoked by a two-thirds vote of the active members in good standing present at any regular meeting, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee or any three active members, upon notice to all active members, and upon notice to the persons involved. Cause for such recommendation may be failure to fulfill membership standards of Article IV, or continued failure to participate in action projects.

ARTICLE V. VOTING RIGHTS

Voting rights are reserved for active members only, except that all persons who have been accepted as participants in direct action projects shall be entitled to vote on matters relating to such direct action project not involving policy.

The right to vote is personal. Its exercise may not be delegated.

ARTICLE VI. DUES AND FINANCES

Dues shall be in the amount pledged by each active or associate member.

The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of June and terminate on the following thirty-first of May.

An auditing committee of three active members in good standing, appointed by the chairman and approved by a vote of the active members, shall audit the books and financial records of the organization once annually within three months of the termination of the fiscal year. The treasurer shall not be eligible for appointment to the Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS

Officers shall be elected each year in October or as soon thereafter as possible.

The officers of this organization shall consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman who shall serve as membership director, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as shall from time to time be chosen and appointed.

Only active members in good standing shall be eligible for office.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings or, in his absence, the vice-chairman shall preside. The chairman shall have general charge of the affairs of the organization.

The secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of the proceedings of all general membership and executive committee meetings, and shall give notice of such meetings. The secretary shall have custody of records and papers of the organization between meetings.

The treasurer shall keep all financial records of the organization and shall be prepared to report on the financial status of the organization at each meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. MEETINGS

Regular membership meetings shall normally be scheduled and conducted at least once a month.

Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by the Executive Committee.

All meetings or any part thereof may be closed to the public by the Executive Committee, subject to review by the active membership upon condition that prior notice is given to the membership for all completely closed meetings.

One third of the active members in good standing present at any duly called or scheduled meeting shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum business may be conducted provided there are no objections to proceeding. Any actions taken are subject to review at the next meeting where a quorum is present.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEES

There shall be a Standing Committee on Membership consisting of the vice-chairman elected by the membership and not less than two active members in good standing appointed by the Chairman and ratified by the active membership.

The duties of the Standing Committee on Membership shall include recruiting, screening, and recommending applicants for admission to membership. The Standing Committee on Membership shall also have primary responsibility for proposals of and revocation of membership.

Other committees shall be appointed by the Chairman as warranted.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENT

Amendment of this Constitution shall be proposed by notice in writing to all active members.

Any proposed amendment becomes effective upon ratification at two consecutive meetings by a two-thirds vote of the active members in good standing present.

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
October 9, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

OCT 13 1964

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed is the latest Syracuse CORE active membership list. We now have 97 active members (and "active" is used loosely) but would appreciate your sending us 110 or 115 membership cards so we will have them for new members as they are voted into the organization.

- Sent 10-13-64 mcCain

Thank you.

Freedom,

Ed Day

Ed Day
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

ED:sm
enc.

SYRACUSE CORE ACTIVE MEMBERS
September, 1964

Bill & Julie Alexander	116 Haven Rd.		472-0726
Bobbi Amato	816 Park Street		HA2-1560
Ken Baer	164 Oakland St.		SU x2554
Harvey Baker	317 E. Raynor Ave.		
Sarah Bennett	211 N. Crouse Ave.		475-6552
David Borthwick	700 University Ave.		SU x2792
Barbara Bowen	101 Waldorf Pkwy, Dewitt		446-4643
Frank Britton	118 Weiser Court		475-6279
Roosevelt Buckhannon	1401 Madison St.		
Karen Carlson	100 Waverly Ave.		SU x2758
Nancy Carpenter	6 Onondaga Pl.		475-7571
Elaine Clyburn			
Joyce Cohen	416 Walnut Pl.		SU x2751
Robert Cohen	824 Livingston Ave.		472-2821
Ron Corwin	1600 E. Genesee St.		474-3467
James Daniels	119 Weiser Court		476-0189
Dan Davis	134 Winchell Rd.		478-7287
Ed & Roberta Day	328 Tallman St.		475-8052
Bertha Doyle	107 Burt St.		475-4243
Dave & Donna Drake	102 Peck Court		472-8450
Hank Dullea	1710 E. Genesee St.		478-6321
Malcolm Fields Jr.	1127 E. Genesee St.		478-1236
Dr. Byron Fox	132 Crestline Dr.		H03-0919
Fern & Terry Freel	153 Genesee Pk. Dr.		446-8845
Charlie Goldsmith	1036 Almond St.		476-4947
Lew Greenwald	214 Thurber St.		476-1867
Betty Haggstrom	712 Ackerman Ave		472-9356
Grace Harris	400 Comstock Ave.		SU x3415
Willie & Inez Heard	109 Tyler Court		
Klaus Heberle	1004 Lancaster Ave.		476-3662
Emo Henderson	120 Noble Ave.		463-8353
Frank Hillman	153 Holland St.		476-1937
Matt Howland	558½ Cedar St.	c/o	476-7887
James & Jane Hunt	109 Winchell Rd.		474-0487
Barbara Jackson	246 Buckingham Ave.		472-3050
Joyce Jones	106 Trinity Pl.		472-3756
FreddieMae Kirby	2517 E. Genesee St.		472-7931
Roger Knapp	103 Peck Court		472-5653
Paul Leonard	120 Palmer Ave.		475-1992
Bob Levin	1000 Irving Ave.		SU x2921
Sue Loewenstein	140 Winchell Rd.		479-5071
Rudy Lombard	1600 E. Genesee St.		474-3467
Bob Lubetsky	601 Comstock Ave.		SU x2034
Ev & Roseanne Makinen	518½ Columbus Ave.		472-8663
Jim McIntosh	120 Haven Rd.		472-1332
Dave & Liz Miller	2119 E. Fayette St.		472-9741
Danny Mitchell	824 Livingston Ave.		472-2821
Bob Myers	211 Comstock Ave.		472-6823
Sandy Myers	400 Comstock Ave.		SU x3403
Debbie Neimand	306 Shonnard		478-0340

Elizabeth Ann Page	508 Garfield Ave.	478-4270
John Patterson	211 Comstock Ave.	472-6823
Marvin Patterson	316 Pine St.	475-9218
Emery Pesko	1513 E. Genesee St.	472-8174
Pete & Pat Peterson	780 Westmoreland Ave.	474-4779
P. Clark Phillips	136 Winchell Rd.	472-3176
Clare Pineo	117 Iroquois Lane, L'pool	OL2-3355
Tony Rasemus	135 E. Brighton St.	475-4026
Jim Reilly	106 Marshall St.	SU x2776
Lillian Reiner	1009 Cumberland Ave.	472-2406
Nola Rhodes	Flint Hall, Mt. Olympus	SU x2260
Sue Rice	1034 Madison St.	478-3271
Norman Richards	447 Westcott St.	478-9405
Sandy Robinson	138 Haven Rd.	472-2468
Barbara Rumsey	1316 Westcott St.	474-4816
Marilyn Safir	501 Clarendon St.	472-6866
Kehn Schramm	158 Oakland St.	476-4861
Jack Scott	600 Walnut Ave.	475-3792
John Scott	413 S. Crouse Ave.	
Stan Skinner	405 Comstock Ave.	SU x2616
Myrtese Small	651 Madison St.	476-7512
Charles Sparks	1024 S. McBride St.	478-5359
Pat Steen	100 Kenyon Dr., Nedrow	H09-1316
Rick Sternberg	601 Comstock Ave.	
John & Jane Strong	114 Allis Court	446-6259
Bruce Thomas	1315 Madison St.	472-3792
Richard Trilling	705 Irving Ave.	474-5448
Sue Tyler	C 1-1 Slocum Heights	446-5172
Sue Urban	901 Madison St.	SU x3127
Nellie Wade	123 Fountain St.	472-4990
Linda Wheeler	901 Madison St.	SU x3127
Jane Whitney	512 S. Manlius St., Fayetteville	637-6364
George & Wretha Wiley	329 Westcott St.	472-0896
AnnaMae Williams	415 S. Crouse Ave.	476-7512
John & Pam Williams	108 Comstock Ave.	475-8568
LeRoy Wright	1127 E. Genesee St.	475-0279

OFFICERS -- SYRACUSE CORE

CHAIRMAN:	Charles Sparks 236 E. Colvin St. (13205)
VICE CHAIRMAN:	Bruce Thomas 206 Cherry St. (13210)
VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY RELATIONS:	Paul Leonard 120 Palmer Ave. (13204)
VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY SUPPORT:	Frank Britton 118 Weiser Court (13202)
VICE CHAIRMAN, POLITICAL AFFAIRS:	Sue Rice 1034 Madison St. (13210)
VICE CHAIRMAN, FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:	Clare Pineo 117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool
VICE CHAIRMAN, INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:	Pat Peterson 780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, EMPLOYMENT:	Fern Freel 153 Genesee Park Dr. (13224)
CHAIRMAN, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:	Pat Steen 100 Kenyon Dr., Nedrow
CHAIRMAN, EDUCATION:	Sue Tyler C1-1 Slocum Heights (13210)
CHAIRMAN, HOUSING:	E. Ann Page 508 Garfield Ave. (13205)
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HOUSING:	Inez Heard 109 Tyler Court (13202)
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC INFORMATION:	Pete Peterson 780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, MEMBERSHIP:	Emery Pesko 1513 E. Genesee St. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, POLICE PRACTICES:	John Williams 108 Comstock Ave. (13210) Charles Goldsmith 372 Oakwood Ave. (13202)
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:	John McDowell 326 Tallman St. (13202)
OFFICE SECRETARY:	Sandy Myers 400 Comstock Ave. (13210)
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Ken Baer 164 Oakland St. (13210)
LEGAL COUNSEL:	Faith Seidenberg 217-A State Tower Bldg.

SYRACUSE CORE ACTIVE MEMBERS
March 1965

Bill & Julie Alexander	116 Haven Rd. (13210)	472-0726
Bobbi Amato	218 Green St., #9 (13203)	472-1553
Jean Anderson	207 Stonecrest Dr., Dewitt(13214)	446-0629
Ken Baer	164 Oakland St. (13210)	476-8970
Harvey Baker	317 E. Raynor Ave. (13202)	
Carl Beal	309 Hampshire Dr., Dewitt (13214)	446-4219
Sarah Bennett	211 N. Crouse Ave. (13203)	472-3637
David Borthwick	700 University Ave. (13210)	SU x2792
Barbara Bowen	101 Waldorf Pkwy., Dewitt (13214)	446-4643
Frank Britton	118 Weiser Court (13202)	475-6279
Roosevelt Buckhannon	1401 Madison Ave. (13210)	
Chan Caldwell	740 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	446-8023
Karen Carlson	100 Waverly Ave. (13210)	SU x2758
Elaine Clyburn	630 W. Onondaga St. (13204)	478-1102
Joyce Cohen	416 Walnut Pl. (13210)	SU x2751
Robert Cohen	824 Livingston Ave. (13210)	472-2821
Ron Corwin	1600 E. Genesee St. (13210)	474-3467
Carol Cositore	720 E. Washington St. (13210)	c/o 475-9296
James Daniels	119 Weiser Court (13202)	c/o 475-6279
Dan Davis	134 Winchell Rd. (13210)	478-7287
Irwin Deutscher	721 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	472-2514;SU x3171
Bertha Doyle	107 Burt St. (13202)	475-4243
Dave & Donna Drake	102 Peck Court (13210)	472-8450
Malcolm Fields Jr.	1127 E. Genesee St. (13210)	478-1236
Bert Fowler	841 University Bldg. (13202)	422-5316;479-9216
Byron Fox	132 Cresline Dr. (13206)	H03-0919;SU x2279
Fern & Terry Freel	153 Genesee Park Dr. (13224)	446-8845;SU x3171
Charlie Goldsmith	372 Oakwood Ave. (13202)	476-4917
Lew Greenwald	214 Thurber St. (13210)	476-1867
Betty Haggstrom	712 Ackerman Ave. (13210)	472-9356
Grace Harris	400 Comstock Ave. (13210)	SU x3415
Rev. Tommy Harrison	416 Harvard Pl. (13210)	474-7764
Willie & Inez Heard	109 Tyler Ct. (13202)	472-7254
Klaus Heberle	1004 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	476-3662
Emo Henderson Jr.	120 Noble Ave. (13206)	463-8353
Frank Hillman	153 Holland St.. (13204)	476-1937
Matt Howland	256 Tremont St. (13202)	
James & Jane Hunt	109 Winchell Rd. (13210)	474-0487
David Hutchinson	211 Comstock Ave. (13210)	472-6823;SU x2554
Barbara Jackson	246 Buckingham Ave. (13210)	472-3050
Cedric Jones	111 Weiser Ct. (13202)	478-1488
Joyce Jones	106 Trinity Pl. (13210)	472-3756
FreddieMae Kirby	2517 E. Genesee St. (13224)	472-7931
Roger Knapp	103 Peck Ct. (13210)	472-5653
Judy Labow	123 Standart St. (13210)	478-5164
Artis Lee	301 E. Raynor Ave. (13202)	476-8873
Paul Leonard	120 Palmer Ave. (13204)	475-1992
Bob Levin	1000 Irving Ave. (13210)	SU x2921
Rudy Lombard	1600 E. Genesee St. (13210)	474-3467
Bob Lubetsky	601 Comstock Ave. (13210)	SU x2034
Ev & Roseann Makinen	518½ Columbus Ave. (13210)	472-8663
John McDowell	326 Tallman St. (13202)	476-0770

Jim McIntosh	120 Haven Rd. (13210)		472-1332
David & Liz Miller	2119 E. Fayette St. (13224)		472-9741
Danny Mitchell	115 Sims Rd. (13210)		474-0292
Sandy Myers	400 Comstock Ave. (13210)		472-9579;SU x3403
Murray & Sherry Naditch	910 Teall Ave. (13206)		474-6746
Debbie Neimand	309 Dawley Rd., Fayetteville		NE7-6117
Elizabeth Ann Page	508 Garfield Ave. (13205)		478-4270
John Patterson	125 Henry St. (13210)	c/o	472-1934
Marvin Patterson	316 Pine St. (13210)		475-9218
Emery Pesko	1513 E. Genesee St. (13210)		472-8174
Pete & Pat Peterson	780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)		474-4779
P. Clark Phillips	136 Winchell Rd. (13210)		472-3176
Clare Pineo	117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool(13215)		OL2-3355;422-0186
Willie Pride			
Tony Rasemus	135 E. Brighton St. (13210)		475-4026
Jim Reilly	7400 Buddey Rd., North Syracuse		GL8-5682
Lillian Reiner	1009 Cumberland Ave. (13210)		472-2406
Nola Rhodes	Flint Hall, Mt. Olympus (13210)		SU x2260
Sue Rice	1034 Madison St. (13210)		478-3271
Barbara Rumsey	1316 Westcott St. (13210)		474-4816
Marilyn Safir	501 Clarendon St. (13210)		472-6866
Kehn Schramm	158 Oakland St. (13210)		476-4861
John Scott	413 S. Crouse Ave. (13210)		
Stan Skinner	405 Comstock Ave. (13210)		SU x2616
Myrtese Small	651 Madison St. (13210)	c/o	476-7512
Charles Sparks	236 E. Colvin St. (13205)		478-5359
Pat Steen	100 Kenyon Dr., Nedrow (13209)		HO9-1316
Rick Sternberg	1301 E. Genesee St. (13210)		
John & Jane Strong	114 Allis Ct. (13210)		446-6259
Bob Tenney	841 University Bldg. (13202)		422-5316;479-9216
Bruce Thomas	206 Cherry St. (13210)		472-5719
Iola Thomas	1315 Madison St. (13210)		472-3792
Connie Timberlake	200 Onondaga Ave. (13207)		475-9544
Richard Trilling	705 Irving Ave. (13210)		474-5448
Sue Tyler	C 1-1 Slocum Heights (13210)		446-5172
Sue Urban	901 Madison St. (13210)		SU x3127
Nellie Wade	123 Fountain St. (13203)		472-4990
Linda Wheeler	901 Madison St. (13210)		SU x3127
Jane Whitney	512 S. Manlius St., Fayetteville		637-6364
Anna Mae Williams	415 S. Crouse Ave. (13210)		476-7512
John & Pam Williams	108 Comstock Ave. (13210)		475-8568
LeRoy Wright	1127 E. Genesee St. (13210)		475-0279

New List

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES CHAIRMEN
SYRACUSE CORE

Chairman---------Charles Sparks, 236 East Colvin St. Syracuse, N.Y.
Phone 478 = 5359

Executive Secretary----- John McDowell 326 Tallman St. Syracuse, N.Y.
Phone 478- 469 9082

Vice-Chairman----- Paul Leonard, 120 Palmer Ave, Syracuse 13204. 475-1990

Secretary------- Pat Petersen , 780 Westmoreland Ave, Syracuse 13210
Phone 474-4779

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Housing--------- Ann Page, 508 Garfield Ave Syracuse 13205.
Phone 478-4270.

Education ------- Sue Tyler, C1-1 Sleeum Heights, Syracuse 13210.
Phone 476- 5172

Employment------ Fern Freel, 153 Genesee Park Dr. Syracuse 13224
Phone 446-8845.

Political Affairs----- Sue Rice, 1034 Madison St. Syracuse 13210. 478-3271

Law Enforcement------- John Williams, 108 ComstockAve. Syracuse 13210
Co-Chairman Charles Goldsmith, 372 Oakwood Ave.
Phone 476- 4917.

[redacted]

Public Relations-----Pete Petersen , 780 Westmoreland Ave. Syracuse 13210
Phone 474-4779.

Financial---------- Clare Pinee, 117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool, N.Y. 13215
Phone OL 2-3355

Program --------- Dan Davis, 134 Winchell Road, Syracuse 13210.
Phone 478-7287

Community Support ------- Frank Britten, 118 Weiser Court .Syracuse 13202
Phone 475= 6279

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

OCT 2 2 1964

Dear Lou,

At the NAC retreat I mentioned the possibility of having the young female youth leader from the Bronx come up to Syracuse this coming Sunday. Can she make it? If so, can you make the necessary arrangements and call me? We can provide housing over nite.

Every other Sunday I meet with some 13 to 15 negro kids of high school age. At the moment they want to learn about what other youth in the movement are doing. These kids can reach 65 to a 100 other kids on a moments notice. I'm hoping that by the summer they will be ready to participate in any number of projects and will then be highly hip.

Herb Callander felt that the young lady from the Bronx would be ideal for a discussion with the Syracuse kids. These kids also want to visit groups and projects in the NYC area over Thanksgiving.

Thanks,
Rudy

P.S. Please reply soon.

LW 42

$17.40

5:00 P.M

11:30 P.M

3:00 P.M

9:25 P.M.

2 cwt

18
15
33

9.40 35

P.M

P.M.

in the wind

Syracuse Chapter CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
326 Tallman St., Syracuse, NY

Vol. 2 No. 4 December 1964

NIAGARA MOHAWK: The issue is tokenism!

In October, 1963, the Syracuse CORE employment Committee decided to pursue a broad attack on discrimination in employment. Researchers were sent to employers throughout the city. Niagara Mohawk, among the companies observed, was a particularly interesting case because it seemed to typify the "token" integration prevalent in the North.

An initial interview took place between a CORE representative and a representative of Niagara Mohawk's personnel department. CORE made no formal requests for changes at that time. but pointed out that six Negroes (.4%), which was the number employed at that time, out of a workforce of 1,500 seemed very low, and that perhaps the reason Niagara Mohawk felt they weren't discriminating was that they were "thinking good thoughts about the Negro."

On the basis of data gathered, it was decided that a workforce which was less than 1/2 of one percent Negro in a city where nearly 6% of the population is Negro showed evidence of tokenism. It was further decided that more serious discussions should be held with the head of personnel, Mr. Frank Osta, in order to point out the need for embarking upon a program to hire more Negroes. After CORE's Mr. Robert Myers had made four unsuccessful attempts to visit Mr. Osta (two of which had been confirmed appointments) it was thought that stronger action would be necessary. Research was undertaken and a regional conference of all Upstate CORE chapters discussed the pending project.

The case was taken up in earnest in late spring, 1964, and on July 1, 1964, Mr. Myers met with Mr. Osta. Here the emphasis was placed squarely on one item. After confirming that only .4% of the workforce was Negro, CORE stated that this figure was too low and that a program should be agreed upon which would raise the number of Negroes employed at Niagara Mohawk to a figure more nearly in line with the Negro population in Syracuse (6%).

Mr. Osta stated that he would be interested in further talks but that to publicize the undertaking of such a program would be an admission of discrimination in the past which he was anxious to avoid. After this meeting an initial report (Special Report #1)* on Niagara Mohawk was drawn up which stressed the following things:

1. Niagara Mohawk is a good place to work.
2. Niagara Mohawk as a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly, would be misusing the public trust if they continued to maintain token integration on their workforce.
3. Niagara Mohawk is supposedly a leader in civil rights among Syracuse industry. (Mr. Osta is a member of the Urban League Board of Directors and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Employment Opportunities) and therefore a good place to begin discussions on solving Syracuse's employment problems.

By mid-August the research task was in full swing. Since Mr. Osta was on the Urban League Board, it was considered essential to research what the Urban League planned to do, in order that CORE would not be working at cross-purposes with the Urban League. It was learned that CORE's intended goals, as set out in Project 101, would complement what the Urban League was likely to do. (Special Report #2)

A CORE representative was dispatched to the leaders of both labor unions concerned with Niagara Mohawk. He sought suggestions and offered assurance that no union-management agreements would be subverted, especially the post and bid system. Here also it was confirmed that there were only 6 Negroes out of 1,500 people working at Niagara Mohawk. (Special Report #3)

Get your equality seals for Christmas and year round!

Fill out order blank and mail with check or cash. Make checks payable to Syracuse CORE.
All orders will be filled by return mail

To Syracuse CORE PO Box 92 University Stat. Syracuse 13210

Number of sheets desired		
———	1-4	$1 per sheet
	5-9	75¢ " "
	10-24	60¢ " "
	25 +	50¢ " "

The Public Service Commission's structure and activities were examined. It was confirmed that a public utility operates on a cost-plus-profit pricing basis and therefore could, with its insulated profits, afford to lead industry in attempting to implement a non-discriminatory employment program. (Special Report #4)

The essence of a public utility was examined and this demonstrated that economic experts, as well as CORE researchers, had noted the obligation of a public utility to exercise social concern.

About this time CORE was planning to present Project 101, a study of social problems in Syracuse. Mr. Charles Sparks was to frame the employment section of this document and relate it to the situation at Niagara Mohawk. However, on August 13, just before the presentation, a very strange thing happened. Mr. Sparks received a phone call saying that Niagara Mohawk had agreed to hire twenty Negroes within the next year. This report was assessed as an act of good faith, and not only were references to Niagara Mohawk's tokenism dropped, but Mr. Sparks praised the twenty-man proposal as a forward step. The next day, however, when at least six Negroes attempted to make application for jobs, they were told that no such program existed. (Special Report #5) This strange sequence of events has not yet been explained.

As a result of this occurrence we called upon Niagara Mohawk to begin serious discussions regarding a program of integration. The central point of these discussions was, from CORE's point of view, how to bring Negro participation in Niagara Mohawk's workforce up to about 6% in three years. Their negotiator, Mr. Osta, dwelt at first on the fact that a continuation of past policies plus the use of the new Chamber of Commerce Employment Opportunities Committee, which he headed, would be sufficient to solve discrimination problems.

However, there seemed to be such a vast difference between what CORE considered "solving the problem" and what Niagara Mohawk had in mind that the last negotiation session dwelt almost exclusively on what would constitute a solution. Mr. Osta felt that no goals for Negro employment should be set at all, but merely that a pledge on their part not to discriminate would be sufficient. He pointed out that since CORE and Niagara Mohawk had been negotiating, two Negroes had been hired.

CORE recognized that hiring two Negroes was a step in the right direction, but that specific goals should be stated in order to prevent further tokenism and in order to allow Niagara Mohawk to measure its progress. CORE pointed out that an increase of two Negroes a year had no possibility of becoming an increase of eighty Negroes in three years, which is what CORE's program called for as fair and reasonable. (CORE's program is based on Niagara Mohawk's turnover rate which is normally about 75 persons per year or about 5%.)

Mr. Osta rejected this goal and showed no inclination to negotiate further.

CORE ELECTS OFFICERS

In Nov. Syr. CORE elected a new executive body. The new leadership team, headed by Charles Sparks and Bruce Thomas (called the "wit" and the "soul" of Syr. CORE) promises to be the strongest in the organization's history.

CHARLES SPARKS, 1024 S. McBride, was elected CHAIRMAN. Sparks, 31, who works at the V.A. hospital, has been a powerful voice on CORE's Employment Committee and is past President of the Dunbar Young Men's Club. He is married to the former Ella Irving (whom he credits as the encouragement and support for his fight for equality) and is the father of four children, Keith, Kennedy (named for the late Pres.), Kalvin and Bridgette Elaine.

BRUCE THOMAS, 1315 Madison, was elected 1st VICE CHAIRMAN. Thomas, former Chairman of Syr. CORE, is a shop steward at GE. He is married and the father of three children.

PAUL LEONARD, 120 Palmer Ave., was elected vice chairman for COMMUNITY RELATIONS. He is the former chairman of CORE's Code Enforcement Committee.

FRANK BRITTON, 118 Weiser Ct., was elected vice chairman for COMMUNITY SUPPORT.

MRS. PAT PETERSON, 780 Westmoreland, was named vice chairman for INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CLARE PINEO, 117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool was named vice chairman for FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MRS. SUE RICE, 1034 Madison, was named vice chairman for POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

EDWIN (PETE) PETERSON, 780 Westmoreland, was named DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INFORMATION.

New committee chairmen will be appointed by the new executive this month.

The negotiations apparently failed, not because of any disagreement regarding facts and figures, but because Mr. Osta questioned the basic validity of a clear program for integration of the work force. It is ironic that this is the case since CORE stressed its willingness to accept any program which showed some promise of achieving success. It seemed necessary to CORE that agreement be reached on what "success" would be. Mr. Osta refused to negotiate this point. How, CORE asked, is any employer going to solve the problem of racial imbalance in his workforce if he sets no goals to work toward? Since Niagara Mohawk will set no goals at all, CORE believes that Niagara Mohawk management wants to appear to be doing something about discrimination while actually maintaining a token number of Negroes on the workforce.

CORE remains willing to negotiate with Niagara Mohawk as long as both parties agree to mutually acceptable goals for the integration of Negroes into the workforce. Once this agreement is reached, agreement on the means of arriving at these goals cannot be far behind.

*Special Reports #1-5 are available at the CORE office.

PROJECT 101 : The new element.

CORE placed Project 101 (a study of social problems in Syracuse and a guide to democratic change) before the Syracuse conscience on August 13th. It happened in St. Paul's Episcopal Church parish house as 250 persons listened to protests against racial injustice and governmental messages of reassurance.

Five speakers from the "grass-roots" of the Syracuse Negro community framed their problems.

Anna Mae Williams said she was there because "we, the Negroes, pay more rent for worse houses than any people in Syracuse." She spoke with some authority: she lives in a three-room apartment with her ten-year-old daughter, for which she pays $85 a month (one of every three dollars of her income). She shares a bathroom with three families. Her landlord promised over a year ago to paint and repair her apartment; his promise remains unfulfilled. Anna Mae Williams thought it not unreasonable to expect something better of the world's most affluent society.

Paul Leonard, chairman of CORE's code enforcement committee, pointed out the contrast between public declarations of housing code progress and the facts of evasion and delay. Talk of a crackdown was essentially a smokescreen, he said. If there was a crackdown it was a "peculiar and selective" one. He told the familiar stories of complaints to officials--complaints followed by official promises, inaction, and indifference. He invited the audience to call him at the CORE office for a tour of substandard housing to verify the shameful conditions.

Inez Heard offered her experiences of eight years in the Pioneer Homes public housing development. She asked why the assignment procedure of the housing authority resulted in segregated projects, noting that she and her friends did not necessarily prefer that all their neighbors be Negroes. She asked for a tenants' council to make decisions effecting life in the projects and for improved services, including rat extermination. She described over-crowding in the project: a neighboring family of husband, wife, and ten children living in a small three-bedroom apartment.

For Nellie Wade the problem was cruelty to her children in school--the cruelty of teachers whose whose humanity ended at the color line.

Charles Sparks registered his disgust at the interminable frustration of being a Negro in the job market. "Sometimes I sit home and cry," he said, "because I see some of my so-called white friends--and I have a few--are doing so much better than I, and they are no more educated than I.....What can I say? What can I do?" But he had this to say to his oppressor: "I am getting sick of you people telling me 'you Negroes try to move too fast.' I have been slowed down for too many years..."

County Executive John Mulroy assured the meeting that "we of the county government are cognizant of the work that is being attempted here tonight." He cited "advances" made by city and county government departments and said again that he was "aware of the problems and intended to cooperate one hundred per cent."

Mayor William Walsh was not present; Acting Mayor Roy Simmons delivered the mayor's message. There would be no denial that a problem existed, he said. The difficulty was in being aware of social causes or origins, and in finding mutual solutions without disorder. There has been progress, he explained--such steps as the Code of Human Rights, the Madison Area Project, an accelerated program of housing code enforcement, and establishment of an Urban League chapter.

Meeting Chairman George Wiley acknowledged the foundation of achievement already established in Syracuse, but warned against the community tendency to use the past to evade present and future responsibility.

This was the atmosphere of Project 101's formal introduction to Syracuse. These were the cries against social indifference and inhumanity, the small voices refusing to be ignored by those areas of the community fortunate enough to be undistressed. And the proposals of Project 101 were answers to the challenge to "present something constructive." In forty pages CORE had defined the Syracuse problem, documented it, and offered comprehensive proposals for a solution.

Dr. George Wiley's introduction to the text included this capsule estimate of the extent and comparative cost of the program:

"The problems confronting Negroes are hopelessly interrelated. One cannot legitimately argue that 'the problem is economic' or 'the problem is education.' If our racial dilemmas are to be solved, there must be massive assault on these problems at all levels. The need for general community mobilization to attack these problems has never been more clear or more pressing...

"Although some of the proposals are bold, some expensive, and some require considerable adjustment by the whole community, they represent minimal steps for breaking the treadmill cycle in which the Negro in Syracuse is caught. They are quite inexpensive when measured against the ghastly alternatives of Harlem and Rochester..."

Over 1 of 19 Syracusans who provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and profits is a Negro.

Only 1 of 187 Syracusans employed by Niagara-Mohawk is a Negro!

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in its report to the President on summer riots in American cities, subsequently provided what can be considered a postscript to the introduction of Project 101. The FBI noted:

"It is an essential part of the background to recognize that many of these areas are characterized by miserable living conditions, houses that are badly maintained, many of them rat-infested and filthy. Drunkenness, narcotics peddling, prostitution, idleness, frustration, poverty and lack of opportunity are part of the atmosphere many people in these districts breathe...

The audience at the unveiling of Project 101 was a cross-section of Syracuse--church and civic leaders, officials, businessmen, educators, ordinary citizens. The problems described could not have been unfamiliar to anyone in the hall. (Is there anyone in Syracuse who has not known, or who has at least not been told, that the community owes interest on a mountain of unpaid social debts?)

The new element in the parish house was Project 101 itself. There might be shudders as Syracuse emerged from the warmth of platitudes into the chill of reality. But there was now a pattern. There was an outline to follow. From this point a new dialogue would have to begin. And only the most naive could believe that things would ever again be quite the same.

JAMES FARMER VISITS SYRACUSE

In an 8-hour visit which would have exhausted less energetic and dedicated men, James Farmer, National Director of CORE, got acquainted with the people and problems of Syracuse.

Farmer arrived in Syracuse at 3:30 p.m., Tuesday, Nov. 10. His first stop was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Heard, 109 Tyler Court, to meet with residents of Pioneer Homes. They discussed a proposal for getting a cooperative food store and laundry to serve the Pioneer Homes area. The possibility of organizing a credit union was also discussed.

Farmer then went to visit a "Ghetto Open House" at 107 Blaine Street, sponsored by the CORE Code enforcement committee under the direction of Mr. Paul Leonard. Farmer stated that slum conditions in Syracuse as typified by this house were among the worst he had seen in the state.

His next stop was at the home of Mrs. Anna Mae Williams, 415 S. Crouse, where Farmer met a group of parents whose children attend Washington Irving school.

By 5:30 p.m. Farmer was in the studios of WHEN Radio taping a 30-minute interview with the WHEN staff called "Meet Central New York" which will be broadcase in the near future.

Shortly after 6:00 Farmer met with the Educ. Committee of the Area Council of the State Commission for Human Rights which is promoting school integration in Syracuse.

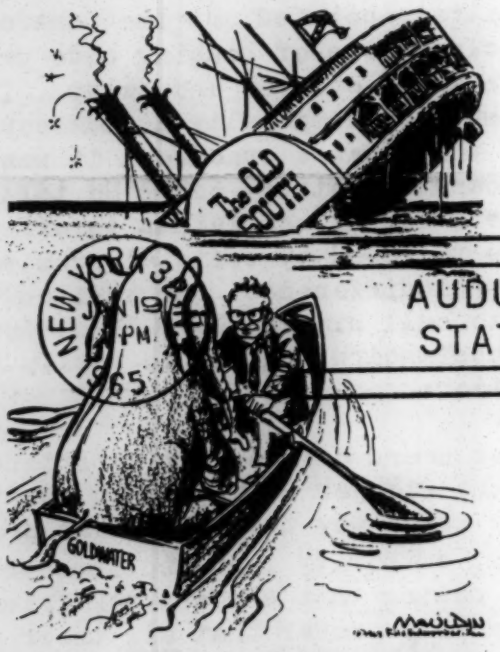
Farmer then went to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Irwin Deutscher, 721 Lancaster, where he was the guest of honor at a dinner introducing Syr. CORE's educational venture called the Center for Community Education. CCE is now offering courses in literacy, preparation for high school equivalency examinations, and Negro history.

At 8:30 p.m. Farmer addressed an overflow crowd at Grace Episcopal Church. He outlined the history and future direction of the civil rights movement. He described the history of CORE as the marriage between the "idealists" who organized CORE around the University of Chicago in 1940 and Negro militants who began asserting themselves after the war.

He pointed out that the future direction of the civil rights movement lay in developing political and economic "muscle." He praised Syracuse CORE's attack on "tokenism", Project 101, Center for Community Education, and political activity during the presidential campaign as creative steps in this direction.

Tired but enthusiastic, he wound up his Syracuse visit with a closed meeting of the active members of Syr. CORE, praising the group for its work.

In 8 hours Farmer demonstrated why CORE has become the leader in the attack on problems Negroes face everywhere.



Maulden in The Chicago Sun-Times

"We Can Get Aboard If We Hurry"

CORE
326 Tallman St.
Syracuse, N.Y.
GR 6-0770

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
PERMIT NO. 3867

Jim McCain
CORE
[illegible] Park Row
New York, NY 10038

MAR 1 8 1965

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
Phone 476-077[illegible]

Mr. Pete Peterson,
Director of public relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO ALL NEWS MEDIA (March 8, 1965)

CORE starts anti-tokenism demonstration at Niagara-Mohawk

Syracuse CORE's direct action today at Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation is the beginning of an extended program to dramatize the unfair hiring practices of the company in regard to Negroes. Since only eight of Niagara-Mohawk's 1500 employees are Negro, CORE maintains that this is an instance of tokenism in hiring, with only a few Negroes hired to avoid public criticism, while most Negroes are denied a fair share of the job market.

After months of negotiation and several meetings with Niagara-Mohawk, it became obvious that the company was not ready or willing to change its hiring policies, and had no intention of doing so.

Niagara-Mohawk's vice-president in charge of personnel, Mr. Frank Osta, is chairman of the Job Opportunities Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. This seems to CORE quite inconsistent: Mr. Osta, while doing nothing to rid Niagara-Mohawk of tokenism in employment, is supposed to make objective suggestions to other companies in the community on how to deal with their tokenism problems!

CORE believes that integration is the key to a healthy society. Niagara-Mohawk is a public utility, a monopoly supported by everyone in the community. It is incumbent upon Niagara-Mohawk, and all other businesses in Syracuse, to work for integration, and to end racial discrimination in their hiring policies.

-30-

March 12, 1965

Sandy Myers
Syracuse CORE
626 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Sandy Meyers:

I am sending you all the material you asked for in your letter of March 11, including the CORE-lator even though I dont understand why you haven't received them.

We send CORE-lators out in bulk directly to Chapter Chairmen, and yours were in turn sent to Charles Sparks. Please check with him and let me know if he received them.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

JAIL BEATING PROMPTS DEMAND
FOR CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 13--The merciless beating of Charles Presley by five policemen in the Willow Street jail on January 16th has prompted a demand for establishment of a Citizens Committee, which will not only investigate this particular incident but the rights of arrested prisoners in general.

The demand was voiced at a meeting of community groups initiated by Syracuse CORE and held at Grace Church. "The issue here is more than a single case of mistreatment on the part of the police," explained Byron Rushing, executive secretary of the local CORE group. "The overriding issue is the questionable nature of the city's polcies toward persons who are arrested and who ought to be considered innocent until proven guilty."

Police do not deny that the beating of Presley took place. The claim they simply were subduing the prisoner after he went beserk. This explanation seems hardly credible, the CORE group points out, in view of the fact that the police took time to remove all other prisoners to their cells before starting their attack on Presley.

###

org.

MAR 1 2 1965

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
March 11, 1965

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

To whichever department it might concern:

Please send us, if available, the following as soon as possible:

200 copies of the latest Corelator

100 copies "CORE Rules for Action"

100 copies "This is CORE"

50 copies "All About CORE"

100 copies "Where is Democracy?"

Sent 3/12

Thank you.

Yours for freedom,

Sandy Myers

Sandy Myers
Syracuse CORE

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
Phone 476-0770

John McDowell
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO ALL NEWS MEDIA (March 16, 1965)

Two civil rights demonstrators were arraigned this morning in Municipal Criminal Court and charged with disorderly conduct and illegal trespass. Their arrests stemmed from a sit-in at the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation yesterday. They, along with Syracuse CORE, were protesting tokenism and discrimination in Niagara-Mohawk's hiring policies. The purpose of CORE's direct action is to pressure Niagara-Mohawk into reopening meaningful negotiations in an attempt to remedy this discriminatory hiring.

Roger Knapp and Ronald Davidson, the defendents, stood mute as the charges were read. Davidson was given $500 bail for each charge, a total of $1,000. Knapp was released in his own recognizance for the disorderly conduct charge, and in the custody of his attorney, Mrs. Faith Seidenberg, on the illegal trespass charge.

Davidson has refused bail. Knapp chose to remain in jail, stating that he feels freer in jail than out.

"I don't want to live in this community until this community takes some responsibility in insuring fair hiring practices at Niagara-Mohawk and other companies in Syracuse," Knapp commented.

Several prisoners in Knapp's cell block wrote and signed the following petition:

"We, the undersigned prisoners of Onondaga County Jail, do hereby express our sympathy with the demonstrations for equal opportunity in employment at Niagara-Mohawk in Syracuse, and with the Negro and white Freedom Fighters in Selma, Alabama. We deplore the conditions which make these demonstrations necessary, and we pledge ourselves to a Fast for Freedom -- refusing at least one meal a day -- until action is taken to restore the rights of <u>all</u> Americans to fair employment, dignity, and justice.

-30-

Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
Phone 476-0770

John McDowell
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO ALL NEWS MEDIA (Noon, March 17)

Two CORE members were arrested today in the office of the president of Niagara-Mohawk, Mr. Machold, waiting to see Mr. Machold.

It was the intention of the two to wait in his office until this public utility and this community become aroused enough to review Niagara-Mohawk's hiring policy,

Syracuse CORE is asking that a group of civic leaders to review Niagara-Mohawk's hiring policy. We feel that the right to work in Syracuse is as important as the right to vote in Selma.

Demonstrations and the hunger strike will continue until this company and this community begin to exercise their social responsibility to all its citizens.

The two arrested today were Frank Britton, of 118 Weiser Court, and Carol Cositore, 1457 East Genesee Street.

-30-

SYRACUSE CORE

MAR 1 8 1965

326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York
15 March 1965

OK

Organization Department
National CORE
38 Park Road
New York, New York

Listed below are the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the current officers and chairmen who are standing members of the Executive Committee of Syracuse CORE:

Chairman	Charles Sparks	236 E. Colvin	478 5359
First V.C.	Bruce Thomas	206 Cherry	472 5719
Executive Secretary	John Mc Dowell	326 Tallman	476 0770
Committee Chairmen			
Employment	Fern Freel	153 Genesee Park Dr.	446 8845
Education	Sue Tyler	C-1 1 Slocum Ave.	446 5172
Housing	Ann Page	508 Garfield Ave.	478 4270
Public Information	Pete Peterson	780 Westmoreland	474 4779
V.C. Community Relations	Paul Leonard	120 Palmer Ave.	475 1992
V.C. Community Support	Frank Britton	118 Weiser Court	475 6279
V.C. Political Affairs	Sue Rice	1034 Madison	478 3271
V.C. Financial Affairs	Clare Pineo	117 Iroquois Lane Liverpool	OL2 3355
ExOfficio			
Legal Counsel	Faith Seidenberg	217 A State Tower Bldg.	471 8984
V.C. Internal Communications	Pat Peterson	780 Westmoreland	474 4779

1965

CORE RALLY

TO EXPLAIN PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION IN SYRACUSE-

AND WHAT CORE IS DOING TO SOLVE THEM.

7 P.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 15

TRUE VINE BAPTIST CHURCH

205 UNIVERSITY AVE.

SPONSORED BY SYRACUSE CORE

CALENDAR OF RECENT EVENTS--SPRING 1965

Mon. March 8	Daily demonstrations begin at Niagara Mohawk to inform the public of discriminatory hiring practices. Picketing outside the Erie Boulevard building.
Tues. March 9	Picketing outside the building.
Wed. March 10	Picketing outside continues.
Thurs. March 11	Demonstration moves into the Niagara Mohawk lobby.
Fri. March 12	Bill payers protest hiring policy by paying bills in pennies. Demonstrations inside building intensify as picketing continues within lobby and throughout the building to the fifth floor.
Mon. March 15	Niagara Mohawk locks its doors to the community. Picketing continues outside. Roger Knapp and Ronald Davidson are arrested sitting-in at the cashier's window.
Tues. March 16	Outside picketing continues. Charlie Goldsmith and Sue Tyler are arrested standing-in at Niagara Mohawk doorway. First Community Committee meeting; proposals submitted by Chamber of Commerce.
Wed. March 17	Outside picketing continues. Frank Britton and Carol Cositore are arrested sitting-in in Mr. Machold's office.
Thurs. March 18	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 19	Outside picketing continues. Dave Miller, Donna Drake, Pat Steen and Liz Miller are arrested as they sit-in inside Niagara Mohawk. David Hutchinson sits down in the Niagara Mohawk driveway and is arrested. Second Community Committee meeting held with representatives of Niagara Mohawk.
Mon. March 22	Outside picketing continues. Ministers returned from Selma joined with ministers unable to go to Selma to march with CORE for Freedom in Syracuse.
Tues. March 23	Outside picketing continues. NAACP supports CORE objectives.
Wed. March 24	Outside picketing continues.
Thurs. March 25	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 26	Outside picketing continues. Byron Fox letter printed in Post Standard (copies submitted to both papers on March 23).
Mon. March 29	Outside picketing continues.
Tues. March 30	Outside picketing continues. Syracuse Area Clergy present proposal to Mr. Osta.
Wed. March 31	Outside picketing continues. Third Community Committee meeting. Niagara Mohawk rejects all proposals.

Wed. March 31 (cont'd.)	CORE pickets all night at Mr. Machold's home.
Thurs. April 1	Outside picketing continues at Niagara Mohawk.
Fri. April 2	Outside picketing continues. Rev. Emory Proctor. CORE Chairman Charles Sparks and NAACP Chairman John Acosta request that Niagara Mohawk negotiate with community representatives. Date set for laying ground work for negotiations. (April 5)
Mon. April 5	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk refuses to make decision; Proctor and Sparks vigil inside while others vigil outside.
Tues. April 6	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk breaks secrecy, refuses to negotiate with CORE or community representatives.
Wed. April 7	Outside picketing continues. CORE has press conference. Nighttime picketing at Niagara Mohawk Executive Vice-President Watters' home. Pete Peterson is arrested sitting-in on doorstep.
Thurs. April 8	Ed Day, Paul Leonard, Bob Lubetsky, John McDowell and Bob Tenney are arrested in 8-a.m. stall-in-chain-in. Picketing continues. Professors Byron Fox and Irwin Deutscher, CORE Chairman Charles Sparks, and Eva Johnson are arrested standing in Niagara Mohawk driveway entrance.
Fri. April 9	Outside picketing continues. Telegram from Father Donald Bauer of Rome, New York, delivered to Ed Day at city jail. CORE asks Mayor to intercede in Niagara Mohawk dispute. Mayor asks for services of Mayors Commission on Human Rights.
Sat. April 10	Roger Knapp arrested at Grace Church. At his arraignment, Roger states that he will remain in jail and fast until Niagara Mohawk agrees to meaningful negotiations.
Palm Sunday	Public information handed out at community churches. Mass meeting at Grace Episcopal Church.
Mon. April 12	Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues.
Tues. April 13	Outside picketing continues. Catholic Interracial Council makes statement. Six ministers make reccomendations to Mayors Commission regarding negotiations. National CORE Director James Farmer comes to Syracuse on fact finding mission. Farmer participates in pray-in at city jail. Ministers begin vigil at jail for Roger Knapp.
Wed. April 14	Roman Catholic Bishop Foery makes statement. Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues. Ministers continue their vigil at the city jail.

1

Fri. April 16	Outside picketing continues. Rochester CORE joins demonstrations. Ministers vigil at jail continues.
Sat. April 17	Fifty Catholics (clergy and laymen) picket at Niagara Mohawk.
Easter Sunday	Prayers for success of negotiations in hundreds of community churches. Ministers vigil continued.
Mon. April 19	Negotiations begin. Roger Knapp comes out of jail. Ministers vigil terminates. Picketing continues outside Niagara Mohawk.
Tues. April 20	Second day of negotiations. Picketing continues.
Wed. April 21	Outside picketing continues. Public information meeting at CORE office.

MEMORANDUM

To: Joyce Ware

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

Syracuse CORE is involved with direct action against Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation. They have been picketing for about 10 days and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week there were two arrests each day as a result of sit-ins at the company. One of their fact sheets is attached. They are getting pretty badly blacked out in the local news media in Syracuse. They are hopeful that somebody might be able to come up to help activate some of the neighboring chapters to doing supporting action. Niagara-Mohawk does not service Rochester but has most of the rest of the upstate area including Schenectady, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Utica.

Ward

You are being provided with this information sheet because it is unlikely that local news media will report the following information. Niagara Mohawk is a substantial advertiser in both Syracuse newspapers and a major sponser of local TV and radio, including several local news programs.

SYRACUSE NIAGARA MOHAWK

WHERE YOUR MONEY SUPPORTS TOKENISM*

*TOKENISM -- the practice of hiring a few Negroes to avoid public criticism, while continuing to deny most Negroes a fair share of the job market.

OUT OF A TOTAL WORK FORCE OF 1,500 EMPLOYEES

NIAGARA MOHAWK EMPLOYS ONLY EIGHT (8) NEGROES

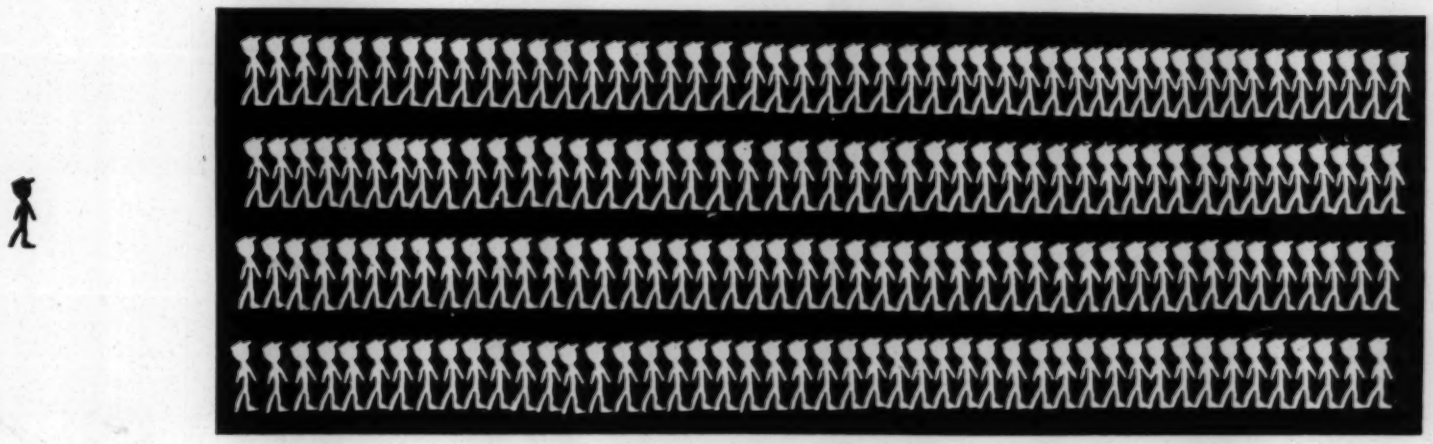
NIAGARA MOHAWK is a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly with publicly guaranteed profits.

All members of the Syracuse Community, including Negroes, have no choice but to purchase Niagara Mohawk's services. All members of our community help to provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and guaranteed profits.

BUT ALL MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH IS CREATED BY THEIR FORCED FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF NIAGARA MOHAWK

OVER ONE OUT OF 19 Syracusans who provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and profits is a Negro.

ONLY ONE OUT OF 187 Syracusans employed by Niagara Mohawk is a Negro.



After ten months of discussions, and two months of formal negotiations between Syracuse CORE and Niagara Mohawk, NIAGARA MOHAWK STILL REFUSES TO DEVELOP ANY EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR INCREASING NEGRO EMPLOYMENT BEYOND A TOKEN LEVEL, TO GIVE NEGROES A FAIR SHARE OF THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH THEIR MONEY HELPS CREATE.

Niagara Mohawk says: "We don't discriminate."
REPLY: Then why is it that Niagara Mohawk "happens" to employ only eight negroes out of 1,500 employees?
Niagara Mohawk says: "Negroes aren't qualified to work at Niagara Mohawk"
REPLY: Niagara Mohawk's job "qualifications" are inflated. Since when must a man have a high school diploma to operate a jack hammer or read numbers on a gas meter?
Niagara Mohawk says: "No Negroes apply?"
REPLY: Negroes looking for jobs believe Niagara Mohawk discriminates. Why apply for jobs "not open" to you? When it was mistakenly announced Niagara Mohawk would hire a substantial number of Negroes over the next year, at least six Negroes tried to make applications the very next day. They were told they need not apply.

Niagara Mohawk has a public responsibility to correct the inequity in their employment practices and grant Negroes their fair share of the jobs at Niagara Mohawk.

WHY LET NIAGARA MOHAWK SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR TOKENISM?

For further information, write or phone Syracuse CORE, 326 Tallman St., Syracuse, New York - GR6-0770

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

23 March 1965

TO: Joyce Ware, Northeast Regional Director

FR: Judy Howell, Youth Coordinator

RE: Field Report on Syracuse, Youth For Social Understanding

I arrived in Syracuse on February 20, 1965. I spent that Saturday getting a briefing on the Youth situation from Pete Peterson. Syracuse Youth For Social Understanding (YSU) is completely autonomous from any other organization. It's only connection with the CORE chapter is that George Wiley helped form it.

On Sunday I attended a chapter education committee meeting and the YSU meeting that evening I convinced the youth group that they should continue to use the CORE office for their meeting.

I remained in Syracuse for tow days making several contacts for further youth organization because YSU only wants to deal with being an interracial social club.

EVALUATION

There is a great need for an active youth group, other than YSU, in Syracuse and I have found it necessary to put the area on a priority list for organization.

JH/dc

23 March 1965

TO: Joyce Ware, Northeast Regional Director

FR: Judy Howell, Youth Coordinator

RE: Field Report on Syracuse, Youth For Social Understanding

I arrived in Syracuse on February 20, 1965. I spent that Saturday getting a briefing on the Youth situation from Pete Peterson. Syracuse Youth For Social Understanding (YSU) is completely autonomous from any other organization. It's only connection with the CORE chapter is that George Wiley helped form it.

On Sunday I attended a chapter education committee meeting and the YSU meeting that evening I convinced the youth group that they should continue to use the CORE office for their meeting.

I remained in Syracuse for tow days making several contacts for further youth organization because YSU only wants to deal with being an interracial social club.

EVALUATION

There is a great need for an active youhh group, other than YSU, in Syracuse and I have found it necessary to put the area on a priority list for organization.

23 March 1965

JH/dc

July 19, 1965

Dear Fran --

I don't know whether anybody from Syracuse CORE sent you the contact information you asked for, although I relayed your request to the variously constituted information types. If not, here it is.

The address of the office is 326 Tallman Street, Syracuse, N.Y. (13202). The phone, now a pay phone, is 478-9082 (area code 315). We no longer have an executive secretary, although your records may show one.

Chapter Chairman: Charles Sparks, 236 Colvin St., (13205)
phone: 478-5359

* 1st Vice Chairman: Elizabeth Ann Page, 508 Garfield Ave. (13205)
phone: 478-4270

V.C. Community Support: Frank Britton, 118 Weiser Court (13202)
phone: 475-6279

V.C. Financial Affairs: Clare Pineo, 117 Iriquois Lane, Liverpool
phone: OL 2-3355

* V.C. Internal Communication: Pat Peterson, 780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)
phone: 474-4779

* V.C. Political Affairs: Sue Rice, 1034 Madison St., (13210)
phone: 478-3271

Program Committee Chairman: Dan Davis, 134 Winchell Road (13210)

Employment " " : Fern Freel, 153 Genesee Park Drive (13224)

Education " " : Sue Tyler, Apt. 6 1-1 Slocum Hts. (13210)

Housing " " : Eliz. Ann Page, 508 Garfield Ave. (13205)

Public Information (Publicity): Pete Peterson, 780 Westmoreland Ave.
Clark Phillips, 136 Winchell Road

(* These are the most logical choices for contact people, and the ones on the National contact list as of this week.)

Hope this helps --

Sue

Sue Rice

MEMORANDUM

To: Joyce Ware

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

While talking to the chairman of Baltimore CORE about sending some troops to Washington for the march on Sunday, he said he did not know when he would next see Eric Mann in Baltimore. Just to avoid hang-ups, would you or Eric drop this guy a note and give him a tentative schedule of when they can expect to see Eric in Baltimore in the ensuing weeks?

cc: Eric Mann

1965

The enclosed facts show beyond a doubt that this power giant is in an immoral position. Small as the number of Negroes is, Vice President Frank Osta has publicly stated that Niagara Mohawk hires more Negroes than Jews.

Responsible people in the community must rally to the fight to rid Syracuse of the evils of tokenism. Marching on the picket line drives home the point.

However, strong financial support is absolutely essential in the struggle with this power monopoly. We must have money to fight for Freedom.

We must not forget that though we are winning the battle, Niagara Mohawk is only the first of the big industries in Syracuse that must be confronted on this pressing moral issue.

We urgently need your dollars to activate Niagara Mohawk to expand employment opportunities and implement educational programs that will make it a leader in the community. Will You help us?

Make checks payable to:

Syracuse CORE

326 Tallman Street

Syracuse, New York

476-4058

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT * NIAGARA MOHAWK

Happenings to April, 1965

In October 1963, one and one half years ago, the Syracuse CORE Employment Committee decided to pursue a broad attack on discrimination in employment. Researchers were sent to employers throughout the city. Niagara Mohawk, among the companies interviewed, was a particularly interesting case because it seemed to typify the "token" integration so prevalent in the North.

The initial interview took place between CORE's Mr. Myers and Niagara Mohawk's Personnel representative, Mr. Sodja. CORE made no formal requests for changes at that time, but Mr. Myers pointed out that six Negroes (.4%) out of a work force of 1500 seemed very low, and that perhaps the reason Niagara Mohawk felt they weren't discriminating was that they were "thinking good thoughts about the Negro."

On the basis of data gathered, it was decided that a workforce which was only .4% Negro in a city where nearly 6% of the population is Negro showed evidence of "tokenism". It was further decided that more serious discussions should be held with the head of personnel , Mr. Osta, in order to point out the need for embarking upon a program to hire more Negroes. After Mr. Myers had made four unsuccessful attempts to visit Mr. Osta, two of which had been confirmed appointments, it was thought that stronger action would be necessary. Research was undertaken and a regional conference of all upstate CORE chapters discussed the pending project.

The case was taken up in earnest in the late Spring, 1964, and on July 1, 1964,Mr. Myers met with Mr. Osta. Here the emphasis was placed squarely on one item. After confirming that only .4% of tha workforce was Negro, the CORE spokesman stated that this figure was too low and that a program should be agreed upon which would raise the number of Negroes employed at Niagara Mohawk to a figure more nearly in line with the Negro population in Syracuse (6%).

Mr. Osta stated that he would be interested in further talks, but that to publicize the undertaking of such a program would be an admission of discrimination in the past which he was anxious to avoid. After this meeting an initial report on Niagara Mohawk was drawn up which stressed the following things :

1. that Niagara Mohawk was a good place to work.

2. that Niagara Mohawk as a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly would be misusing the public trust if they continued to maintain token integration on their workforce.

3. that Niagara Mohawk was supposedly a leader in Syracuse industry in the field of civil rihgts. (Mr. Osta is a member of the Urban League's Board of Directors andis Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities) and therefore a good place to begin discussions on solving Syracuse's employment problems.

The research task was, by mid-August, in full swing. Since Mr. Osta is on the Urban League Board, it was considered essential to research what the Urban League planned to do, in order that CORE would not be working at cross-purposes with the Urban League. It was learned that CORE's intended goals , as set out in Project 101, would complement what Urban League was Likely to do.

A CORE representative was dispatched to the leaders of both labor unions concerned with Niagara Mohawk. He sought suggestions and offered assurance that no union-management agreements would be subverted, especially the post and bid system. Here also, the 6 in 1500 figure was confirmed.

The Public Service Commission's structure and activities were examined. It was confirmed that a Public Utility operates on a cost-plus-profit pricing basis and therefore could, with its insulated profits, afford to lead industry in attempting to implement a non-discriminatory employment program.

The essence of a public utility was examined and this demonstrated that economic experts , not just CORE reaearchers, had noted the obligation of a public utility to exercise social concern.

The next move by CORE was planned to coincide with the presentation of Project 101. Mr. Charles Sparks was to present the employment section of the document and relate it to the situation at Niagara Mohawk. However, on August 13, just before the presentation, a very strange thing happened, Mr. Sparks received a phone call saying that Niagara Mohawk had agreed to hire twenty Negroes within the next year. This report was assessed as an act of good faith, and not only was all reference to Niagara Mohawk's tokenism dropped, but Mr. Sparks praised the twenty-man proposal as a forward step. The next day, however, when at least six Negroes attempted to make applications for jobs, they were told that no such program existed. This strange sequence of events has not yet been explained.

As a result of this occurrence we called upon Niagara Mohawk to begin serious discussions regarding a program of integration. The central point of these discussions was, from our point of view, how to bring Negro participation in Niagara Mohawk's workforce up to about 6% in three years. Their negotiator, Mr. Osta, dwelt at first on the fact that a continuation of past policies plus the use of the new Chamber of Commerce Employment Opportunities Committee, which he headed, would be sufficient to solve discrimination problems. However, there seemed to be such a vast difference between what CORE considered "solving the problem" and what Niagara Mohawk had in mind that the last negotiation session focused almost exclusively on what would constitute a solution. Mr. Osta felt thatno goals for Negro employment should be set at all, but merely that a pledge on their part not to discriminate wuuld be sufficient. He pointed out that since CORE and Niagara Mohawk had been negotiating, two Negroes had been hired.

While we recognized that hiring two Negroes was a step in the right direction, we stated that we felt that specific goals should be stated to prevent tokenism and in order to allow Niagara Mohawk to measure its progress. CORE pointed out that an increase of two Negroes in one year had no possibility of becoming eighty Negroes in three years, which is what CORE's program called for as fair and reasonable.

(The three year period seemed reasonable in view of Niagara Mohawk's job turnover rate. They stated that their turnover rate is normally about 5% or 75 persons per year.)

Mr. Osta rejected this goal and showed no inclination to negotiate further. These negotiations apparently failed, not because of any disagreement regarding facts and figures, but because Mr. Osta questioned the basic validity of a clear program for integration of the workforce. It is ironic that this is the case since CORE stressed its own willingness to accept any program which showed some promise of achieving success. It seemed necessary to CORE that agreement be reached on what "success" would be. Mr. Osta refused to negotiate this point. How, CORE asked, is any employer going to solve the problem of social imbalance in his workforce if he sets no goals to work toward? Since Niagara Mohawk would set no goals at all, CORE believes that Niagara Mohawk management wants to appear to be doing something about discrimination while still maintaining only a token number of Negroes on the workforce.

The Saturday following the failure of these negotiations, CORE undertook a large public-information campaign. Information sheets were distributed to customers of stores throught the Syracuse area. This was the first of many attempts by Syracuse CORE to bring the facts of Niagara Mohawk's hiring policy to public attention.

On November 13, 1964, CORE picketed Niagara Mohawk's much-lauded participation in the World Public Relations Congress in Montreal, Canada, in order to bring the truth about the company's irresponsible and immoral public conduct to the attention of responsible members of the business community.

Later in November, the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce Job Opportunities Committee met at the Hotel Syracuse. This committee has openly supported a policy of preferential treatment in the hiring of Negroes. The chairman ofthis committee is Niagara Mohawk's Vice-President Mr. Frank Osta, whose firm is guilty of flagrant tokenism and gradualism. Attempting to develop public awareness of the hypocrisy of Niagara Mohawk's stance, CORE demonstrated outside the hotel.

Niagara Mohawk is also represented on the Board of Directors of the Urban League by Mr. Osta. An organizational meeting of the Urban League was held at the Hotel Syracuse in December. CORE again demonstrated and distributed information sheets, attempting to expose the same hypocritical position of Niagara Mohawk.

On January 19, 1965, the Atomic Energy Commission held a public hearing in Oswego, New York, on Niagara Mohawk's application for permission to build an atomic power plant. Thirty members of Syracuse CORE, joined by Oswego citizens, picketed peacefully in an attempt to make the issues known to the public. Other CORE representatives addressed the hearing, stressing Niagara Mohawk's failure to fulfill its community obligations because of its adherence to a hiring policy which perpetuates social and ecomomic disadvantage for a part of the community.

On March 8, 1965, CORE initiated an extended program to dramatize to the community the injustice of Niagara Mohawk's tokenism. When peaceful picketing and press

releases were ignored by news media, CORE was forced to more dramatic action to alert the community to its need to overcome the existing immorality. As demonstrations were accelerated, the community began to respond.

On March 16, 19, and 30, a Community Committee with representatives from Niagara Mohawk, CORE, NAACP, the Urban League, the Northern Christian Leadership Conference, the Chamber of Commerce, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Interfaith Commission on Religion and Race, the Syracuse University Youth Development Center, and the Ministers' Association met and attempted to lay the foundation for integration of the Niagara Mohawk workforce. At the third of these meetings, Syracuse NAACP Chairman, John Acosta, read a copy of a letter from the NAACP Executive Council to CORE Chairman Charles Sparks. This stated that the NAACP supported the objectives of CORE in its struggles with Niagara Mohawk. Specific integration plans were presented by the Chamber of Commerce and the Ministers' Association.

At the March 30 meeting, Mr. Osta, representing Niagara Mohawk, rejected all these proposals and said Niagara Mohawk would not meet again with the Community Committee. He claimed that Niagara Mohawk's employment policies were its own business and that it did not need to discuss them with anyone.

On April 2, Syracuse CORE Chairman Charles Sparks, Reverend Emory Proctor of AME Zion Church, and NAACP Chairman John Acosta visited Mr. Osta and Mr. O'Neill of Niagara Mohawk, refusing to leave the company's premesis until assured that negotiations with the community would be reopened. Mr. Osta and Mr. O'Neill said that they would meet to discuss the problem but could not negotiate. Finally, the parties agreed in writing to meet on Monday, April 5, "to lay the groundwork for negotiations" It was arranged that the community negotiation team would be named by Reverend Proctor, and that the composition of the negotiating teams would be subject to revision until acceptable to both parties. It was stipulated that Monday's meeting would be kept secret.

On Monday, April 5, Niagara Mohawk refused to accept Rev. Proctor's proposed community team, stating that they would not negotiate with Ralph Cooper, of the Syracuse University Youth Development Center, Rev. John Fuller of May Memorial Unitarian Church, or Mrs. Fern Freel, Employment Committee Chairman of Syracuse CORE. The company demanded that Rev. Proctor provide an all-Negro group to deal with this "Negro problem". Rev. Proctor held to the point that this is a <u>community problem</u>, affecting both white and black people.

At this point, Mr. Osta announced that regardless of the previous Friday's commitment to lay groundwork for negotiations at this meeting, his company would not come to a decision on whether it would or would not negotiate until the following afternoon. Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks expressed grave disappointment at the delay which to them was indicative of less than complete sincerity. They announced that they would stay in Niagara Mohawk' office until they were given a decision. They did this to demonstrate their grave concern that a conscientious effort be made by the company to recognize and remedy the injustice of the company's hiring policy. Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks remained together throughout the night and all the next day, joined in their vigil by CORE demonstrators outside the building.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4:15, Niagara Mohawk announced to Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks their refusal to negotiate with the committee Rev. Proctor had named. At this time, the company flatly refused to negotiate with any committee which included a CORE member.

That evening, Mr.Osta appeared on television with the statement that Niagara Mohawk would not negotiate with CORE. While Rev. Proctor and CORE abided by the agreement to make no public statement relating to these meetings, Mr.Osta was readying a statement for television. He released that statement without informing Rev. Proctor of the company's decision. Niagara Mohawk clearly did not act in good faith.

On Thursday morning, April 8, four members of Syracuse CORE took part in a protest of this betrayal and attempted once again to awaken the community to the awareness of the evil and immorality which exists andpersists withinthe doors of Niagara Mohawk. These four men chained themselves beneath cars which were blocking Niagara Mohawk parking lot entrances, thus making it impossible for the cars to be easily or quickly removed. This action aroused community interest and concern as more moderate means had failed to do. Local news media began to provide a semblance of complete reporting when this extreme demonstration received national coverage. The conscience of the community began to quicken to the serious issues involved in the hiring practices of Niagara Mohawk.

Even greater community response was elicited on Saturday, April 10,when Roger Knapp was arrested at Grace Episcopal Church for alleged interference with arrests at Thursday's demonstration. Protesting the immorality of the people and the system responsible for his arrest, Knapp announced his intention of fasting and remaining in jail until meaningful negotiations were begun.

This manifestation of immorality and injustice in our community so aroused the conscience of thirty ministers that on April 13 they initiated an around-the-clock vigil in support of Knapp's position. This vigil continued throughout the time Knapp remained in jail.

On Friday, April 9, two CORE representatives called on Mayor William Walsh, asking that he use his good offices to help achieve constructive solutions to the problem of the community. He turned the problem over to his Commission on Human Rights, which set up meetings between CORE and Niagara Mohawk and provided a three member mediating team.

As of April 21, two meetings have been held. CORE entered into this latest round of negotiations with great expectations. Niagara Mohawk sent to the table three Vice-Presidents empowered to negotiate real issues. CORE was able to convey this impression of the company's good faith to Roger Knapp,who had been fasting in the Syracuse City Jail for nine days. He then agreed to end his fast and leave jail under his own recognizance.

However, it must be recognized that Mr.Knapp's jail fast may well have been a real goad to Niagara Mohawk's action. It is entirely possible that without Knapp's fasting and clergymen marching 24 hours a day in support of his position that the company will slide back into its ridiculous insistence that they don't discriminate.

On April 22, CORE received assurance from John Acosta, Chairman of Syracuse NAACP, that his organization supported our objectives.

CORE and its allies in this Moral Crusade to end the effects of years of segregation, tokenism and gradualism must be prepared to continue the struggle. We must strive to achieve a society where all men may develop their talents and which will, by its moral nature, exclude the evil and selfish philosophy that Niagara Mohawk and other employers have espoused in their refusal to admit responsibility greater than that which they owe their stockholders.

That this responsibility is recognized by a greater portion of the community than ever before is evidenced by the strong moral stand of religious leaders. However, the community is hampered in arriving at a solution by its remaining blindness to the moral nature of the employment problem. This is evidenced in the composition of the mediating team appointed by the Mayor's Commission: it is chaired by Dean Kharas of the Syracuse University Law School, an acknowledged legal expert, But it includes no representation of religious leadership. This is a moral problem: its solution calls for more than a mediator trained and steeped in the legal tradition. The communitymust turn to moral and religious leaders in affirmation of faith, hope, and charity. Charity means love.

OFFICERS -- SYRACUSE CORE

APR 1 1965

CHAIRMAN:	Charles Sparks 236 E. Colvin St. (13205)
VICE CHAIRMAN:	Bruce Thomas 206 Cherry St. (13210)
VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY RELATIONS:	Paul Leonard 120 Palmer Ave. (13204)
VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY SUPPORT:	Frank Britton 118 Weiser Court (13202)
VICE CHAIRMAN, POLITICAL AFFAIRS:	Sue Rice 1034 Madison St. (13210)
VICE CHAIRMAN, FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:	Clare Pineo 117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool
VICE CHAIRMAN, INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:	Pat Peterson 780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, EMPLOYMENT:	Fern Freel 153 Genesee Park Dr. (13224)
CHAIRMAN, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:	Pat Steen 100 Kenyon Dr., Nedrow
CHAIRMAN, EDUCATION:	Sue Tyler C1-1 Slocum Heights (13210)
CHAIRMAN, HOUSING:	E. Ann Page 508 Garfield Ave. (13205)
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HOUSING:	Inez Heard 109 Tyler Court (13202)
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC INFORMATION:	Pete Peterson 780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, MEMBERSHIP:	Emery Pesko 1513 E. Genesee St. (13210)
CHAIRMAN, POLICE PRACTICES:	John Williams 108 Comstock Ave. (13210) Charles Goldsmith 372 Oakwood Ave. (13202)
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:	John McDowell 326 Tallman St. (13202)
OFFICE SECRETARY:	Sandy Myers 400 Comstock Ave. (13210)
NEWSIETTER EDITOR:	Ken Baer 164 Oakland St. (13210)
LEGAL COUNSEL:	Faith Seidenberg 217-A State Tower Bldg.

SYRACUSE CORE ACTIVE MEMBERS
March 1965

Bill & Julie Alexander	116 Haven Rd. (13210)	472-0726
Bobbi Amato	218 Green St., #9 (13203)	472-1553
Jean Anderson	207 Stonecrest Dr., Dewitt(13214)	446-0629
Ken Baer	164 Oakland St. (13210)	476-8970
Harvey Baker	317 E. Raynor Ave. (13202)	
Carl Beal	309 Hampshire Dr., Dewitt (13214)	446-4219
Sarah Bennett	211 N. Crouse Ave. (13203)	472-3637
David Borthwick	700 University Ave. (13210)	SU x2792
Barbara Bowen	101 Waldorf Pkwy., Dewitt (13214)	446-4643
Frank Britton	118 Weiser Court (13202)	475-6279
Roosevelt Buckhannon	1401 Madison Ave. (13210)	
Chan Caldwell	740 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	446-8023
Karen Carlson	100 Waverly Ave. (13210)	SU x2758
Elaine Clyburn	630 W. Onondaga St. (13204)	478-1102
Joyce Cohen	416 Walnut Pl. (13210)	SU x2751
Robert Cohen	824 Livingston Ave. (13210)	472-2821
Ron Corwin	1600 E. Genesee St. (13210)	474-3467
Carol Cositore	720 E. Washington St. (13210) c/o	475-9296
James Daniels	119 Weiser Court (13202) c/o	475-6279
Dan Davis	134 Winchell Rd. (13210)	478-7287
Irwin Deutscher	721 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	472-2514;SU x3171
Bertha Doyle	107 Burt St. (13202)	475-4243
Dave & Donna Drake	102 Peck Court (13210)	472-8450
Malcolm Fields Jr.	1127 E. Genesee St. (13210)	478-1236
Bert Fowler	841 University Bldg. (13202)	422-5316;479-9216
Byron Fox	132 Cresline Dr. (13206)	HO3-0919;SU x2279
Fern & Terry Freel	153 Genesee Park Dr. (13224)	446-8845;SU x3171
Charlie Goldsmith	372 Oakwood Ave. (13202)	476-4917
Lew Greenwald	214 Thurber St. (13210)	476-1867
Betty Haggstrom	712 Ackerman Ave. (13210)	472-9356
Grace Harris	400 Comstock Ave. (13210)	SU x3415
Rev. Tommy Harrison	416 Harvard Pl. (13210)	474-7764
Willie & Inez Heard	109 Tyler Ct. (13202)	472-7254
Klaus Heberle	1004 Lancaster Ave. (13210)	476-3662
Emo Henderson Jr.	120 Noble Ave. (13206)	463-8353
Frank Hillman	153 Holland St.. (13204)	476-1937
Matt Howland	256 Tremont St. (13202)	
James & Jane Hunt	109 Winchell Rd. (13210)	474-0487
David Hutchinson	211 Comstock Ave. (13210)	472-6823;SU x2554
Barbara Jackson	246 Buckingham Ave. (13210)	472-3050
Cedric Jones	111 Weiser Ct. (13202)	478-1488
Joyce Jones	106 Trinity Pl. (13210)	472-3756
FreddieMae Kirby	2517 E. Genesee St. (13224)	472-7931
Roger Knapp	103 Peck Ct. (13210)	472-5653
Judy Labow	123 Standart St. (13210)	478-5164
Artis Lee	301 E. Raynor Ave. (13202)	476-8873
Paul Leonard	120 Palmer Ave. (13204)	475-1992
Bob Levin	1000 Irving Ave. (13210)	SU x2921
Rudy Lombard	1600 E. Genesee St. (13210)	474-3467
Bob Lubetsky	601 Comstock Ave. (13210)	SU x2034
Ev & Roseann Makinen	518½ Columbus Ave. (13210)	472-8663
John McDowell	326 Tallman St. (13202)	476-0770

SYRACUSE CORE ACTIVE MEMBERS -- Page 2

Jim McIntosh	120 Haven Rd. (13210)		472-1332
David & Liz Miller	2119 E. Fayette St. (13224)		472-9741
Danny Mitchell	115 Sims Rd. (13210)		474-0292
Sandy Myers	400 Comstock Ave. (13210)		472-9579;SU x3403
Murray & Sherry Naditch	940 Teall Ave. (13206)		474-6746
Debbie Neimand	309 Dawley Rd., Fayetteville		NE7-6117
Elizabeth Ann Page	508 Garfield Ave. (13205)		478-4270
John Patterson	125 Henry St. (13210)	c/o	472-1934
Marvin Patterson	316 Pine St. (13210)		475-9218
Emery Pesko	1513 E. Genesee St. (13210)		472-8174
Pete & Pat Peterson	780 Westmoreland Ave. (13210)		474-4779
P. Clark Phillips	136 Winchell Rd. (13210)		472-3176
Clare Pineo	117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool(13215)		OL2-3355;422-0186
Willie Pride			
Tony Rasemus	135 E. Brighton St. (13210)		475-4026
Jim Reilly	7400 Buddey Rd., North Syracuse		GL8-5682
Lillian Reiner	1009 Cumberland Ave. (13210)		472-2406
Nola Rhodes	Flint Hall, Mt. Olympus (13210)		SU x2260
Sue Rice	1034 Madison St. (13210)		478-3271
Barbara Rumsey	1316 Westcott St. (13210)		474-4816
Marilyn Safir	501 Clarendon St. (13210)		472-6866
Kehn Schramm	158 Oakland St. (13210)		476-4861
John Scott	413 S. Crouse Ave. (13210)		
Stan Skinner	405 Comstock Ave. (13210)		SU x2616
Myrtese Small	651 Madison St. (13210)	c/o	476-7512
Charles Sparks	236 E. Colvin St. (13205)		478-5359
Pat Steen	100 Kenyon Dr., Nedrow (13209)		H09-1316
Rick Sternberg	1301 E. Genesee St. (13210)		
John & Jane Strong	114 Allis Ct. (13210)		446-6259
Bob Tenney	841 University Bldg. (13202)		422-5316;479-9216
Bruce Thomas	206 Cherry St. (13210)		472-5719
Iola Thomas	1315 Madison St. (13210)		472-3792
Connie Timberlake	200 Onondaga Ave. (13207)		475-9544
Richard Trilling	705 Irving Ave. (13210)		474-5448
Sue Tyler	C 1-1 Slocum Heights (13210)		446-5172
Sue Urban	901 Madison St. (13210)		SU x3127
Nellie Wade	123 Fountain St. (13203)		472-4990
Linda Wheeler	901 Madison St. (13210)		SU x3127
Jane Whitney	512 S. Manlius St., Fayetteville		637-6364
Anna Mae Williams	415 S. Crouse Ave. (13210)		476-7512
John & Pam Williams	108 Comstock Ave. (13210)		475-8568
LeRoy Wright	1127 E. Genesee St. (13210)		475-0279

Dorothy - V.T. 3/64

added V's
other added
with no
Steward

SYRACUSE CORE

Executive Committee

609 East Adams Street, Syracuse, New York 13202

Bruce Thomas	1715 Madison St.	Chairman
David Drake	102 Peck Court	Vice-chairman
Fern Powell	153 Genesee Park Dr.	Secretary
Edwin Day	209 Sedgewick Dr.	Treasurer
Byron Nushing	706 Almond Street	Executive Secretary
Bill Alexander	116 Haven Road	Housing
John Patterson	2005 East Fayette St.	Employment
Mary Peebo	1513 East Genesee St.	
Sue Tyler	C 1-1 Slocum Heights	Education
Don Seckler	405 Comstock Ave.	
Jim McIntosh	120 Haven Road	Public Information
George Wiley	329 Westcott St.	Community Relations
Paul Leonard	120 Palmer Avenue	Housing Code Enforcement

Frank Britton	118 Weiser Court
Charles Goldsmith	1036 Almond Street
Roger Knapp	103 Peck Court
Bob Blanchard	125 Haven Road
Ed Dewey	190A East Colvin Street
Jay Land	101 Star Road
A. Dale Tussing	1033 Lancaster Ave.
Manchester Reeves	667 Madison Street
David Chancer	430 Columbus Ave.
Ronald Corwin	1600 East Genesee Street

in the wind

A bi-monthly newsletter for friends of Syracuse chapter, Congress of Racial Equality

Volume 3, Issue 1 April 1965

TOKENISM AT NIAGARA MOHAWK

THE HISTORY

The demonstrations at Niagara Mohawk involve more than Syracuse CORE. As they have continued, more and more groups from the community have participated. In an attempt to negotiate with Niagara Mohawk, a Community Committee was formed. The committee was composed of the following individuals representing their organizations:

John Acosta, NAACP; Bill Brennan, Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Ralph Cooper, Youth Development Center; Dennis Dowdell, Urban League; Fern Freel, Syracuse CORE Employment Committee chairman; MaryAnn Gibson, Catholic Interracial Council; Howard Horn, Interfaith Committee on Religion and Race; Robert Lubetsky, Syracuse University Committee on Equality; Rev. James Massey, Northern Christian Leadership Conference; Rev. Walter Welsh, Minster's Association; John McDowell, Syracuse CORE Executive Secretary; and Charles Sparks, Syracuse CORE Chairman.

Though this committee represented a broad section of interests and opinions in Syracuse, Niagara Mohawk Vice President Frank Osta has refused to meet with these people since March 30. At this last meeting Osta, who is also chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Job Opportunities Committee and a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League, said there was no reason to meet with the Committee or any group. This remained the situation until negotiations started April 20.

From that last meeting until the current negotiations began, Syracuse CORE has continually demonstrated in order to establish channels of communication. On the evening of March 31, more than three dozen people participated in an all-night vigil at the home of Earle Machold, Niagara Mohawk president.

Two days later Charles Sparks of CORE, John Acosta of NAACP, and Rev. Emory Proctor of AME Zion Church refused to leave the power company building unless discussions were reopened. At 7:15 p.m. they left, with the promise that there would be a meeting on April 5. April 5, it turned out, meant April 6, and Sparks and Proctor spent the night of the 5th in Niagara Mohawk. A Board of Directors meeting was held April 6, and that evening Osta made a statement declaring there was nothing to negotiate about.

The next few days saw 11 arrests, the around the-clock vigil of Syracuse clergymen for Roger Knapp, as well as a picketing April 18 by the Catholic Interracial Council--a picketing which included priests and nuns.

With this degree of community interest, negotiations have again started.

THE ISSUE

The issue at Niagara Mohawk is one of tokenism. Negroes do work at Niagara Mohawk, but out of a work force of 1500, there are only 15. That figure was between five and eight, but in the past month or so, under community pressure, Niagara Mohawk has increased the number of Negroes working for them.

The issue remains the same. About 11 per cent of the American population is Negro; over 6 per cent of the Syracuse population is Negro; less than 1 per cent of the Niagara Mohawk workforce is Negro. The figures speak for themselves.

The current negotiations are primarily concerned with the public morality of the business community. The issue is not just Niagara Mohawk's willingness to hire more Negroes for jobs at all levels. Since Niagara Mohawk is a publicly sanctioned monopoly, it should be a leader for the whole community in fighting long-term social and personal injustice. The aim is open employment throughout the whole community. Niagara Mohawk should be the first firm to articulate and to act upon a social morality. Their actions will be a guideline for the complete business community.

THE ACTION

The demonstrations at Niagara Mohawk started in March, but they started only after a year of research into the employment policies of the company, and four discussions with Frank Osta, vice president in charge of personnel relations, dating from August 25 until October 19, 1964. During all that time, nothing changed at Niagara Mohawk.

In March 11 demonstrators were arrested. (See article on excessive bail, page 4.) During April, 11 more have been arrested. The first arrest was April 7, with nine more arrested the following day.

Arrested was Edwin A. Day, former executive secretary of Syracuse CORE, and now employed by National CORE. Day was charged with four counts of second degree assault, with bail of $5500.00. A few days later Roger Knapp, who had been arrested in March, was arrested again for allegedly having obstructed the arrest of Day. Knapp fasted nine days in jail, until April 19. He left the jail that day because it appeared that Niagara Mohawk had agreed to negotiate in good faith with Syracuse CORE and with a three-man mediation committee from the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights. While Knapp remained in jail, a group of about 30 community clergymen--Catholic and Protestant--kept a constant 24-hour-a-day vigil.

Picketing is continuing while negotiations are in progress.

DISCRIMINATION in HIRING: A NEW APPROACH

Robert Myers, a member of the Syracuse CORE employment committee, has worked on the problem of TOKENISM in Niagara Mohawk since the spring of 1964. His ideas show that discrimination can be eliminated if interested groups cooperate.

In the past three years in Syracuse we have witnessed an increased number of civic groups whose avowed purpose is to decrease discrimination in employment. Members of the CORE employment committee have at various times talked to many of these groups. What follows represents a summary of the present approaches to solving unfair hiring practices.

There are two principal explanations for employment discrimination. CORE feels that a disproportionate number of Negroes are unemployed because there is discrimination. On the one hand, discrimination may be conscious company policy. On the other hand, the hiring policies of a company may result in discrimination though they were not framed with that intention. In any case, the consequences are that employers are guilty of some type of discrimination, conscious or otherwise. The work forces will only become balanced when this practice stops. By balanced, CORE means that there should be some relationship between the percentage of Negroes working and their percentage in the population.

Employers will deny a charge of discrimination--it is obviously unpleasant for an employer to admit that he has discriminated in the past-- and this leads us to the second explanation for employment discrimination. This explanation is based on the belief that unemployed people are underskilled. The skill deficiency approach shifts the blame for unemployment onto the Negroes themselves, rather than acknowledging that employers do discriminate. The solution to this approach is through training programs, but the training programs completely ignore the racial problem. There is the distinct possibility then of sending Negroes through one training program after another with the same result: no job because training programs can't change a man's color.

CORE's approach ignores the employer's expertise in choosing a work force as well as his psychological desire not to admit that he has discriminated in the past, even though he may now really want to change. If we conclude, however, that Negro unemployment is only based on a skill deficiency, this ignores the basic problem, which is the existence of discrimination.

The time has now come to undertake corrective measures in order that the existing skill and money can be effectively channeled toward solving the basic problem.

The first working premise is that everyone must realize that a problem of Negro employment does exist. This admission automatically leads to a solution embodying one necessity: an increase in the proportion of Negroes hired. It is impossible to decrease the proportion of Negroes unemployed unless you increase the proportion of Negroes hired.

Having recognized this, the rest follows. Employers must agree to hire more Negroes as a percentage of the people they hire. They can do this and still preserve the quality of their work force if they coordinate their efforts with the training program personnel. These two together must set up a program which will insure:

1. that those trained can get a job.
2. that the training programs will turn out people who meet the employers' qualifications.
3. that employers agree to hire a large percentage of their new work force from the training programs.

As an example, let us examine how these standards would apply to Niagara Mohawk. This company is interested is decreasing discrimination in hiring. This means in effect that they are interested in increasing the number of Negroes hired as a proportion of the total number of people hired. The first necessity is that Niagara Mohawk state a target figure. Let us say that they decide to hire 75 Negroes over a three-year period. Since the company hires at least 75 new men every year, they would hire 225 new employees in the three year period. Therefore this company could meet its goal by making sure that one-third of its new employees every year were Negro. This would mean 25 jobs for Negroes every year, or 75 over the three-year period. Since the size of its work force is 1500, and assuming that this figure stays relatively the same, then at the end of three years the work force would be 5% per

(continued on page 3)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE STEPS UP VOTER CAMPAIGN

The political affairs committee of Syracuse CORE has again become active in helping the citizens of Syracuse to register to vote. This committee had its start in August 1964, when an extensive voter registration campaign, covering six central city wards, was begun in conjunction with two other groups. The door-to-door canvassing intensified in September and October. After the registration books closed, members of the committee began a voter education program. Drivers and baby-sitters were provided throughout registration and on election day. Additional work was done on November 3 to get out the vote.

The number of eligible voters going to the polls increased in the work areas by 15 per cent over past years, as compared to an increase of 5 per cent in other parts of the city.

When the registration books reopened on January 1 of this year, the active phase of the program was resumed, focusing on registration of all eligible citizens, and on an attempt to create an awareness of issues in the voting public.

Registration hours are 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, at room 110 of Midtown Plaza, 700 E. Water St. Persons wanting more information, or help with registration, should call Mrs. Susan Rice, 478-3271.

CORE Testifies at AEC Hearing

The Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation is now applying for a permit to construct an atomic power plant at Oswego. Public hearings were held on January 15 before representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, Niagara Mohawk, and interested members of the public. Members of Syracuse CORE picketed and testified before this gathering.

Charles Sparks, chairman of Syracuse CORE, briefly stated that CORE's concern in this issue was discrimination in hiring. Out of a work force of 1500 in Syracuse, there are only eight Negroes. A similar situation exists in the Niagara Mohawk work forces in Utica and Niagara Falls.

What can the Atomic Energy Commission do?

Robert Tenney, a member of the Syracuse CORE employment committee, spoke after Sparks. Tenney made the point that the Atomic Energy Commission would in effect be supporting the most vicious type of discrimination, TOKENISM, is they granted a license to Niagara Mohawk without any employment conditions.

"CORE realizes the value of an atomic power station. We do not want to obstruct any project designed for the benefit of the people. But we do want to insure that by providing a much needed service to the community, Niagara Mohawk does not overlook its responsibilities for equal employment.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a clear affirmation by the federal government of equal opportunity for all its citizens. Therefore, I request that a fair employment clause be written into the license or agreement between the AEC and Niagara Mohawk. This is the least that the Commission can do. Since the AEC is a federal agency, it cannot condone, aid, or support in any way, discriminatory practices. The AEC has no choice but to insure that fair employment practices be followed by Niagara Mohawk and any other company with whom it comes in contact. Therefore, I once more ask the Commission to insert a fair employment practices clause in the agreement, and that adequate inspection procedures be set up.

"Are there any questions?"

There were none.

While these discussions were taking place, 30 members of Syracuse CORE, joined by Oswego citizens, picketed peacefully in an attempt to make the issues known to the public.

Meet John McDowell: New Executive Secretary

John McDowell, new executive secretary of Syracuse CORE, comes to Syracuse with a wide background in the civil rights movement.

McDowell, a 33-year-old native of Buffalo, spent six years in the religious Redemptorist Order. Since 1960, however, he has devoted nearly all his time to the Movement.

He started by helping found and organize Rochester CORE. He participated in the Route 40 Freedom Rides and from there went to Long Island CORE, where he took part in the Jones Beach demonstrations, blocking traffic there to protest hiring policies for park police. He then moved to Brooklyn, where he was a member of that chapter, participating in the sit-ins at Downstate Medical Center to protest the hiring practices of the building trade unions. He also helped plan a school boycott and several rent strikes. While in Brooklyn he was beat up one night while walking home from a CORE meeting, requiring five stitches on his chin, and received many threatening phone calls.

As chairman of Queens CORE he was active in the February 3, 1964, school boycott and the demonstrations last April at the World's Fair.

After leaving Queens, he became a field secretary for National CORE, working in the Northeast region. In this position he spent three weeks in Prince George County, Maryland, taking down "The Berlin Wall"--a fence separating the Negro and white districts of the town. He was almost killed while taking part in this project.

Most of his work as a field secretary was with New York City and New Jersey chapters. One "assignment" involved working with newsmen from a New York television station, showing that cab drivers in New York will not pick up Negroes.

John arrived in Syracuse March 9 to replace Edwin Day, who resigned as executive secretary at the end of January to take a job in the National CORE office. He lives in an apartment upstairs from the CORE office, at 326 Tallman Street.

DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING...

(continued from page 2)

cent Negro. This would include the eight Negroes now working there, raising the total figure to 83.

Any program of hiring must continually be tested for its sincerity. The best way to insure an employer's sincerity is to have him state a target figure which can be measured for success or failure.

How could Niagara Mohawk put this program into effect? They would consult the training programs in Syracuse, of which there are two large-scale ones. They would tell the training programs the qualifications needed for their future employees. This need not be done all at once. A projection of two months will be sufficient for the training programs. Therefore Niagara Mohawk would report their personnel needs about six times each year to the training programs. The training programs would have a measurable goal of their own.

In any program of the above-mentioned type, there is always the likelihood that employers and training program personnel may coordinate their efforts in a different way. Rather than combining to solve the hiring problems, they may combine simply to keep the public from discovering their lack of accomplishment. For this reason, it is necessary that the public be informed of the target figure which is agreed on, and of the progress achieved. In the final analysis, a mature and interested attitude must be assumed by the public. The above type of program could solve the racial imbalance at Niagara Mohawk, as well as any other company. This problem can be solved is people really want to solve it.

JUSTICE IN SYRACUSE: UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Excessive Bail Given For Rights Demonstrators

Eleven demonstrators were arrested during March in connection with CORE's demonstrations against Niagara Mohawk. These eleven were arraigned either on charges of trespassing, disorderly conduct, or both. For three of the demonstrators there was no bail, but for the others bail was set at $500.00 or $1,000.00, depending on the number of counts.

The purpose of bail is to insure that a defendant will appear in court. In view of the fact that all the defendants are either Syracuse residents or graduate students, there should have been no bail.

If bail was thought necessary, however, it should have been in proportion to the gravity of the charge. The offenses of trespassing and disorderly conduct are obviously not grave, and normally bail would have been $50.00 or $100.00 for such charges.

The District Attorney's office does not hide the fact that it requested a high bail to control the actions of citizens. Assistant District Attorney Namishia admitted this at the arraignment proceedings of David Miller on March 20. He said, "These people are interferring with progress and the business of Niagara Mohawk Company, and they are going to continue, and I think the only way it is going to stop is to impose bail of $500.00."

Later during the proceeding he said, "From what I understand this is going to be a continuing affair until Niagara Mohawk Company succumbs to their demands, and we are going to have trouble unless bail is set on all these cases."

The bail, in other words, is punitive rather than a means of insuring the defendant's appearance in court.

It is remarkable that Namishia should state why he demanded excessive bail. This is a violation of the rule of law, a rule which should guarantee equal treatment for all. Civil rights demonstrators are no exception.

A principle is at stake, for when one citizen is deprived of equal treatment, then all citizens can be equally deprived.

Police Refuse Request For Investigation

On Thanksgiving evening, November 26, 1964, Bernie Lee Terry, Frank Britton, and Jack Harriston were arrested by police in Pioneer Homes and booked on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. During this process all three of the men were roughed up by the arresting officers. Terry was hit by a billy club, which loosened two teeth. He then had the door of the paddy wagon slammed twice on his foot, and was later thrown about the police station. Britton sustained a pinched nerve in his wrist because the handcuffs had been improperly applied. Harriston was "merely" pushed around.

The next day the charges of resisting arrest were dropped, and subsequently the case was put on the calendar for trial. Two of the men, Britton and Harriston, accompanied by their lawyer, Mrs. Faith Seidenberg, lodged a formal complaint with the police. Some time later an informal group composed of Rev. Arthur Smith of FIGORA, Dr. Norman Balabanian of ACLU, Charles Sparks and Paul Leonard of CORE, and Mrs. Seidenberg asked for and received an appointment with Chief of Police Smith. Chief Smith and his lawyer, Richard Priest, heard the complaints about police behavior and promised an investigation.

Two months later the three men were tried and acquitted. That same week a group, similar to the previous group of concerned organizations, had another meeting with Chief Smith and Priest. The group received the answer that the police department had nothing to do with the conduct of trials or with the District Attorney's office. This was very strange news, for at the trial Priest was observed sending notes to the prosecutor.

The group, however, did not press this point. Their concern was with the investigation which Chief Smith had promised.

The acquittal of these three men still leaves important questions unanswered. Why were they arrested in the first place? If they were wrongfully arrested and mistreated during the process, what has been done about it?

CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Syracuse, N.Y.
Permit No.3867

Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY 10038

For further information on any of these articles or other CORE activities, write or phone Syracuse CORE, 326 Tallman Street, Phone 476-0770

Public Information Release of the Catholic Interracial Council

Tuesday, April 13, 1965

Last night the Board of Directors of the Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse met in a four hour emergency session at the Bishop Foery Foundation to consider the most pressing grave moral problem facing this community. This problem, as everyone in Syracuse knows, is the condition of crisis caused by the under-employment of Negroes in Syracuse in general, and in Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation in particular. Present were officers of the CIC and several priest moralists of the greater Syracuse area. Presiding over the meeting was Rt. Rev. Charles J. Brady, moderator of the CIC for the past 20 years, and highly respected not only by Syracusans, but also nationally. He is a member of the National Catholic Council for Interracial Justice, being a member of its Board of Directors since its inception.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Walter N. Welsh, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, and a member of ESCRU, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. Following Father Welsh's presentation, a discussion of the pros and cons of the moral issue ensued. Decided upon were many courses of action designed to bring about an equitable solution to the problem, based on moral and religious justice. Following is the statement unanimously adopted at the meeting:

There is a long history of moral guilt in industrial and commercial institutions in Syracuse regarding the hiring of Negroes. This moral guilt is exemplified by the record of Niagara Mohawk. Until very recently there were no more than 5 Negroes, of a total working force of 1500, employed in the Syracuse area by this well established corporation. This moral guilt is apparent in many ways, for example in their refusal to adjust hiring policies that perpetrate and perpetuate the moral evil of tokenism and gradualism: lip service of the worst kind. Further, such public relation devices are used as a recruiting film which depicts white employees only; the primary institutions from which trained talent is solicited do not include enough schools that can supply significant numbers of Negro applicants. In addition, there is a fantasy being fostered by the management among employees of Niagara Mohawk that says in effect, "All the economic benefits you have achieved have been bestowed by us alone." Such is the impression given by an employer that is designedly "paternalistic." The claim is dishonest, since the role of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other unions working for these benefits is ignored.

The moral law of God imposes duties on all men. The moral responsibility of Niagara Mohawk, as seen by the Roman Catholic priests at this emergency meeting, is unique in that it is a monopoly. Hence, this company has no competition, and its products will continue to be purchased regardless of its policy on race relations. The consequence is that Niagara Mohawk has a distinct moral duty, and can well afford, to demonstrat effective leadership in improving its employment pattern.

Consequently, the Catholic Interracial Council believes it imperative that the management of Niagara Mohawk take the following steps:

1) Make a public statement noting the responsibility of all industry to use more realistic and effective hiring practices in the Syracuse community.

2) Recruit a more representative number of Negroes as vacancies occur on all levels of employment. Explicitly inform all its present employees that this policy will not cause the discharge of any white employees.

3) Live up to its commitment implied in its representation on the Urban League and the Job Opportunities Committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

4) Abide by its moral obligation as set forth in Presidential Executive Order 10925 which requires that employers with Federal Contracts raise the level of employment according to the National and racial composition of the community.

5) Revise its recruiting film which depicts an image of exclusively white employment.

6) Recruit technical personnel and management candidates from educational institutions which tend to have considerable numbers of Negro students.

The CIC calls upon the members of the Congress of Racial Equality, the management and employees of Niagara Mohawk, and all citizens of greater Syracuse, to pray to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob for His divine guidance in seeking a just and quick solution to the present grave problem.

Niagara Mohawk has a moral obligation and is in a unique position in this community to demonstrate leadership to other employers and to the citizens of greater Syracuse and upstate New York. Thus far, this leadership has been in the area of resistance to this moral obligation by using the well-worn technique of gradualism. Niagara Mohawk can show us not only "How to live better electrically," in Selmacuse, but also how to live better morally in Syracuse.

Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse

April 14, 1965

STATEMENT OF MOST REVEREND WALTER A. FOERY, BISHOP OF SYRACUSE

The Most Rev. Walter A. Foery, D.D., Bishop of Syracuse, issued the following formal statement to a congregation of 1500 people attending the regular 12:10 Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Noon today:

Since confusion has arisen in the community concerning the teaching of the Catholic Church in regard to certain social issues, I would take this occasion to note the following:

We wish to acknowledge that our community has a responsibility to its poor. We have a special responsibility to those whose current status results from years of neglect, discrimination and exploitation whether in our community or elsewhere in America.

We recognize the responsibility of our community to develop resources to meet these needs. We applaud the work of established social agencies both public and voluntary. We urge our community to continue their support. We single out for special mention the work of the Crusade for Opportunity and its affiliated programs, which attempt to work with the poor rather than for the poor. We encourage the poor to be even more active in community decision making.We hope they will become even more active in all phases of our community life.

We would also note the special challenge to industry, labor and commerce. While we praise various remedial and social welfare programs, we emphasize the need of the poor to become full self sustaining members of our community. We call on Labor, Industry, and Commerce to examine their social responsibilities which extend beyond their present members, employees, and stock holders. If poverty is to be dealt with effectively, if racial harmony is to be realized, today then the total community must become participants in the solution.

Diverse industries have diverse opportunities. These differ for the small business in highly competitive fields and the large semi-public venture. We call upon both to examine the opportunities open to them in their particular circumstance.

In the case of those industries which, upon examination feel that they have a role to play in the war on poverty and whose operation costs can be immediately transferred to the general public of our community, we pledge to support these increased costs. We will be quick to support publicly imaginative and constructive efforts. We will make every effort to interpret such programs to our people and will attempt to encourage public understanding and support.

Priest members of my staff have been actively engaged for some time in efforts to conciliate the divergent points of view in the Niagara Mohawk dispute. They have in conjunction with the clergy of other denominations and with my approval issued a

confidential, u npublished letter to the Commission for Human Rights giving constructive suggestions toward a solution of the current crisis. This communication has also been delivered to officials of CORE and Niag ara Mohawk.

We are pleased that this dispute is being mediated by the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights. We urge that the parties follow these suggestions and come to a speedy resolution of this difficult situation. We also call upon the total community to pray for a solution of this problem an d of all similar problems in our community.

Public Information Release of the Catholic Interracial Council

Tuesday, April 13, 1965

Last night the Board of Directors of the Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse met in a four hour emergency session at the Bishop Foery Foundation to consider the most pressing grave moral problem facing this community. This problem, as everyone in Syracuse knows, is the condition of crisis caused by the under-employment of Negroes in Syracuse in general, and in Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation in particular. Present were officers of the CIC and several priest moralists of the greater Syracuse area. Presiding over the meeting was Rt. Rev. Charles J. Brady, moderator of the CIC for the past 20 years, and highly respected not only by Syracusans, but also nationally. He is a member of the National Catholic Council for Interracial Justice, being a member of its Board of Directors since its inception.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Walter N. Welsh, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, and a member of ESCRU, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. Following Father Welsh's presentation, a discussion of the pros and cons of the moral issue ensued. Decided upon were many courses of action designed to bring about an equitable solution to the problem, based on moral and religious justice. Following is the statement unanimously adopted at the meeting:

There is a long history of moral guilt in industrial and commercial institutions in Syracuse regarding the hiring of Negroes. This moral guilt is exemplified by the record of Niagara Mohawk. Until very recently there were no more than 5 Negroes, of a total working force of 1500, employed in the Syracuse area by this well established corporation. This moral guilt is apparent in many ways, for example in their refusal to adjust hiring policies that perpetrate and perpetuate the moral evil of tokenism and gradualism: lip service of the worst kind. Further, such public relation devices are used as a recruiting film which depicts white employees only; the primary institutions from which trained talent is solicited do not include enough schools that can supply significant numbers of Negro applicants. In addition, there is a fantasy being fostered by the management among employees of Niagara Mohawk that says in effect, "All the economic benefits you have achieved have been bestowed by us alone." Such is the impression given by an employer that is designedly "paternalistic." The claim is dishonest, since the role of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other unions working for these benefits is ignored.

The moral law of God imposes duties on all men. The moral responsibility of Niagara Mohawk, as seen by the Roman Catholic priests at this emergency meeting, is unique in that it is a monopoly. Hence, this company has no competition, and its products will continue to be purchased regardless of its policy on race relations. The consequence is that Niagara Mohawk has a distinct moral duty, and can well afford, to demonstrat effective leader-ship in improving its employment pattern.

Consequently, the Catholic Interracial Council believes it imperative that the management of Niagara Mohawk take the following steps:

1) Make a public statement noting the responsibility of all industry to use more realistic and effective hiring practices in the Syracuse community.

2) Recruit a more representative number of Negroes as vacancies occur on all levels of employment. Explicitly inform all its present employees that this policy will not cause the discharge of any white employees.

3) Live up to its commitment implied in its representation on the Urban League and the Job Opportunities Committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

4) Abide by its moral obligation as set forth in Presidential Executive Order 10925 which requires that employers with Federal Contracts raise the level of employment according to the National and racial composition of the community.

5) Revise its recruiting film which depicts an image of exclusively white employment.

6) Recruit technical personnel and management candidates from educational institutions which tend to have considerable numbers of Negro students.

The CIC calls upon the members of the Congress of Racial Equality, the management and employees of Niagara Mohawk, and all citizens of greater Syracuse, to pray to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob for His divine guidance in seeking a just and quick solution to the present grave problem.

Niagara Mohawk has a moral obligation and is in a unique position in this community to demonstrate leadership to other employers and to the citizens of greater Syracuse and upstate New York. Thus far, this leadership has been in the area of resistance to this moral obligation by using the well-worn technique of gradualism. Niagara Mohawk can show us not only "How to live better electrically," in Selmacuse, but also how to live better morally in Syracuse.

Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse

"This is not a Negro problem, this is not a Southern problem -- this is an American problem." ,

L.B. Johnson, March 15, 1965

Here in Syracuse, CORE has been trying to come to grips with the problems of discrimination and injustice as they exist in our part of the nation, in our own community. Many others have indicated their concern with the problems manifested in the open and brutal contempt for human rights seen in the South. In Syracuse the police carry no cattle prods and have not yet used tear gas on peaceful demonstrators.

The forces of evil and hatred take more subtle paths in the "integrated" North. But they exist in Syracuse as deeply rooted as in Selma. The vindictive yells and shouts directed at CORE demonstrators at Niagara Mohawk are testimony to the fact that here in Syracuse WE DO HAVE A PROBLEM. The stubborn and senseless refusal of Niagara Mohawk officers to admit that they too have a problem cannot be allowed to go without public censure. The Catholic Interracial Council has taken the lead in this needed censure, but attention must be focused on these problems in Syracuse in a manner which will not permit them to be ignored, or buried on the back pages of our local newspapers.

There are people in Alabama who would like to return the help given them in their struggle for equal opportunities by a representative group from our community. These people are poor. They cannot charter airplanes, trains, or even buses. But if the responsible members of the Syracuse community can gather the funds to bus these volunteers to Syracuse, they can come. They can come in a Syracuse Freedom Ride, to highlight and dramatize to this city that we do have a subtly vicious problem. This is a problem which WE CAN OVERCOME if we bring the community to an examination of conscience. These people from Selma are waiting to help us as we helped them.

HELP THE SELMA-TO-SYRACUSE FREEDOM MARCH

Would you be willing to put up a Selma Freedom Rider who is coming to Syracuse in support of the fight against the city's discriminatory hiring policies, centered now at Niagara Mohawk?

Name

Address

Phone

How many people would you be willing to take? _____

The people coming here are men and women of all ages.

Would you prefer ☐ men or ☐ women?

Would you prefer ☐ teenagers or ☐ adults?

Thank you!

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

File Syracuse CORE
Copy Telegram

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

TELEGRAM:

Urgent that your chapter send three representatives to a meeting at the Syracuse CORE office Sunday, May 2nd at 2 p.m. for the purpose of discussing Niagara Mohawk project and future plans. Please see to it that you are representated. Address + phone 476-4058

Joyce Ware
Regional Office

[redacted]

+HERB CALLENDAR
Syracuse CORE

Albany CORE
Kinston "
Rochester "
Schnectady "
Niagara Falls
Buffalo

Charge to CO 7-6270 Nat'l

This was sent to neighbors of N.M. officials whose homes were picketed + sat in at.

Dear Friend,

The recent CORE demonstration in your neighborhood may have raised questions as to the issues involved. We inclose, therefore, a paper which discusses one of the more difficult points. This was written by a community leader who is not a CORE member.

The grievances CORE raised with Niagara Mohawk have been discussed by both parties with the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights. Niagara Mohawk will discontinue its discriminatory hiring policies toward Negroes and will report progress to the Mayor's Commission. CORE finds this acceptable provided Niagara Mohawk can locate enough high school educated Negro employees to bring its percentage of Negro employees into relationship with the percentage in the community at large within a reasonable time.

We are sorry if you were distressed by the demonstrations: we are more sorry that it was necessary for us to undertake difficult, embarrassing, and time-consuming measures to bring our point of view to the attention of the people of the Syracuse metropolitan area.

For further information call Syracuse CORE at 476-4058.

Since it is the case that neither CORE's position in the dispute with Niagara-Mohawk nor the exact nature and character of the dispute itself has been adequately represented to the community as a whole, it becomes necessary to take extra steps in order to make these things clear. The following statement is just one of those "extra steps."

The local news media have given the impression that CORE has been inflexible in its dealings with Niagara Mohawk--thus adding weight to the already existing impression that CORE is the villain of the drama. Both impressions are erroneous. In the negotiations with Niagara Mohawk through the Mayor's comission CORE indicated its willingness to back away from the demand that Niagara Mohawk make exceptions in its job requirement of a high school diploma in order to hire Negroes. Instead, it was proposed that Niagara Mohawk set up a pilot project of in-service training in order to train Negroes for employment with their company. It was also proposed that Negroes so trained might at the same time work toward the acquisition of a high school equivalency certificate. These proposals were turned down by Niagara Mohawk. One wonders <u>who</u> has been inflexible.

Perhaps the most ironic thing about the situation at Niagara Mohawk can be seen in the following: we are paying good tax money through the federal government to train high school drop-outs for employment. There is a program-- many of whose participants are Negroes--operating at present in Syracuse under the Office of Economic Opportunity to accomplish just this objective. Mr. Frank Osta, a vice-president of Niagara Mohawk, is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Fair Employment Practices and on the Board of Directors of Urban League, both of which positions would lead me to believe that he had an interest in such programs; and yet--and here is the irony--the company which employs Mr. Osta, Niagara Mohawk, is incapable, because of its job requirement of a high school diploma, of hiring any of these newly trained drop-outs. As far as Niagara Mohawk is concerned, it would seem, our tax money is wasted. And, of course, if these newly trained workers cannot find jobs, we must continue to support them with the tax money given to public welfare. One wonders about Niagara Mohawk's statements of concern for the public interest.

This leads to a discussion, finally, of the exact nature of the dispute between CORE and Niagara Mohawk. Most people have failed to see this issue in its broader social dimensions, for example, the struggle of the northern Negro for <u>full</u> social equality, and the struggle of the poor--many of whom, in Syracuse, are Negroes--to escape their poverty. Since the discussion has been focused almost

entirely on the issue of job requirements, it has seemed that this was the only issue, and the deeper, more fundamental social implications have been missed. The job requirement issue is a symptom of a deeper social problem--poverty. The job requirement of a high school diploma makes it impossible for anyone--black or white--whose poverty has brought them to the despair of dropping out of school to find employment. But since the greater part of the Negro population of Syracuse is poor, such a requirement makes it almost impossible for them to find employment; and lack of employment means public welfare and all of the stigma of "being on the dole." It means deteriorating housing in a deteriorating neighborhood in the ghetto of the inner-city; and that means having to face the likelihood of inferior educational facilities--adding a further burden to the inferior or non-existent educational background of most poor families; and this leads to dropping out of school and the impossibility of finding employment. Thus poverty involves a cruel cycle of exclusion from full participation in society and its benefits--all added, for the Negro, to the burden of prejudice and racial discrimination. For the Negro, also, this cycle has existed for generations. And it will continue to exist--and welfare costs will continue to rise--unless the Negro is given a chance, perhaps in defiance of "requirements", to gain employment and thus break out of the cycle. To ask the Negro poor to wait until another generation is educated is to penalize those already seeking work, to fail to attact the total problem, and to totally avoid the moral question as to who is responsible for these generations of poverty. Discrimination costs us tax-payers money, and job requirements such as those at Niagara Mohawk, which make it next to impossible for them to even consider training some of the poor for employment or hiring those already trained under the government program, means that it will continue to cost us money. One wonders whether Niagara Mohawk is aware of these deeper dimensions of the issue.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE NIAGARA MOHAWK CRISIS -- APRIL 22 - 27, 1965

April 22.

Mr. Carl Rachlin, General Counsel of National CORE, announced that complaints against Niagara Mohawk Power Company charging discrimination had been filed with the national and state agencies:

Chairman Hubert Humphrey of the President's Equal Opportunities Committee
Office of Governor Nelson Rockefeller
National Atomic Energy Commission
New York State Public Service Commission

During the afternoon, CORE members and other members of the community picketed the Niagara Mohawk building, continuing their protest of the power company's tokenism.

Later that evening, Mr. Rachlin arrived in Syracuse to act as a resource person for the CORE negotiating team.

April 23

The demonstrators moved from the Niagara Mohawk building, where picketing had begun at 3 p.m. to the Larned Building. Here they stood in silent vigil as the third session of negotiations with Niagara Mohawk under the mediation of the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights began.

At 11:35 that evening, mediating chairman Dean Kharas announced adjournment of the session. The CORE team objected, stating that the urgency of the situation demanded the continuation of the session either through the night or the next morning. In spite of ground rule stipulation that adjournment of a session requires express consent of both negotiating teams, and while the CORE team continued to object, both the mediators and the Niagara Mohawk team walked out, leaving the CORE group at the negotiating table.

The doors of the building were locked at midnight, and the CORE group remained at the table throughout the night and the next day. While the five CORE representatives waited at the table for continuation of negotiation, other concerned members of the community waited in vigil outside, in support of the negotiators. This supporting vigil grew so large the next afternoon that, to avoid blocking the sidewalk, it was moved from in front of the building to a small park, diagonally across the street.

Sat., April 24

During the early part of the day, CORE advisors and clergymen were able to visit the group at the table, who were able to communicate with newsmen by telphone. However, during the afternoon, building personnel closed the phone to Father Herbert Vermilye and refused to allow further calls to be made by the group. At 3:30 p.m., the doors to the building were locked in the faces of CORE Field Secretary Herbert Callender, attorney Faith Seidenberg and Rev. Emory Proctor.

Bearing witness to the urgency of the situation, one member of the CORE group had been fasting since noon on Friday. After the building was locked Saturday afternoon, Mr. Zola, the building superintendent agreed that a physician would be permitted to enter the building to examine the fasting John McDowell. He indicated to the CORE group that no arrests would be made. Understanding that if Mr. Watters of Niagara

Mohawk could be persuaded to discuss issues with the CORE group, the group would then consent to leave the building. Mr. Zola telephoned Mr. Watters and attempted to arrange such a meeting. Mr. Watters refused.

At 10:50 p.m., a detail of police, in the charge of Police Chief Smith, entered the negotiating room and arrested all five CORE people as they sat at the negotiating table. This arrest of the five negotiators: Mrs. Fern Freel, Mr. Ralph Cooper, Mr. Jim Monroe, Mr. Charlie Goldsmith and Mr. John McDowell, came only hours after assurrance from the building superintendent and one of the owners that the team would be allowed to remain.

Mon., April 26

At the arraignment Monday morning, Judge Anthony Mancuso lifted bail on the appearing defendants. All except John McDowell were released to custody of their attorney. McDowell announced his intention to remain in jail and continue his fast until progress was made with Niagara Mohawk. The District Attorney asked for a Court Order barring McDowell from returning to jail. Judge Mancuso replied that the only means of barring McDowell from the jail would be dropping the charges against him. Attorney Faith Seidenberg moved for dismissal of charges, which was refused.

Demonstrators at the Niagara Mohawk building that afternoon continued to urge Niagara Mohawk to abandon Tokenism for meaningful integration.

Tues., April 27

Judge Mancuso had John McDowell, in the fifth day of his fast, brought back into court and attempted to persuade him to leave the jail. McDowell reaffirmed his intention to continue his witness to the urgency of the moral crisis by remaining in jail and continuing his fast until progress was made with Niagara Mohawk.

CALENDAR OF RECENT EVENTS--SPRING 1965

Mon. March 8	Daily demonstrations begin at Niagara Mohawk to inform the public of discriminatory hiring practices. Picketing outside the Erie Boulevard building.
Tues. March 9	Picketing outside the building.
Wed. March 10	Picketing outside continues.
Thurs. March 11	Demonstration moves into the Niagara Mohawk lobby.
Fri. March 12	Bill payers protest hiring policy by paying bills in pennies Demonstrations inside building intensify as picketing continues within lobby and throughout the building to the fifth floor.
Mon. March 15	Niagara Mohawk locks its doors to the community. Picketing continues outside. Roger Knapp and Ronald Davidson are arrested sitting-in at the cashier's window.
Tues. March 16	Outside picketing continues. Charlie Goldsmith and Sue Tyler are arrested standing-in at Niagara Mohawk doorway. First Community Committee meeting; proposals submitted by Chamber of Commerce.
Wed. March 17	Outside picketing continues. Frank Britton and Carol Positore are arrested sitting-in in Mr. Machold's office.
Thurs. March 18	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 19	Outside picketing continues. Dave Miller, Donna Drake, Pat Steen and Liz Miller are arrested as they sit-in inside Niagara Mohawk. David Hutchinson sits down in the Niagara Mohawk driveway and is arrested. Second Community Committee meeting held with representatives of Niagara Mohawk.
Mon. March 22	Outside picketing continues. Ministers returned from Selma joined with ministers unable to go to Selma to march with CORE for Freedom in Syracuse.
Tues. March 23	Outside picketing continues. NAACP supports CORE objectives.
Wed. March 24	Outside picketing continues.
Thurs. March 25	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 26	Outside picketing continues. Byron Fox letter printed in Post Standard (copies submitted to both papers on March 23).
Mon. March 29	Outside picketing continues.
Tues. March 30	Outside picketing continues. Syracuse Area Clergy present proposal to Mr. Osta.
Wed. March 31	Outside picketing continues. Third Community Committee meeting. Niagara Mohawk rejects all proposals.

Wed. March 31 (cont'd.)	CORE pickets all night at Mr. Machold's home.
Thurs. April 1	Outside picketing continues at Niagara Mohawk.
Fri. April 2	Outside picketing continues. Rev. Emory Proctor. CORE Chairman Charles Sparks and NAACP Chairman John Acosta request that Niagara Mohawk negotiate with community representatives. Date set for laying ground work for negotiations. (April 5)
Mon. April 5	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk refuses to make decision; Proctor and Sparks vigil inside while others vigil outside.
Tues. April 6	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk breaks secrecy, refuses to negotiate with CORE or community representatives.
Wed. April 7	Outside picketing continues. CORE has press conference. Nighttime picketing at Niagara Mohawk Executive Vice-President Watters' home. Pete Peterson is arrested sitting-in on doorstep.
Thurs. April 8	Ed Day, Paul Leonard, Bob Lubetsky, John McDowell and Bob Tenney are arrested in 8-a.m. stall-in-chain-in. Picketing continues. Professors Byron Fox and Irwin Deutscher, CORE Chairman Charles Sparks, and Eva Johnson are arrested standing in Niagara Mohawk driveway entrance.
Fri. April 9	Outside picketing continues. Telegram from Father Donald Bauer of Rome, New York, delivered to Ed Day at city jail. CORE asks Mayor to intercede in Niagara Mohawk dispute. Mayor asks for services of Mayors Commission on Human Rights.
Sat. April 10	Roger Knapp arrested at Grace Church. At his arraignment, Roger states that he will remain in jail and fast until Niagara Mohawk agrees to meaningful negotiations.
Palm Sunday	Public information handed out at community churches. Mass meeting at Grace Episcopal Church.
Mon. April 12	Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues.
Tues. April 13	Outside picketing continues. Catholic Interracial Council makes statement. Six ministers make reccomendations to Mayors Commission regarding negotiations. National CORE Director James Farmer comes to Syracuse on fact finding mission. Farmer participates in pray-in at city jail. Ministers begin vigil at jail for Roger Knapp.
Wed. April 14	Roman Catholic Bishop Foery makes statement. Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues. Ministers continue their vigil at the city jail.
Thurs. April 15	Episcopal Bishop instructs priests to pray on Easter Sunday for fruitful negotiations. Ministers continue jail vigil. Outside picketing continues at Niagara Mohawk.

Fri. April 16	Outside picketing continues. Rochester CORE joins demonstrations. Ministers vigil at jail continues.
Sat. April 17	Fifty Catholics (clergy and laymen) picket at Niagara Mohawk.
Easter Sunday	Prayers for success of negotiations in hundreds of community churches. Ministers vigil continued.
Mon. April 19	Negotiations begin. Roger Knapp comes out of jail. Ministers vigil terminates. Picketing continues outside Niagara Mohawk.
Tues. April 20	Second day of negotiations. Picketing continues.
Wed. April 21	Outside picketing continues. Public information meeting at CORE office.

involving and reaching the youth.
involving male head of family
involving the community
How do we begin ✓ what programs?

1965 Syracuse Election Project

Goals: A. ~~Immediate~~: Elect candidate friendly to CORE to County Board of Supervisors from predominantly Negro Ward.

B. Long Range: Develop political awareness and know how by residents to effectively initiate and push desired projects at all political levels.

Community Analysis: A. Centers of power: The political machinery in Syracuse is in the hands of an entrenched Republican organization which barely tolerates Negro participation and is hostile to civil rights. The Democratic Party is weak, divided and underfinanced. The city has about 6% Negro population (out of total population of 215,000,) virtually all concentrated in the inner city area. Neither political party has developed significant Negro leadership either in policy making positions or at the Ward level.

Power
Enemy
County Board of Supervisors
Struggle
Syracuse CORE

B. Resistance forces: The area is unusually conservative and changes in attitudes have been wrung from business and political leaders only under strong attack from civil rights groups. Most program changes are still in the startup stage or are in abeyance until further pressure is put on. The white community is predominantly Catholic. The leadership has resisted school desegregation (demands for which are now partially "achieved" by one-way busing,) housing integration (still spotty,) and an end to job discrimination (still token.)

C. Cooperative forces: Other civil rights organizations (NAACP, Urban League) are middle-class oriented, and can rarely be prodded into action. Religious groups (CIC, ESCRU, Ministers' groups) show some promise but Negro churches have been reluctant to get involved. Poverty groups under two separate programs have poured hundred of thousands of dollars into organizing efforts but have developed only small islands of interest in the ghetto, and have in some cases created fear, factionalism, and resentment toward organizers.

Community Involvement: To achieve the immediate goal it was necessary to encourgae an acceptable candidate. The man who was found is not a strong political force-- instead CORE pushed him as the best then obtainable in lieu of a natural leader.

Community involvement was minimal in the early (June) stages of canvassing -- which fell upon CORE members almost exclusively. To overcome this, canvassing was geared to political education, voter registration, development of ward and neighborhood issues and involvement of neighborhood issues and involvement of neighborhood people in the political process. A platform was put together from ward issues and community participation was organized. On election day, community people were involved as poll watchers, runners, etc.

CORE had to not only provide most of the basic manpower but also serve as intermediary between between cnadidate, people, and regular Democratic party, from which the initial candidacy and almost all money was obtained.

In the long run community involvement has been maintained by formation of an Advisory Committee to the office holder which serves to channel ideas to him and pressure for changes. This is still very limited in scope because the idea of using the the man you elected to gain community ends is a new idea. While it is clear that people want some changes which can be ottained through the political process, there is very little knowledge of experience in how to push for them, or how to use the political machinery. A major purpose of the Advisory Committee (which sometimes works with CORE but is made up almost entirely of non-CORE people) is to provide a vehicle for broad political education for the Fifteen Ward, and to equip a group of community people with the skills necessary for filling party and community elected offices.

Project Activities:

In the absence of a strong natural leader, it is necessary to demonstrate the use of the political system by close contact with an elected official who is "getting things done" (e.g., street lights, crossing guards) and who clearly speaks for the people (e.g., presents resolutions promptly in response to constituents.) It is clear that a spokesman, if not a leader, is needed for the ghetto community who is immune to power structure pressures and who can be influenced by the people.

Every opportunity must be seized to draw as many people into the political decision-making process but the most important task is to identify, train and encourage natural leaders and competent participants and to teach those who elect them how to keep the officeholder in touch with the community.

MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

A G E N D A

May 19, 1965

1. Report of the Mediation Team - Dean Kharas

2. Discussion with Mr. William McGarry, Director, Syracuse Housing Authority regarding new legislative proposals for problems relating to low and middle income housing.

3. Report of the Committee on Expansion - Mr. Markson

4. Report of the Housing Committee - Mr. McCurn

5. Report of Education Committee - Mrs. Dyke

6. Report of the Executive Director - Miss Allewelt

MA/jk19May65

RESOLUTION PROPOSED TO THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ADOPTION

MAY 19, 1965

WHEREAS, the Niagara Mohawk Company has recently made an extended public statement with regard to its employment policies and practices, and

WHEREAS, the statement of the Niagara Mohawk Company commits it to pursue a policy of non-discrimination in employment at all levels of employment in its Company;

AND WHEREAS, the public statement of the Niagara Mohawk Company offers to submit its employment policies, practices and results to a review of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights after six months and thereafter periodically at the request of the Commission;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights accepts this proposal of the Niagara Mohawk Company.

In accepting this proposal the Commission asserts:

1. That a non-discriminatory employment policy at the Niagara Mohawk Company should in reasonable time produce a racial balance in employment in that Company approximate to that in the population of the Syracuse area.

2. That the rate of this progress will depend upon the number of vacancies to be filled and the availability of qualified non-white applicants to fill vacancies in the Company at every level, and upon the success of the Company in its pledged policy to recruit for qualified non-white applicants.

3. That the training of qualified non-white applicants for employment and their upgrading in skill and education are concerns of the community that are shared by its leading industries including the Niagara Mohawk Company.

4. That nothing in this resolution is to be read as being a final settlement of the dispute between the Niagara Mohawk Company and the Congress on Racial Equality. The parties to that controversy are urged to make a continuing effort to resolve their differences and work toward a solution mutually satisfactory to the parties and in the benefit of the Syracuse area.

MA/jk19my65

REPORT TO THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE MEDIATION TEAM ON NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE NIAGARA MOHAWK COMPANY AND THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY.

By appointment of Rabbi Hyman, Chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, Ralph E. Kharas, Dean of the College of Law of Syracuse University, Gerry Dietz, President of the R. E. Dietz Company, and George Sparkes, International Representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO acted as a mediation team with authority from the Commission to conduct mediation sessions with Niagara Mohawk and CORE in an effort to resolve their dispute in the Syracuse area.

The mediation team met with representatives of the parties on April 19, April 20, April 23, April 26 and April 30. The mediation team also met on several occasions to prepare for further mediating sessions.

The first three mediating sessions were held in the Commission's Conference Room in the Larned Building. Due to picketing and sit-in activities by CORE during and after the third negotiation conference, the succeeding two conferences were held at the Danforth Church.

By the ground rules adopted at the first mediation conference the press was excluded except at the beginning for pictures and for a press release at the end of each session which was cleared with the parties. It was further provided that three representatives of each party would represent the party at each joint meeting. Other members of the Committee of CORE or the Company were permitted to be upon the premises for consultation at recesses during the sessions but were not permitted to come to the conference table. By the rules the parties were permitted to substitute for the three representatives at any succeeding conference. Both parties availed themselves of this privilege.

At 11:00 P. M. at the mediation conference on April 30th, the Chairman, Dean Kharas, ruled that rejection by CORE of the final proposals made by the Niagara Mohawk Company and rejection by the Niagara Mohawk Company of additional proposals made by CORE had brought the parties to an impass and that the members of the mediation team had exhausted their resources in suggesting further compromise. These sessions were suspended by the Chairman with the proviso that either party should be at liberty to communicate to the Commission on Human Rights any further possible concession from the position it had last taken. In that event the Chairman ruled that he would suggest to the Commission that it reinstitute further mediation sessions with the same or with a different mediation team.

The Commission authorized the mediation team to conduct mediation conferences. This means that every effort had to be made by the mediation team to bring the parties together in a solution of their difficulties. It is the function of the mediation team to conduct joint conferences, to confer with representatives of the parties separately, to suggest compromise positions, to urge the parties that they keep their positions fluid until some understanding can be reached

The function of mediation does not include fact finding nor the publication of the facts to the community with a recommendation for settlement of the dispute. The mediation team has therefore not made any findings of fact. It did not hear the testimony upon oath. If the Commission wishes to undertake this function it should make this determination and appoint a committee to act with these powers.

In the course of mediation if the atmosphere is favorable, the parties are expected to make tentative concessions. Positions tentatively taken are conditioned upon a settlement upon the entire dispute. They are intended to be a possible part of an entire acceptable package. The mediators would be violating a confidence if they made public all of these tentative concessions not finally agreed to without the full consent of the parties.

Nevertheless, after suspension of the mediation sessions, each party has issued to the press in substantial detail the present position of the parties in the dispute. This was their privilege. In the judgment of the mediation team it is now free to make its report to the Commission of what transpired and the posture in which the negotiations were left. Whether the Commission sees fit to release this report to the press is a matter for the decision of the Commission.

REK/jk19ny65

SECTION II

REPORT TO THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE MEDIATION TEAM ON NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE NIAGARA MOHAWK COMPANY AND THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY.

From the opening session, the Niagara Mohawk Company made clear that it was willing to pursue a policy of non-discrimination in its hiring policies and practices; and that it would accept qualified applicants at every level of employment in the Company without regard to race. It further agreed actively to recruit for qualified applicants from such colleges as produce technically and professionally qualified graduates. white or non-white.

From the outset, CORE demanded some quantitative commitment with regard to the Company's future policy in hiring non-whites. This was presented in a series of proposals that the Company commit itself to hiring a number of non-whites or a percentage of non-whites or attain a racial balance in its employment by specified dates or over a period of limited time.

The Niagara Mohawk Company steadily resisted any such quantitative application of standards to its hiring policies on the ground that whether they were expressed in numbers or percentage or time limitation they would amount to a quota which was asserted to be illegal.

The second major issue that divided the parties was the insistence of CORE that Niagara Mohawk's hiring standard requiring a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate at all levels of employment in effect discriminated against non-white applicants because a larger portion of young men and women from non-white families drop out of school before attaining a diploma.

Niagara Mohawk defended this hiring standard even for the unskilled jobs in the Company's work such as laborers, meter readers and janitors. The position of the Company was first that it has over thirty applicants for each job vacancy, that it can therefore readily require a high school diploma, and that in its judgment a young man or woman with a high school diploma makes a better employee. The Company further asserted that it has a job bidding and promotion clause in its union contract; that it trains its employees for advance in the job classifications to higher levels of employment; and in its experience employees with a high school education better respond to its training programs.

On the first major issue that divided the parties the question of CORE's demand for the hiring of a number of Negroes or a percentage of Negroes or for accomplishing racial balance within a time limitation the major concession made by Niagara Mohawk was a statement of willingness to have its hiring policies and practices reviewed at six months intervals at the request of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, the review to be undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights.

The mediation team was then able to score an advance by getting CORE to agree to accept this particular offer that the Company would not discriminate and would submit its hiring practices to periodic review by the Commission on Human Rights provided that the Commission in return would adopt a resolution. The resolution which the Committee

proposed to introduce for Commission action would have read as follows:

> The Commission accepts the proposal of the Niagara Mohawk Company to report its employment practices and results to the Commission after six months and thereafter periodically at the request of the Commission. In accepting this proposal the Commission asserts:
>
> 1. That a non-discriminatory employment policy should in a reasonable time produce a racial balance in employment at the Niagara Mohawk Company approximate to that in the population of the Syracuse area.
>
> 2. That this progress will depend upon the number of vacancies to be filled and the availability of qualified non-white applicants to fill vacancies in the industry at every level and upon the success of the Niagara Mohawk Company in actively pursuing a policy of recruiting qualified non-white applicants.
>
> 3. That the training of qualified non-white applicants and the upgrading of their skills and education are concerns of the community that are shared by its leading industries including the Niagara Mohawk Company.

In the final mediation session CORE demanded the addition of another provision in the resolution to be proposed to the Commission for its adoption. This would have read as follows:

> 4. In determining whether substantial progress has been made toward achieving racial balance in the employment of the Niagara Mohawk Company, the Commission will consider that mid-1968 is a reasonable time.

This served in the judgment of the mediation team as a possible means for resolution of the remaining major issue between the parties.

At this point however, CORE ~~made a further proposal as a substitute~~ for its original request that ~~the Niagara Mohawk~~ Company reduce its hiring standards ~~for certain jobs~~ so as to accept ~~employees~~ who did not ~~have a~~ high ~~school~~ diploma.

The substitute proposal read:

> Further Niagara Mohawk will undertake an in-service training program for ___ new job applicants in line with point six of the Greater Syracuse Chamber of Commerce Seven Point Job Program. This may be done in cooperation with or under the auspices of the M.D.T.A. or the "C.F.O."

The Niagara Mohawk Company at this point renewed its offer to provide manpower and/or financial support for community sponsored ventures to give further educational opportunity to high school drop-outs in an effort to qualify them for jobs. It steadily refused however to undertake any such in-training program in the plant.

The recommendation of the mediation team to CORE that it accept the final position of the Niagara Mohawk Company was unsuccessful. The recommendations of the mediation team to the Niagara Mohawk Company that it make further concessions were unsuccessful. At this point the mediation conferences were suspended by the Chairman of the mediation team with the request to both parties to communicate to the Commission if they found some other ground upon which they could make a concession that might serve to resolve their differences.

REK/jk19my65

For release to all news media

May 24, 1965

After two years of refusing to acknowledge that it had a problem in employment practices, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation has in the past eight weeks tripled the Negro representation in its work force. Niagara Mohawk has further agreed to make a report to the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights in six months on the success of its new hiring practices toward achieving, in the words of The Mayor's Commission Report, "Racial balance in the Company approximate to that in the population of the Syracuse area." In order to allow Niagara Mo hawk to fulfill its moral and social obligations to the community, Syracuse CORE calls a six month moratorium on demonstrations at the home office of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation. CORE hopes that Niagara Mohawk's progress in achieving this "racial balance" will be sufficiently evident at the time of its report to preclude the need of renewed direct action at that time.

Syracuse CORE

For immediate release to all news media, May 24. 1965

THE FOLLOWING IS A VICTORY RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY A MEETING OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS OF SYRACUSE CORE CONCERNING THE RECENT DIRECT ACTION CAMPAIGN AT NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER COMPANY.

May 24, 1965

Whereas the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on May 19, 1965 relating to the hiring policies, practices and results of the Niagara Mohawk Power Company,, and

Whereas, this resolution implicitly recognized the validity of CORE's allegations about past hiring practices of Niagara Mohawk, and

Whereas the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights will receive reports from Niagara Mohawk about their hiring practices and results and will avalutte them by using criteria approximating suggestions made by CORE and,

Whereas, the Mayor's Commission recognized that no final settlement had been achieved on the issues between Niagara Mohawk and CORE,

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED, that the Active Membership of Syracuse CORE resolves that:

1. It accepts the good offices of the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights to serve as the receiver of reports from Niagara Mohawk on hiring practices and results with the understanding that evaluations of these reports are a matter of public record.

2. There be a provisional acceptance of the criteria being used by the Mayor's Commission to evaluate these reports, if, in fact, substantial progress toward an equitable racial balance in the work force of Niagara Mohawk is being made in a reasonable time.

3. There is a recognition of the need for CORE to continue focusing its energies upon vital problems facing this community, including housing, education, and jobs in other businesses and industries.

4. In order to more effectively address itself to other problems areas, a six month moratorium on demonstrations by Syracuse CORE against the home office of the Niagara Mohawk Power Company be declared.

5. The continuation of this moratorium is predicated upon not only s atisfactory progress being made in achieving a racial balance in the Niagara Mohawk labor force, but also upon some evidence that the company is fully facing the problem of de facto segregation, including unreasonable employment. requirements through both reevaluation of its requirements and the support of adequate training programs in the company and community.

6. This resolution will be reviewed in six months, at the time of the Mayor's Commission report on hiring practices and results at Niagara Mohawk, with a view to either continuing the moratorium or undertaking further direct action against the company in pursuit of CORE's objectives.

7. Syracuse CORE wishes to commend Mrs. Peggy Wood, a member of the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights, for her forthright statement recognizing CORE's role in bringing to light the problems of discrimination in this community.

326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York
June 3, 1965

Organization Department
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

JUN 7 1965

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a list of officers and committee chairmen of Syracuse CORE.

Please send a list of all CORE chapters in the country. Also please send all CORE material, books, pamphlets, hats, sweatshirts, all types of pins and buttons. We must have these items by June 13, Send as many as possible.

Yours in freedom,

John L. McDowell

John McDowell
Executive Secretary
Syracuse CORE

Sent 6/1
Same copy
"Hat" people

TO: National Office, CORE

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
SYRACUSE CORE

Chairman.....Charles Sparks, 236 East Colvin St. Syracuse 13205 478-5359.

Vice-Chairman.....Paul Leonard, 120 Palmer Ave, Syracuse 13204 475-1992.

Secretary.....Pat Peterson, 780 Westmoreland Ave., Syracuse 13210 474-4779.

Executive Secretary,John McDowell, 326 Tallman St. Syracuse 13202 476-4058.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Housing.....Ann Page, 508 Garfield Ave. Syracuse 13205 478-4270.

Education.....Sue Tyler, C 1-1 Slocum Heights, Syracuse 13210 476-5172.

Political Affairs,..Sue Rice, 103½ Madison St. Syracuse 13210 478-3271.

Employment.....Fern Freel, 153 Genesee Park Dr. Syracuse 13224 446-8845.

Law Enforcement.....John Williams, 108 Comstock Ave. Syracuse 13210 475-8568. Co-Chairman, Charles Goldsmith, 372 Oakwood Ave., 13202, Syracuse 13202 476-4917.

Community Relations,Paul Leonard, 120 Palmer Ave. Syracuse 13204 475-1992.

Public Relations....Pete Peterson, 780 Westmoreland Ave. Syracuse 13210 474-4779.

Financial.....Clare Pineo, 117 Iroquois Lane, Liverpool 13215 OL2-3355 or 422-0186 (Work).

Program.....Dan Davis, 13½ Winchell Road, Syracuse 13210 478-7287.

Community Support...Frank Britton, 118 Weiser Court Syracuse 13202 475-6279.

MAXINE

JUL 2 0 1965

July 19, 1965

Dear George,

Syracuse CORE, ever eager to maximize the effectiveness of communication, wishes to revise its list of contact people for National Office exchanges. The following recommendations could be transmitted to The Keeper of The Wheel to our mutual advantage:

Chapter Chairman: Charles Sparks
236 East Colvin Street
Syracuse, N.Y. (13205)
phone: 478-5359

1st Vice Chairman: Elizabeth Ann Page
508 Garfield Avenue
Syracuse, N.Y. (13205)
phone: 478-4270

V.C. Polit. Affairs: Sue Rice
1034 Madison Street
Syracuse, N.Y. (13210)
phone: 478-3271

V.C. Internal Communic.: Pat Peterson
780 Westmoreland Ave.
Syracuse, N.Y. (13210)
phone: 474-4779

Yours for ever better communication,

Sue

Sue Rice

September 30, 1965

E.A. Page
Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman St.
Syracuse, New York

Dear E.A. Page:

Enclosed are ten copies of the National Constitution and 6en copies of the Constitutional Changes made at the 1965 National Convention.

We have never had paied very large quantities of the constitution to chapters because of the high cost of printing them. I hope this will be enough for you to circulate among the members. If you must have a few more, please write and I will send them out.

Sincerely yours,

8

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Ed Doy 8/31/65

Please send Syracuse CORE
50 copies of the nat'l. constitution
and by laws of CORE
revised July, 1964

E A Page
V. Chairman
Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman St.
Syracuse, N.Y.

October 11, 1965

Elizabeth Ann Page
Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Elizabeth Ann Page:

By this time you have received Bob Curvin's memo of October 7th. In addition to the information pertaining to your budget we need specific information about chapter projects. Because I will not be able to get to your chapter in the next 2 weeks, I will have to depend on chapters to do their own evaluation of their projects. The reports on chapter projects should include what it is, when it started, and what relation project had to the community.

Please make your report at least one page. We hope that you can evaluate your programs success or failure as objectively as possible.

The financial report should include your chapter budget (rent, telephone, etc.), special fund raising programs (what, kind, and other relevant information. Please have this information to us by Thursday, Oct. 21, 1965, so that we mayccompile it for a report to the NAC which meets on October 24th.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Ware
Northeastern Regional Director

JW:ms

Syracuse CORE - ~~Use~~ you seem to be the most logical & responsible person to whom this information should go. — Syracuse CORE:

Chairman -

Pete Peterson 780 Westmorland Ave 474-4779
Syracuse 13210

VICE chairman

Charlie Goldsmith 372 Oakwood Ave 476-4917
Syracuse 13202

Treasurer

Elaine Clyburn 630 West Onondaga St 478-1102
Syracuse 13204

Sec.

Sue Rice 1034 Madison St. GR 8-3271
Syracuse 13210

12/6

Fran

from Sue

Syracuse copy

JAN 13 1986

Fran -

I'm sending a copy of the agenda to Bob Wynn in the mail — would you give him a call before sending out the conference mailing?

Chapters will need to know place, time, cost of conference — & probably should be reminded of the specifications for delegates (i.e., that chapters should elect & instruct their delegates as possible; & that there are 3 votes per chapter). We should probably mention housing arrangements too —

thanks

Sue

I eagerly await a list of chapters —

Syracuse file

FEB 8 1966

February 6, 1966

Dear Herb --

Enclosed are two memos, sent by order of two conferences, to various chapters in the region. Since I seem to be involved in various mailings, I would appreciate knowing who in the National Office or elsewhere should be informed of mailings, or sent copies. Do you want to be bothered by such details? I did send Walt Brooks copies of these two memos, but I wouls like to know what our chain of communication is.

Is there any possibility that we should, or could spread the scope of the political information gathering beyond the Region? If there is somebody in other Regions to whom I could send the memo, or a note, I would happily do so -- only I don't know who they are. If you could have Fran send me appropriate addresses, I would contact people working outside the Northeast -- chapter people, RACs, staff, or whoever.

Steve Nagler mentioned that he would like to get word out to the chapters about several legal items, including the existence of the Legal Staff. I told him that I could include a note, or more, in whatever mailings I happen to be doing (at least one to the Region and one to the state before the April Conference, I expect) -- but again, I'm not sure that the obvious, simple, direct form of communication is organizationally feasible or diplomatic. Please advise. (When Cynthia Scott sends stuff out to chapters in the region, the envelope is usually pretty well filled up, without adding other material).

If Fran's chapter list is the Organization Dept's. list, it should be corrected (it should be anyway). A couple of changes I have got wind of: Rhode Island (or Providence) CORE's chairman is now Herb Bickford, 41 Homestead Ave., Providence; office address: 91 Camp St., Providence (421-8357). Utica CORE's office address is 88 Genesee St., Utica. Syracuse CORE is listed as 426 Tallman on the list Fran sent me -- it should be 326 Tallman St. I have had mail returned from the address listed for Rochester CORE, and also from Peter Sherwood's address (Brooklyn College CORE) and Jesse Robertson (Boro Hall CORE). Fran's list has Wm. Bush as chairman of Balitmore CORE; James Griffin is chr., and lives at 3700 Winterbourne Rd., as you know. The list Fran sent also has the wrong address for Washington D.C. CORE -- it should be 1232 U St., N.W.

I wish you luck in the Organization Dept., and repeat my offer to help facilitate communication. (I also repeat my apologies for messing up communications, quite unwittingly, and I hope not seriously.) As chapter secretary, I would be glad to send the Organization Dept. whatever information on chapter projects or whatever would be at all useful -- if I had the slightest inkling of what, if anything, you might find useful. As an RAC member, I am likewise interested in establishing whatever communications between staff and RAC could save time, increase effectiveness, or further the Movement. As above, please advise -- or have somebody less burdened with the weight of the world and the organization advise.

Sue Rice

Did you get - or do you want - a copy of notes from the Area Conference, Jan. 8? I have copies.

Syracuse CORE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LT	International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA001 NBA027 VU-NC053

1966 FEB 28 AM 9 57

(SY LLB024) NL PD SYRACUSE NY FEB 27
DEPT OF ORGANIZATION, ATTN FRN CRAYTON
CORE 38 PARK ROW NYK
HAVE RECEIVED NO INFORMATION ON BUCKEYSTOWN. PLEASE SEND INFORMATION ON SCHEDULE, DIRECTIONS, AJENDA AND TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENT IMMEDIATELY. IF IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO CHANGE LIST, WOULD LIKE TO REMOVE ANN PAGE AND ADD ARTIST LEE AND CHARLIE GODSMITH TO LIST OF SYRACUSE PARTICIPANTS GIVEN TO BERH. HOME AFTER SIX
SUE RICE
(36).

JC 2/28/66

SF1201(R2-65)

SYRACUSE CORE -- 326 Tallman Street -- Syracuse, New York - 478-9082

Syracuse CORE

10 April 1966

Board of Directors
Crusade for Opportunity
130 W. Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Sirs,

The Syracuse Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality requests a full public hearing on all aspects of the programs of the Crusade for Opportunity.

We ask for such a hearing at this time because the community is disturbed by charges and counter-charges which have been made in recent weeks about the effectiveness of Crusade activities, by the resignation of the Executive Director and a large number of senior staff members, and by indications that there have been various difficulties, including charges that racial discrimination has been practiced in Crusade programs. Unless the people for whom the Crusade exists have information upon which confidence in the programs can be built, the expenditure of vast sums of money will be fruitless.

As you know, the directive issued March 23, 1966 from the Office of Economic Opportunity provides that such a public hearing be held no more than thirty days from receipt of this request. To insure that maximum community participation can be achieved, we ask that the hearing or hearings be held in evening hours at locations within the areas most affected by Crusade activities.

Yours very truly,

Pete Peterson
Chairman, Syracuse CORE

This is all error - see fact sheet

PP:sr
Copy: Sargent Shriver

C O P Y

APR 14 1966

13 April 1966

Herb Callender
Director of Organization
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Herb,

Syracuse CORE has taken up the offer made by Shriver for public hearings. Basic information to date is enclosed for your information and the information of anybody else relevant. (Who is handling public relations these days?)

Because Ben Zimmerman has resigned as Executive Director of the Crusade (the umbrella agency), the issue is hot. The board of directors of the Crusade has gotten itself locked in combat over direction of the umbrella agency (community chest control and band-aid approach vs. neighborhood board control and social change approach).

The chapter's approach to the situation is united front of community groups -- looks possible for once.

We got the front page of the only functioning Negro newspaper in Syracuse pulled and reset with this story -- I haven't seen the copy, but hope for the best. The paper comes out today, to be distributed from the CORE office. I'll send you a copy.

If you or others of wit and wisdom have suggestions for strategy or tactics for the hearing, please communicate them. Immediately.

As far as I know, this is the first follow-up of the OEO directive. In case it should be useful for National CORE, we'd be glad to keep you advised if you like. We don't know who else in the National office to communicate with -- for example, press releases. Please advise.

Sue

Sue Rice
Secretary, Syracuse CORE

MEMO

TO: ALL CORE CHAPTERS IN THE NORTHEAST REGION
FROM: SUE RICE, RAC MEMBER AT LARGE

RE: POLITICAL ORGANIZATION -- INTER-CHAPTER COMMUNICATION

The Northeast Regional CORE Conference January 29-30 passed a resolution relating to the collection of information on Political Action and Political Organization from chapters in the region. This information will be distributed to all chapters by the Northeast Regional Action Council.

If your chapter -- or other groups in your community -- have participated in any type of political activity, please write up the information you collected through this activity (in any form -- don't wait until you can produce a polished paper on the subject; it's more important that other chapters have the benefit of your information than that they admire your writing style).

---Please give background information as to the size and type of community you have worked in, the percentage of Negroes in the population, and other pertinent bits of information.

---What type of project did you work on -- voter registration, pressure group action, political education, backing candidates, opposing candidates, etc.? What was the outcome?

---What was the organizing focus -- Negro power bloc, poverty group, something else? What were the issues -- local neighborhood, city-wide, Civil Rights, etc.?

--Were you operating alone, or as part of a coalition?

---What techniques have you found effective in your community? What techniques that you used were not effective? (We can learn at least as much from our failures as from our successes.) Did you feel afterward that there was something specific that you should have done?

--If your chapter's experience or information doesn't fit these questions, ignore the questions and start from scratch. Some other chapter can benefit from your experience.

Please send an account of your chapter's experience in the political field to:

Cynthia Scott, Regional Secretary
29 Charlotte Street
Boston, Mass.

or

Sue Rice, RAC Member At Large
1034 Madison Street
Syracuse, New York
13210

****
NEXT REGIONAL CONFERENCE:
SCHEDULED FOR APRIL, 1966
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
****

MEMO

TO: ALL CORE CHAPTERS IN NEW YORK STATE
FROM: SUE RICE, RAC MEMBER AT LARGE
RE: INTER-CHAPTER COMMUNICATION

1. The New York State Area Conference was held in Syracuse on January 8, 1966. (Area boundaries within the Region have been changed since that time.) The notes of this conference were distributed at the Regional Conference in Washington, January 29-30. If your chapter did not receive a copy, let me know and I will send one.

2. The nine chapters at the January 8 meeting agreed that there were problems with the New York State Commission for Human Rights. All New York State chapters are asked to send information regarding their experiences with the Commission, for the purpose of establishing a state-wide CORE project to increase the usefulness of the State Commission. Because of blizzard confusion, the New York State chapters meeting scheduled for Washington was not held. However, the information can be collected and distributed by mail. As soon as I have heard from chapters, I will send out our combined information to chapters in the state, so we can come to the next conference prepared to draw up a project proposal.

   --What referrals has your chapter made to the State Commission for Human Rights?
   --What has your experience been with the State Commission? How have the cases you or others in your community referred to the Commission been handled?
   --What does your chapter feel are the deficiencies of the State Commission? How do you feel it could be made a more effective instrument?

3. In order to implement the State Commission project plans and to distribute other information particularly pertinent to chapters in New York State, the Area Conference agreed to contribute $5 per year per chapter to cover mailing costs. Current responsibility for mailing was given to Sue Rice. I can not fill the responsibility unless I have the stamp money.

4. The available list of chapter addresses is less than perfect. If the address or chairman's name I have for your chapter is incorrect, or if you know of other chapters who have not received either this letter or notice of the Area Conference, please notify me of additions or corrections to the address list.

Sue Rice
1034 Madison Street
Syracuse, New York
13210

housing

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
COurtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: MARVIN RICH AND JAMES PECK

FAIR-HOUSING-BEFORE-URBAN-RENEWAL DRIVE NETS 38 ARRESTS

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19: "All urban renewal projects should be halted until arrangements can be made to insure fair housing for Negro relocatees."

This quote from a Syracuse CORE leaflet summarizes the objectives of protest demonstrations which started September 13 at four urban renewal construction sites.

In the first five days of the demonstrations, 38 persons including two Syracuse University professors were arrested for "illegal intrusion." One of the professors is George Wiley, former chairman of Syracuse CORE.

On the first day, two of the demonstrators climbed 50 feet up a 70 foot crane at one of the construction sites.

In urging Mayor William Walsh to shut down the urban renewal jobs, Syracuse CORE Chairman Bruce Thomas points out that "all but a small number of the 300 Negroes relocated in the past two years have been placed in a small, run-down, ghetto area near the center of the city.

No Negroes should be relocated within the segregated portion of the city or in any block having more than 30% Negro residents, unless they specifically request to be relocated in such areas.

###

A few of the members in attendance in this special meeting were recruited for the community organization campaign. They were broken down in two teams to work in two segments of the Negro community. A work shop was given on how to conduct yourself in approaching people in the community who may not be in a position to receive you into their homes and various other problems that may arise going door-to-door in the com,munity.

The first day of contact with the community proved fruitful and although there were only approximately eight people involved, many people did promise to support the demonstrations and to work with CORE to eliminate various other problems. However, the participation was short-lived mainly because work committments and a general lack of enthusiasm. The special meeting did, however, manage to bring out a few more Negro members to join membership meetings and executive committee meetings. The problem of Negro representation on the picket line at Niagara Mohawk which was going on daily, still remained and there was a clear majority of white students and people, with very few Negroes coming out showing support.

Rochester CORE brought approximately 46 grassroots Negro people from Rochester into Syracuse to demonstrate one Saturday. The Negro community in Syracuse was not moved by this participation and the delimna was still very much present. During the course of about a week and a half, I

managed to encourage two mothers living in the Salt Springs Housing Projects to canvass and recruit their project for participation. They explained that the problem was in not having any prior contact with the community and in the absence of this contact, allowing the leadership process in the chapter except for "chairmen and vice-chairmen" to be filled by whites. There had been many direct action campaigns faced by Syracuse CORE to demonstrate this issue including stall-ins, sit-ins, and sit-downs in and outside of Niagara Mohawk. Ed Day was presently out on $5,000 bond in connection with the stall-in effort which received wide publicity. Roger Knapp was in jail and had been for nine days on a hunger strike until negotiations resumed. The negotiations were resumed after a week and a half of my presence in Syracuse brought about the pressure of the hunger strike by Roger Knapp. While Roger Knapp was in jail the pressure had mounted. Ministers and other organizations were beginning to move in support of Syracuse CORE. As soon as this threat against Niagara Mohawk had ended, Niagara Mohawk took a hardened position at the negotiations table. After a week of this kind of harrassment at the table the negotiating committee decided to stage a negotiate-in and after a session with Niagara Mohawk and the City Human Rights Commission who was acting as a representative for Niagara Mohawk the negotiating staged their negotiate-in and refused to leave the building where negotiations were held until Niagara Mohawk began to negotiate in good faith.

After a day and a half in the building the team was arrested. John McDowell stayed in jail, no bail and on a hunger strike. This action on the part of John McDowell did not create the kind of pressure that Roger Knapp had created. It was during this period that the chapter as a result of my advice decided to have a reversed freedom ride, from Alabama to Syracuse. I then threw all of my time into organizing the ride. I made contact with Selma, Alabama and Mr. Silas Norman the Alabama program director for SNCC. He committed to have as many bus loads of people whose fare we paid for arriving in Syracuse. As soon as it could be arranged, the chapter managed to scrape the money together $2,700 for one bus load plus $300 for food (round trip) and after sending a representative from Syracuse CORE to Selma, Alabama, the freedom ride began. It is important to note here that National CORE's James Farmer and the executive secretary of SNCC, James Forman held a press conference in New York City announcing the freedom ride. It took two days for the bus to arrive from Selma and we had been in continued contact with the bus throughout the whole trip. Unfortunately, there were only 22 people in the bus and most of them were your people. There had also been some sabotaging done by groups in Selma who were against the ride but this we did not find out for sure until after the ride. The bus arrived and we had done a fairly good job of organizing the community to greet the bus. We marched down a main avenue approximately 800 strong and to a intersection where a rally was held. There was no interference by the Police

Department nor did they prohibit any of our activities. Approximately 1500 people attended the rally and it was said to have been the largest turn out in Syracuse for any civil rights activity. The people from Lowndes County, Alabama and the Syracuse CORE chapter met and decided on as many days of community contact as possible. It was also agreed that they would attend some of the demonstrations at Niagra Mohawk but the majority of time would be spent on community organization and speaking engagements. Mass meetings were held. The first of these were held outside of the CORE office in an open lot with members of the community. The mass meetings were very well attended and showed promise as far as cooperation of the community was concerned.

The demonstrations at Niagara Mohawk did get the communities support immediately after the arrival of the Selma people, but once they were not on the picket line or involved in other activities, the communities attendance dropped. The Alabama freedom riders were continuously advising that we go all out for community organizing and try to listen to what the people were saying. The community contact that we made did pay off which was evident at the membership meeting that was held one week after their arrival. Approximately fifty new black faces were seen at this membership meeting. The Alabama people remained in Syracuse for a period of approximately two weeks participating in demonstrations and even involving themselves in arrest and point out the fact that discrimination northern style do have the same effect as discrimination in the south. The riders returned without incident and I brought two

of their young people who remained behind one day, down to Selma, Alabama with me and spoke at their mass meeting. I also had the opportunity to see how they had organized themselves especially in Lowndes County, the county where Mrs. Viola Liszaro was murdered. The enthusiasm for the movement in Lowndes County is three times that of any section in the North.

The method of organizing the Negrop-people in the South is extremely different to that which is used in Northern ghettos. I am preparing a special report around what I witnessed and hope that it might be used in some fashion for community organization throughout the Northeast Region. I am informed that the Niagara Mohawk project of Syracuse CORE has been settled with an agreement of acceptance to the CORE chapter and now their main area of activity is community organization and establishing a dialoge with the ghetto community in Syracuse.

We welcome our

SYRACUSE CORE WELCOMES THE NATIONAL SIDE OF THEIR ORGANIZATION AND OUR BROTHERS FROM SELMA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION "NORTHERN STYLE".

SYRACUSE IS A SICK CITY. IT MUST RECOGNIZE ITS MALADY BEFORE IT CAN TAKE THE PROPER STEPS TO RECOVERY AND BLOOMING HEALTH. THE CITIZENS WHO ARE SHUTTING THE PROBLEM OUT OF THEIR MINDS CAN DO SO NO LONGER. THEY ARE GOING TO BE CONFRONTED. WE ARE NOW ASKING, "WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?" AND THERE ARE NO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS. IT IS THE FAULT OF THE <u>WHOLE</u> COMMUNITY THAT WE ALLOW SCHOOLS TO BE SEGREGATED AND THAT THE SMALL PROPOSAL TO INTEGRATE THEM PUTS THE BURDEN ON THE NEGRO CHILD AND HIS FAMILY. IT IS THE FAULT OF THE <u>WHOLE</u> COMMUNITY THAT WE HAVE THE NEGRO GHETTO, THAT EVEN <u>PUBLIC</u> HOUSING IS SEGREGATED, THAT HOUSING CODES ARE NOT ENFORCED, THAT THERE IS AN EXTREME LACK OF PUBLIC HOUSING. IT IS THE FAULT OF THE <u>WHOLE</u> COMMUNITY THAT THERE IS TOKENISM IN EMPLOYMENT AND THAT NEGROES ARE THE LAST TO BE HIRED AND FIRST TO BE FIRED--THAT THEY ARE GENERALLY IN MENIAL JOBS WITH LITTLE CHANCE OF UPGRADING.

THESE ARE ONLY SOME OF THE CANCERS WE HAVE IN THE SYRACUSE COMMUNITY WHICH CORE IS DETERMINED TO ATTACK. WE ARE DELIGHTED TO WELCOME OUR SELMA BROTHERS AND PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE STATE AND REGION. BUT WE NOW ASK OUR OWN COMMUNITY--BLACK AND WHITE TOGETHER--TO JOIN US IN OUR NON-VIOLENT PROTEST MOVEMENT TO BEGIN TO RIGHT THE WRONGS IN OUR CITY AND TO MAKE SYRACUSE AN EXAMPLE OF FREEDOM TO OUR NATION.

file Segovia Core

File Syracuse core

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich or Jim Peck

WIN CAMPAIGN TO KEEP BUS TERMINAL OUT OF RESIDENTIAL AREA

Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 22--Syracuse CORE has won its campaign to keep Greyhound Bus Lines from relocating its terminal in a Negro residential area and is now distributing leaflets, door-to-door, pointing out that "nonviolent protest works" in solving community problems.

The leaflet distribution started following Greyhound's announcement that it would seek a terminal site other than the one on Adams Street, despite approval of that site by City Hall. The proposed Adams Street location had been protested by the Negro community.

The "nonviolent protest" included three weeks of nightly picketing outside the present terminal and several demonstrations inside.

HELP THE SELMA-TO-SYRACUSE FREEDOM MARCH

Would you be willing to put up a Selma Freedom Rider who is coming to Syracuse in support of the fight against the city's discriminatory hiring policies, centered now at Niagara Mohawk?

Name

Address

Phone

How many people would you be willing to take? _____

The people coming here are men and women of all ages.

Would you prefer ☐ men or ☐ women?

Would you prefer ☐ teenagers or ☐ adults?

Thank you!

Join the Selma → to → Syracuse Freedom Ride!

SYRACUSE: A Freedom Ride is coming -- On Wednesday, May 5! Selma, Alabama will help us in our fight against Segregation Northern Style! Live Nationwide TV coverage will put THE SPOTLIGHT ON SYRACUSE!

NORTH OR SOUTH, IT IS OUR FREEDOM -- -- IT IS OUR FIGHT -- --
Telephone your friends and ask them to:

MEET THE FREEDOM RIDE -- Syracuse will meet the car caravan accompanying the Freedom Bus at Thruway Exit 36 (Route 81) at 5 PM Wednesday.

JOIN THE WELCOMING COMMITTEE -- Welcome the Selma Freedom Riders at the Grayhound Bus Station at 5:30 PM.

JOIN THE FREEDOM PRAYER -- Freedom Riders from Selma, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Schnectady, Kingston, Albany and New York City will pray at the Public Safety Building at 6 PM Wednesday.

YOU CAN HELP GIVE THE SELMA FREEDOM RIDERS A WARM WELCOME:

1. Donate or help raise money for the Freedom Ride.
2. Provide transportation: lend a car or offer to drive Freedom Riders around the Syracuse Area. Cars and Drivers needed morning, afternoon, evening and all day for about two weeks.
3. Have your Church or Organization bring food to the A.M.E. Zion Church for Lunch any day.
4. Have your Church or Organization invite Freedom Riders to dinner at your Church in the evening.
5. Provide Housing for a Freedom Rider in your home.

PLEASE LET US KNOW
WHAT YOU CAN DO...

Call Syracuse CORE
476-4058
476-4059

Check with the Core Office
for further information...

The Spotlight is on Syracuse

Join the Selma → to → Syracuse Freedom Ride!

SYRACUSE: A Freedom Ride is coming -- On Wednesday, May 5: Selma, Alabama will help us in our fight against Segregation Northern Style. Live Nationwide TV coverage will put THE SPOTLIGHT ON SYRACUSE.

NORTH OR SOUTH, IT IS OUR FREEDOM -- -- IT IS OUR FIGHT -- -- Telephone your friends and ask them to:

MEET THE FREEDOM RIDE -- Syracuse will meet the car caravan accompanying the Freedom Bus at Thruway Exit 36 (Route 81) at 5 PM Wednesday.

JOIN THE WELCOMING COMMITTEE -- Welcome the Selma Freedom Riders at the Grayhound Bus Station at 5:30 PM.

JOIN THE FREEDOM PRAYER -- Freedom Riders from Selma, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Schnectady, Kingston, Albany and New York City will pray at the Public Safety Building at 6 PM Wednesday.

YOU CAN HELP GIVE THE SELMA FREEDOM RIDERS A WARM WELCOME:

1. Donate or help raise money for the Freedom Ride.
2. Provide transportation: lend a car or offer to drive Freedom Riders around the Syracuse Area. Cars and Drivers needed morning, afternoon, evening and all day for about two weeks.
3. Have your Church or Organization bring food to the A.M.E. Zion Church for Lunch any day.
4. Have your Church or Organization invite Freedom Riders to dinner at your Church in the evening.
5. Provide Housing for a Freedom Rider in your home.

PLEASE LET US KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO...

Call Syracuse CORE
476-4058
476-4059

Check with the Core Office for further information...

The Spotlight is on Syracuse

CORE'S VICTORY

and

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

In the past eight weeks the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation has hired more Negroes than in the entire history of the Corporation. CORE views this as one part of a victory.

Besides the simple fact that Niagara Mohawk is now hiring Negroes as it never has before, Niagara Mohawk has also agreed to report to the Mayor's Commission in six months. When Niagara Mohawk makes this report it is supposed to show that they are hiring more and more Negroes so that in reasonable time they will have about ninety Negroes instead of five like they had a few months ago or nineteen like they do now. If all the businesses and industries in Syracuse had this same percentage of Negro employees there would be no shortage of good jobs for Negroes here in Syracuse.

This is our goal; that all business in Syracuse will follow the steps that Niagara Mohawk has been forced to take and open their doors to anybody who comes looking for a job, black or white.

Niagara Mohawk's agreement is a first step in the right direction.

IT COSTS SYRACUSE CORE $600.00 PER MONTH
TO KEEP THIS PROGRAM GOING:

Housing:
- -locate and open private rental housing for Negroes
- -eliminate racial discrimination by realtors
- -integrate public housing
- -eliminate slum housing (Code Enforcement Committee)

Education:
- -help formulate plans for complete school integration
- -participate on Education Committee of State Commission on Human Rights
- -arrange free weekly piano lessons for Negro children (pilot project involving three children now in progress; expected to involve twenty children by September 1964; in cooperation with local piano teachers)
- -hear and help parents and students with school problems
- -study and recommend public school textbooks and materials which present a favorable picture of the Negro

Employment:
- -end discrimination against Negroes in apprenticeship training programs in skilled trades
- -negotiate with local employers to hire Negroes
- -match Negroes seeking jobs with employers seeking help

Political Action (primary project for summer months):
- -voter registration
- -citizenship education

Police Practices:
- -hear and investigate complaints of police mistreatment
- -jail reforms

Research ("Brain Trust"):
- -compile and work up available data on local problems: housing, education, employment
- -develop guide-lines for long-term solutions

Public Information:
- -Speakers Bureau
- -occasional publications on special topics ("Syracuse: How Far from Birmingham?" "Syracuse CORE Report on Police Procedures")

Youth Group

* * * * * * * *

The following programs are separately financed and tax-exempt:
- -"In the Wind"--monthly newsletter on civil rights in Syracuse (make checks payable to "In the Wind")
- -Syracuse Civil Rights Legal Defense Fund
  - -legal assistance for individuals suffering racial discrimination
  - -legal aid for civil rights demonstrators
  - -legal research

  (make checks payable to SCR Legal Defense Fund)

SYRACUSE CORE BUDGET (MONTHLY)

Staff	
-full-time executive secretary @ $25.00 per week	$105.00
-full-time program director @ $25.00 per week (to be hired as of June 1964)	$105.00
-part-time office secretary @ $10.00 per week	$ 45.00
-transportation and expense account for staff	$ 50.00
Office	
-rental and utilities in "relocated" office	$100.00
-telephone	$ 35.00
-supplies (stamps, stationery, etc.)	$100.00
Tax to National CORE	$ 60.00
TOTAL	$600.00

- -

SYRACUSE CORE P.O. Box 92, University Station, Syracuse 13210

Name Phone

Address

I pledge to Syracuse CORE:

- ☑ Sustaining -- $25.00 per month
- ☐ Supporting -- $10.00 per month
- ☐ Contributing- $ 5.00 per month
- ☐ Cooperating - $ 3.00 per month
- ☐ General -- $ 1.00 per month

I prefer to pay ___monthly ___quarterly ___semi-annually

VICTORY!
WE KEPT THE BUSSES OUT!

CITY HALL said:

"We are going to put a Greyhound Bus Terminal in your neighborhood"

-- on Adams Street --
-- at the Loblaws store --
-- next to Pioneer Homes --

SOME PEOPLE said:

"IT'S ROTTEN, BUT FORGET IT"
"YOU CAN'T BEAT CITY HALL"
"THE NEGRO HAS NO VOICE IN SYRACUSE"

but OTHER PEOPLE said:

"NO ! NO ! NO !"
"WE will not let you endanger the lives of our children"
"We will not let you fill our neighborhood with hundreds of BUSES and TAXI CABS and EXHAUST FUMES!"

WE WILL NOT BE QUIET !
WE SHALL OVERCOME !!!
WE WILL HAVE A VOICE IN WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR FAMILIES AND OUR CHILDREN !

NON-VIOLENT PROTEST WORKS!

THEY WENT TO THE MAYOR ** AND PROTESTED
THEY WENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF GREYHOUND ** AND PROTESTED
THEY SIGNED PETITIONS ** WROTE LETTERS ** AND PROTESTED

*** AND THEY WENT OUT AND PICKETED ***

AND DIRECT NON-VIOLENT ACTION GOT RESULTS *** THEY WON !!!!!!!!

/ THE CITIZENS OF PIONEER HOMES / CORE /
/ The Catholic Inter-racial Council / The I.U.E. Civil Rights Committee /
/ N.A.A.C.P. / C.C.O. / E.S.C.R.E.U. / A.M.E. Zion / Eugene Williams /

AND EVERYBODY WON ** WE ALL WON ** GREYHOUND WILL NOT MOVE TO LABLAW'S !!

You are being provided with this information sheet because it is unlikely that local news media will report the following information. Niagara Mohawk is a substantial advertiser in both Syracuse newspapers and a major sponser of local TV and radio, including several local news programs.

SYRACUSE NIAGARA MOHAWK

WHERE YOUR MONEY SUPPORTS TOKENISM*

*TOKENISM -- the practice of hiring a few Negroes to avoid public criticism, while continuing to deny most Negroes a fair share of the job market.

OUT OF A TOTAL WORK FORCE OF 1,500 EMPLOYEES

NIAGARA MOHAWK EMPLOYS ONLY EIGHT (8) NEGROES

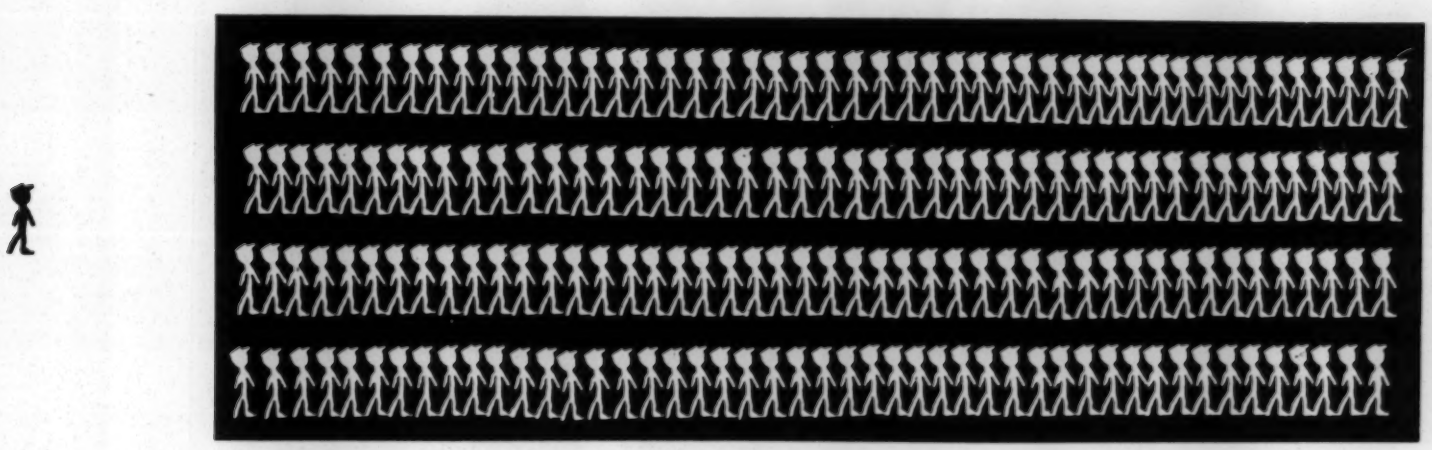
NIAGARA MOHAWK is a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly with publicly guaranteed profits.

All members of the Syracuse Community, including Negroes, have no choice but to purchase Niagara Mohawk's services. All members of our community help to provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and guaranteed profits.

BUT ALL MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH IS CREATED BY THEIR FORCED FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF NIAGARA MOHAWK

OVER ONE OUT OF 19 Syracusans who provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and profits is a Negro.

ONLY ONE OUT OF 187 Syracusans employed by Niagara Mohawk is a Negro.



After ten months of discussions, and two months of formal negotiations between Syracuse CORE and Niagara Mohawk, NIAGARA MOHAWK STILL REFUSES TO DEVELOP ANY EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR INCREASING NEGRO EMPLOYMENT BEYOND A TOKEN LEVEL, TO GIVE NEGROES A FAIR SHARE OF THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH THEIR MONEY HELPS CREATE.

Niagara Mohawk says: "We don't discriminate."
REPLY: Then why is it that Niagara Mohawk "happens" to employ only eight negroes out of 1,500 employees?
Niagara Mohawk says: "Negroes aren't qualified to work at Niagara Mohawk"
REPLY: Niagara Mohawk's job "qualifications" are inflated. Since when must a man have a high school diploma to operate a jack hammer or read numbers on a gas meter?
Niagara Mohawk says: "No Negroes apply?"
REPLY: Negroes looking for jobs believe Niagara Mohawk discriminates. Why apply for jobs "not open" to you? When it was mistakenly announced Niagara Mohawk would hire a substantial number of Negroes over the next year, at least six Negroes tried to make applications the very next day. They were told they need not apply.

Niagara Mohawk has a public responsibility to correct the inequity in their employment practices and grant Negroes their fair share of the jobs at Niagara Mohawk.

WHY LET NIAGARA MOHAWK SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR TOKENISM?

For further information, write or phone Syracuse CORE, 326 Tallman St., Syracuse, New York - GR6-0770

IT COSTS SYRACUSE CORE $650 PER MONTH TO KEEP THIS PROGRAM GOING

I. RESEARCH

Goal: Solutions to social problems based upon scientific appraisal of all pertinent facts.

Action program:

1. Collect and analyze data pertaining to local racial problems.
2. Develop guide lines for long-run solutions and immediate action (e.g. "Project 101,"* a set of 108 recommendations to the community).
3. Research task force available to each committee as needed.

* One hundred and one years after Negro Emancipation Proclamation.

II. EMPLOYMENT

Goal: End of racial discrimination including tokenism in hiring, escalation, pay, etc.

Action program based upon research and planning:

1. Local industries
   a. First negotiation and then pressure if necessary (e.g. Hotel Syracuse, Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp., Victory Markets, and trucking firms, so far)
   b. Assist cooperating employers in finding qualified Negroes to fill vacancies.
2. Certain local unions
   a. Persuade to adopt fair apprenticeship training programs.
   b. Persuade to end all forms of racial discrimination.
3. Explore and open up new areas for Negro employment.

III. HOUSING

Goal: Standard (adequate) integrated housing for all Syracusans at reasonable cost.

Action program based upon research and planning:

1. To wipe out slum housing
   a. Pressure on City Hall to enforce Syracuse Housing Code, including public exposure of gross negligence in housing code enforcement.
   b. Demonstrate against razing slum houses faster than standard housing is available for relocation.
   c. Expose practice of charging Negroes higher rent than white tenants.
   d. Press Mayor's Commission on Human Rights to take positive action in cases of housing discrimination.
2. To provide standard housing on an integrated basis
   a. Press for integration of existing public housing.
   b. Press for inclusion, in second Urban Renewal Program, of construction of 10,000 units of low-income public housing on a scattered site basis.
   c. Press for construction of private low-income housing.
3. To encourage and expedite integration in suburban residential neighborhoods
   a. Press realtors to end racial discrimination.
   b. Cooperate with local groups or individuals seeking to make a beginning.

c. Make documentary reports to the State Cpmmission for Human Rights of acts of racial discrimination, terrorism, and violence pertaining to housing.

IV. EDUCATION

Goal: Integration at all levels to insure equal educational opportunities.

Action program based upon research and planning:

1. End de facto segregation
   a. Press for scattered site public and private housing on an integrated basis.
   b. Press for desegregated suburban residential neighborhoods.
2. Expedite complete school integration
   a. Participate on Education Committee of State Commission for Human Rights.
   b b. Work with local or city school boards and administrators.
   c. Help teachers who have difficult adjustment problems in integrated classrooms.
   d. Hear and help parents and students with school problems pertaining to integration.
   e. Study and recommend textbooks and materials that present an accurate picture of the Negro.
3. Other educational activities
   a. Arrange free weekly piano lessons for underprivileged children.

V. CENTER FOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Goal: An interracial school organized and managed by people who want to learn but who are alienated from the public school system including adult education. The learning process includes understanding of socio-economic conditions to the end that students become effective agents for social change by non-violent techniques, rather than acquiescing to prevailing social conditions.

Action program:

1. Students play major roles in identifying their needs and developing courses to meet their needs, including the following:
   a. Literacy education (We need more teachers).
   b. Basic courses on a tutorial level for men and women seeking high school equivalency diplomas.
   c. Interracial problems.
   d. Negro hisotry.
2. The student gains an understanding of his social conditions
   a. Assist youth group (Youth for Social Understanding).
   b. Attempt to develop new approaches to adult education aimed at providing essential tools for full and effective citizenship.

VI. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Goals: (1) To provide Syracusans with up-to-date comprehensive information on pressing community human rights problems, and (2) to provide concrete, constructive and meaningful proposals for the solution of such problems.

Action program:
1. Speakers Bureau.
2. "In the Wind" newsletter--circulation 2000 in Syracuse area.
3. Public meetings on topics of special concern.
4. Dissemination of information on local level problems through press releases, radio, and television.
5. Mass distribution of handbills on pressing community problems.
6. Local publications on special topics
   a. "Syracuse: How Far from Birmingham?"
   b. "Syracuse CORE Report on Police Procedures."
   c. "Project 101."
7. Distribution of materials from National CORE.

VII. COMMUNITY ACTION AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Goal: Interracial involvement for community improvement.

Action program based upon research and planning:
1. Block actions that disregard the rights and welfare of Negro citizens (e.g. prevented relocation of Greyhound bus terminal in a Negro residential neighborhood).
2. Hear and investigate complaints.
3. Work with neighborhood groups such as Citizens of Pioneer Homes, for improving conditions.
4. Work with other civic organizations with similar obejectives on particular issues(League of Women Voters, NAACP, Catholic Interracial Council, ESCRU, FIGORA, CCO, etc.).
5. Carry on massive voter registration and voter education drives.
6. Work through existing political channels toward racial justice in all aspects of the community's social, political, and economic life.

VIII. POLICE PRACTICES
Goal: To upgrade performance standards.

Action program based upon research and planning:
1. Show need for upgrading performance standards
   a. Report and follow up cases of police brutality and negligence through proper channels.
   b. Research racial composition of charges and convictions from arrest records and court records.
2. Press for upgrading police performance standards
   a. Foster creation and development of citizens' Advisory Council.
   b. Participate whenever possible in efforts to improve salaries of police force, providing such increases are part of an effort to upgrade standards of performance.
3. Press for jail refroms.
   a. Show need by case studies and reports.
   b. Initiate and/or participate in efforts to achieve reforms.

You are being provided with this information sheet because it is unlikely that local news media will report the following information. Niagara Mohawk is a substantial advertiser in both Syracuse newspapers and a major sponsor of local TV and radio, including several local news programs.

SYRACUSE NIAGARA MOHAWK

WHERE YOUR MONEY SUPPORTS TOKENISM*

*TOKENISM -- the practice of hiring a few Negroes to avoid public criticism, while continuing to deny most Negroes a fair share of the job market.

OUT OF A TOTAL WORK FORCE OF 1,500 EMPLOYEES

NIAGARA MOHAWK EMPLOYS ONLY EIGHT (8) NEGROES

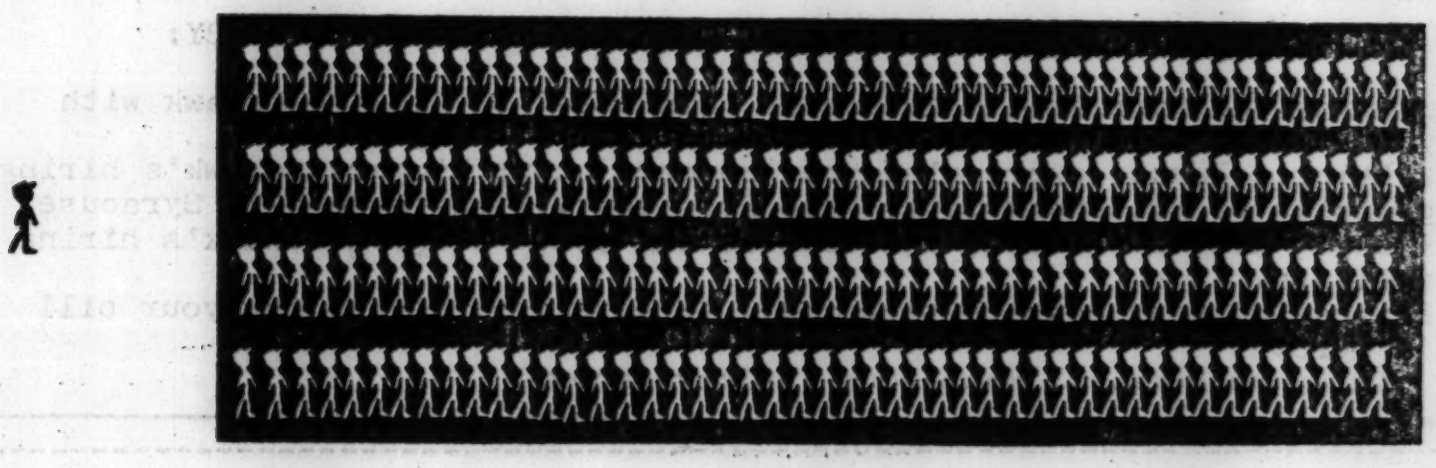
NIAGARA MOHAWK is a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly with publicly guaranteed profits.

All members of the Syracuse Community, including Negroes, have no choice but to purchase Niagara Mohawk's services. All members of our community help to provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and guaranteed profits.

BUT ALL MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH IS CREATED BY THEIR FORCED FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF NIAGARA MOHAWK

OVER ONE OUT OF 19 Syracusans who provide Niagara Mohawk with its income and profits is a Negro.

ONLY ONE OUT OF 187 Syracusans employed by Niagara Mohawk is a Negro.



After ten months of discussions, and two months of formal negotiations between Syracuse CORE and Niagara Mohawk, NIAGARA MOHAWK STILL REFUSES TO DEVELOP ANY EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR INCREASING NEGRO EMPLOYMENT BEYOND A TOKEN LEVEL, TO GIVE NEGROES A FAIR SHARE OF THE EMPLOYMENT WHICH THEIR MONEY HELPS CREATE.

Niagara Mohawk says: "We don't discriminate."
REPLY: Then why is it that Niagara Mohawk "happens" to employ only eight Negroes out of 1,500 employees?
Niagara Mohawk says: "Negroes aren't qualified to work at Niagara Mohawk"
REPLY: Niagara Mohawk's job "qualifications" are inflated. Since when must a man have a high school diploma to operate a jack hammer or read numbers on a gas meter?
Niagara Mohawk says: "No Negroes apply."
REPLY: Negroes looking for jobs believe Niagara Mohawk discriminates. Why apply for jobs "not open" to you? When it was mistakenly announced Niagara Mohawk would hire a substantial number of Negroes over the next year, at least six Negroes tried to make applications the very next day. They were told they need not apply.

Niagara Mohawk has a public responsibility to correct the inequity in their employment practices and grant Negroes their fair share of the jobs at Niagara Mohawk.

Niagara-Mohawk is a PUBLIC UTILITY and a MONOPOLY supported by ALL the public. Niagara-Mohawk has a responsibility to hire persons WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR RELIGION. Therefore CORE presented a flexible program to Niagara-Mohawk at last year's negotiations:

1. Niagara-Mohawk should state its intention to hire 80 to 90 Negroes over a three-year period. (Niagara-Mohawk has indicated that it has an average "turnover" rate of 75 jobs a year, a sufficient number to easily accomodate CORE's proposal.)
2. A high school education is required for all positions at Niagara-Mohawk--INCLUDING SUCH JOBS AS METER READING, OPERATING A JACK HAMMER, AND USING A PICK AND SHOVEL.
   CORE asked whether a high school education is necessary for these jobs.
   NIAGARA-MOHAWK SAID YES.
   CORE further asked whether Niagara-Mohawk could hire persons if they immediately began a high school equivalency course, NIAGARA-MOHAWK SAID NO.
3. CORE suggested that Niagara-Mohawk be certain that Negroes have the same chance as other employees for upgrading to all positions (including office and managerial).

NIAGARA-MOHAWK REFUSED CORE'S PROGRAM AND REFUSED TO OFFER ANY ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM OF ITS OWN.

Niagara-Mohawk, as a public utility, has a responsibility to propose a comprehensive program to end discrimination in its hiring policies.

IS IT RIGHT FOR NIAGARA-MOHAWK TO HAVE A WORKFORCE THAT IS 0.4% NEGRO IN A CITY THAT IS 6% NEGRO?

YOU CAN HELP END DISCRIMINATION AT NIAGARA-MOHAWK BY:

1. Sending the form at the bottom of this sheet to Niagara-Mohawk with your next bill.
2. Writing a letter expressing your concern about Niagara-Mohawk's hiring policies to Mr. Frank Osta, Vice President, Niagara-Mohawk, Syracuse.
3. Phoning Niagara-Mohawk, and complaining about Niagara-Mohawk's hiring policies.
4. Expressing your concern personally to a teller, if you pay your bill in person.
5. Joining us here, to make your feelings known.

Send to: Mr. Frank Osta, Vice President, Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation, 300 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, New York.

Dear Mr. Osta,

I believe Niagara-Mohawk should lead the way in insuring equal opportunity for all by raising the number of Negro employees from 0.4% of your workforce to a fair level.

As a public utility, Niagara-Mohawk profits from the entire community. It should serve this whole community as well.

(Signature)_____

(Address)

SYRACUSE CORE

MONTHLY BUDGET*

Staff

"Full-time" executive secretary (80 hours plus per week) @ $25.00 per week subsistence salary.. . . . . .$105.00

"Part-time" office secretary (30 hours plus per week) @ $15.00 per week subsistence salary.. . . . . .$ 63.00

Transportation (gasoline for executive secretary's car) @ $5.00 per week. . . . . .$ 21.00

Office

Rental for office and executive secretary's apartment (utilities included). $100.00

Rental for classroom, meeting, and office space for Syracuse Center for Community Education (Syracuse CORE-sponsored program for adult education in citizenship, literacy, and Negro history). $100.00

Telephone. . . . . .$ 55.00

Office supplies (postage, paper, etc.) $140.00

"Tax" to National CORE (10 per cent of income) . . . .$ 65.00

TOTAL . . .$649.00

* As of December 1964

PLEDGE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT
TO
SYRACUSE CHAPTER
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

P.O. Box 92
University Station
Syracuse, New York 13210

In view of the urgent need for strong financial support for the civil rights movement,

I pledge to contribute $_____ per month for ____ months, beginning _____.

Signature _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

I wish my contribution to be earmarked as indicated below:

☐ General Fund. Make checks payable to Syracuse CORE.

☐ "In the Wind" -- a local civil rights newsletter.
Make checks payable to "In the Wind."

☐ Syracuse Civil Rights Legal Defense Fund.
Make checks payable to SCR Legal Defense Fund.

☐ Center for Community Education.
Make checks payable to Center for Community Education.

SYRACUSE CHAPTER

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

P. O. Box 92
University Station
Syracuse, New York 13210

I want to help the fight for civil rights--both here in Syracuse and throughout America.

▱ My contribution of $_____ is enclosed.

▱ I pledge a contribution of $ 1 2 3 5 10 25
(circle one) per month.
I prefer to make my payments ___monthly ___quarterly
___semi-annually, and enclose $_____ for April 1964.

(Make checks payable to Syracuse CORE)

▱ Enclosed is $1.00 for an annual subscription to the monthly newsletter, "In the Wind."
(Make checks payable to "In the Wind")

▱ I enclose $_____ for the Syracuse Civil Rights Legal Defense Fund.
(Make checks payable to SCR Legal Defense Fund)

▱ I am interested in working with CORE. I would like to be contacted concerning your programs in
___Education ___Housing ___Employment ___Other

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY PHONE

The enclosed facts show beyond doubt that this power giant is in an immoral position. Small as the number of Negroes is, Vice President Frank Osta has publicly stated that Niagara Mowhawk hires more Negroes than Jews.

Responsible people in the community must rally to the fight to rid Syracuse of the evils of tokenism. Marching on the picket line drives home the point.

However, strong financial support is absolutely essential in the struggle with this power monopoly. We must have money to fight for Freedom.

We must not forget that though we are winning the battle, Niagara Mowhawk is only the first of the big industries in Syracuse that must be confronted on this pressing <u>moral</u> issue.

We urgently need your dollars to activate Niagara Mowhawk to expand employment opportunities and implement educational programs that will make it a leader in the community. Will <u>You</u> help us?

Make checks payable to: Syracuse CORE
326 Tallman Street
Syracuse, New York
476-4058

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT * NIAGARA MOHAWK

Happenings to April, 1965

In October 1963, one and one half years ago, the Syracuse CORE Employment Committee decided to pursue a broad attack on discrimination in employment. Researchers were sent to employers throughout the city. Niagara Mohawk, among the companies interviewed, was a particularly interesting case because it seemed to typify the "token" integration so prevalent in the North.

The initial interview took place between CORE's Mr. Myers and Niagara Mohawk's Personnel representative, Mr. Sodja. CORE made no formal requests for changes at that time, but Mr. Myers pointed out that six Negroes (.4%) out of a work force of 1500 seemed very low, and that perhaps the reason Niagara Mohawk felt they weren't discriminating was that they were "thinking good thoughts about the Negro."

On the basis of data gathered, it was decided that a workforce which was only .4% Negro in a city where nearly 6% of the population is Negro showed evidence of "tokenism". It was further decided that more serious discussions should be held with the head of personnel , Mr. Osta, in order to point out the need for embarking upon a program to hire more Negroes. After Mr. Myers had made four unsuccessful attempts to visit Mr. Osta, two of which had been confirmed appointments, it was thought that stronger action would be necessary. Research was undertaken and a regional conference of all upstate CORE chapters discussed the pending project.

The case was taken up in earnest in the late Spring, 1964, and on July 1, 1964,Mr. Myers met with Mr. Osta. Here the emphasis was placed squarely on one item. After confirming that only .4% of tha workforce was Negro, the CORE spokesman stated that this figure was too low and that a program should be agreed upon which would raise the number of Negroes employed at Niagara Mohawk to a figure more nearly in line with the Negro population in Syracuse (6%).

Mr. Osta stated that he would be interested in further talks, but that to publicize the undertaking of such a program would be an admission of discrimination in the past which he was anxious to avoid. After this meeting an initial report on Niagara Mohawk was drawn up which stressed the following things :

1. that Niagara Mohawk was a good place to work.

2. that Niagara Mohawk as a public utility, a publicly sanctioned monopoly would be misusing the public trust if they continued to maintain token integration on their workforce.

3. that Niagara Mohawk was supposedly a leader in Syracuse industry in the field of civil rihgts. (Mr. Osta is a member of the Urban League's Board of Directors andis Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities) and therefore a good place to begin discussions on solving Syracuse's employment problems.

The research task was, by mid-August, in full swing. Since Mr. Osta is on the Urban League Board, it was considered essential to research what the Urban League planned to do, in order that CORE would not be working at cross-purposes with the Urban League. It was learned that CORE's intended goals , as set out in Project 101, would complement what Urban League was Likely to do.

A CORE representative was dispatched to the leaders of both labor unions concerned with Niagara Mohawk. He sought suggestions and offered assurance that no union-management agreements would be subverted, especially the post and bid system. Here also, the 6 in 1500 figure was confirmed.

The Public Service Commission's structure and activities were examined. It was confirmed that a Public Utility operates on a cost-plus-profit pricing basis and therefore could, with its insulated profits, afford to lead industry in attempting to implement a non-discriminatory employment program.

The essence of a public utility was examined and this demonstrated that economic experts , not just CORE reaearchers, had noted the obligation of a public utility to exercise social concern.

The next move by CORE was planned to coincide with the presentation of Project 101. Mr. Charles Sparks was to present the employment section of the document and relate it to the situation at Niagara Mohawk. However, on August 13, just before the presentation, a very strange thing happened, Mr. Sparks received a phone call saying that Niagara Mohawk had agreed to hire twenty Negroes within the next year. This report was assessed as an act of good faith, and not only was all reference to Niagara Mohawk's tokenism dropped, but Mr. Sparks praised the twenty-man proposal as a forward step. The next day, however, when at least six Negroes attempted to make applications for jobs, they were told that no such program existed. This strange sequence of events has not yet been explained.

As a result of this occurrence we called upon Niagara Mohawk to begin serious discussions regarding a program of integration. The central point of these discussions was, from our point of view, how to bring Negro participation in Niagara Mohawk's workforce up to about 6% in three years. Their negotiator, Mr. Osta, dwelt at first on the fact that a continuation of past policies plus the use of the new Chamber of Commerce Employment Opportunities Committee, which he headed, would be sufficient to solve discrimination problems. However, there seemed to be such a vast difference between what CORE considered "solving the problem" and what Niagara Mohawk had in mind that the last negotiation session focused almost exclusively on what would constitute a solution. Mr. Osta felt thatno goals for Negro employment should be set at all, but merely that a pledge on their part not to discriminate wuuld be sufficient. He pointed out that since CORE and Niagara Mohawk had been negotiating, two Negroes had been hired.

While we recognized that hiring two Negroes was a step in the right direction, we stated that we felt that specific goals should be stated to prevent tokenism and in order to allow Niagara Mohawk to measure its progress. CORE pointed out that an increase of two Negroes in one year had no possibility of becoming eighty Negroes in three years, which is what CORE's program called for as fair and reasonable.

(The three year period seemed reasonable in view of Niagara Mohawk's job turnover rate. They stated that their turnover rate is normally about 5% or 75 persons per year.)

Mr. Osta rejected this goal and showed no inclination to negotiate further. These negotiations apparently failed, not because of any disagreement regarding facts and figures, but because Mr. Osta questioned the basic validity of a clear program for integration of the workforce. It is ironic that this is the case since CORE stressed its own willingness to accept any program which showed some promise of achieving success. It seemed necessary to CORE that agreement be reached on what "success" would be. Mr. Osta refused to negotiate this point. How, CORE asked, is any employer going to solve the problem of social imbalance in his workforce if he sets no goals to work toward? Since Niagara Mohawk would set no goals at all, CORE believes that Niagara Mohawk management wants to appear to be doing something about discrimination while still maintaining only a token number of Negroes on the workforce.

The Saturday following the failure of these negotiations, CORE undertook a large public-information campaign. Information sheets were distributed to customers of stores throught the Syracuse area. This was the first of many attempts by Syracuse CORE to bring the facts of Niagara Mohawk's hiring policy to public attention.

On November 13, 1964, CORE picketed Niagara Mohawk's much-lauded participation in the World Public Relations Congress in Montreal,Canada, in order to bring the truth about the company's irresponsible and immoral public conduct to the attention of responsible members of the business community.

Later in November, the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce Job Opportunities Committee met at the Hotel Syracuse. This committee has openly supported a policy of preferential treatment in the hiring of Negroes. The chairman ofthis committee is Niagara Mohawk's Vice-President Mr. Frank Osta, whose firm is guilty of flagrant tokenism and gradualism. Attempting to develop public awareness of the hypocrisy of Niagara Mohawk's stance, CORE demonstrated outside the hotel.

Niagara Mohawk is also represented on the Board of Directors of the Urban League by Mr. Osta. An organizational meeting of the Urban League was held at the Hotel Syracuse in December. CORE again demonstrated and distributed information sheets, attempting to expose the same hypocritical position of Niagara Mohawk.

On January 19, 1965, the Atomic Energy Commission held a public hearing in Oswego, New York, on Niagara Mohawk's application for permission to build an atomic power plant. Thirty members of Syracuse CORE, joined by Oswego citizens, picketed peacefully in an attempt to make the issues known to the public. Other CORE representatives addressed the hearing, stressing Niagara Mohawk's failure to fulfill its community obligations because of its adherence to a hiring policy which perpetuates social and ecomomic disadvantage for a part of the community.

On March 8, 1965, CORE initiated an extended program to dramatize to the community the injustice of Niagara Mohawk's tokenism. When peaceful picketing and press

releases were ignored by news media, CORE was forced to more dramatic action to alert the community to its need to overcome the existing immorality. As demonstrations were accelerated, the community began to respond.

On March 16, 19, and 30, a Community Committee with representatives from Niagara Mohawk, CORE, NAACP, the Urban League, the Northern Christian Leadership Conference, the Chamber of Commerce, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Interfaith Commission on Religion and Race, the Syracuse University Youth Development Center, and the Ministers' Association met and attempted to lay the foundation for integration of the Niagara Mohawk workforce. At the third of these meetings, Syracuse NAACP Chairman, John Acosta, read a copy of a letter from the NAACP Executive Council to CORE Chairman Charles Sparks. This stated that the NAACP supported the objectives of CORE in its struggles with Niagara Mohawk. Specific integration plans were presented by the Chamber of Commerce and the Ministers' Association.

At the March 30 meeting, Mr. Osta, representing Niagara Mohawk, rejected all these proposals and said Niagara Mohawk would not meet again with the Community Committee. He claimed that Niagara Mohawk's employment policies were its own business and that it did not need to discuss them with anyone.

On April 2, Syracuse CORE Chairman Charles Sparks, Reverend Emory Proctor of AME Zion Church, and NAACP Chairman John Acosta visited Mr. Osta and Mr. O'Neill of Niagara Mohawk, refusing to leave the company's premesis until assured that negotiations with the community would be reopened. Mr. Osta and Mr. O'Neill said that they would meet to discuss the problem but could not negotiate. Finally, the parties agreed in writing to meet on Monday, April 5, "to lay the groundwork for negotiations" It was arranged that the community negotiation team would be named by Reverend Proctor, and that the composition of the negotiating teams would be subject to revision until acceptable to both parties. It was stipulated that Monday's meeting would be kept secret.

On Monday, April 5, Niagara Mohawk refused to accept Rev. Proctor's proposed community team, stating that they would not negotiate with Ralph Cooper, of the Syracuse University Youth Development Center, Rev. John Fuller of May Memorial Unitarian Church, or Mrs. Fern Freel, Employment Committee Chairman of Syracuse CORE. The company demanded that Rev. Proctor provide an all-Negro group to deal with this "Negro problem". Rev. Proctor held to the point that this is a <u>community problem</u>, affecting both white and black people.

At this point, Mr. Osta announced that regardless of the previous Friday's commitment to lay groundwork for negotiations at this meeting, his company would not come to a decision on whether it would or would not negotiate until the following afternoon. Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks expressed grave disappointment at the delay which to them was indicative of less than complete sincerity. They announced that they would stay in Niagara Mohawk's office until they were given a decision. They did this to demonstrate their grave concern that a conscientious effort be made by the company to recognize and remedy the injustice of the company's hiring policy. Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks remained together throughout the night and all the next day, joined in their vigil by CORE demonstrators outside the building.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4:15, Niagara Mohawk announced to Rev. Proctor and Mr. Sparks their refusal to negotiate with the committee Rev. Proctor had named. At this time, the company flatly refused to negotiate with any committee which included a CORE member.

That evening, Mr.Osta appeared on television with the statement that Niagara Mohawk would not negotiate with CORE. While Rev. Proctor and CORE abided by the agreement to make no public statement relating to these meetings, Mr.Osta was readying a statement for television. He released that statement without informing Rev. Proctor of the company's decision. Niagara Mohawk clearly did not act in good faith.

On Thursday morning, April 8, four members of Syracuse CORE took part in a protest of this betrayal and attempted once again to awaken the community to the awareness of the evil and immorality which exists andpersists withinthe doors of Niagara Mohawk. These four men chained themselves beneath cars which were blocking Niagara Mohawk parking lot entrances, thus making it impossible for the cars to be easily or quickly removed. This action aroused community interest and concern as more moderate means had failed to do. Local news media began to provide a semblance of complete reporting when this extreme demonstration received national coverage. The conscience of the communitybegan to quicken to the serious issues involved in the hiring practices of Niagara Mohawk.

Even greater community response was elicited on Saturday, April 10,when Roger Knapp was arrested at Grace Episcopal Church for alleged interference with arrests at Thursday's demonstration. Protesting the immorality of the people and the system responsible for his arrest, Knapp announced his intention of fasting and remaining in jail until meaningful negotiations were begun.

This manifestation of immorality and injustice in our community so aroused the conscience of thirty ministers that on April 13 they initiated an around-the-clock vigil in support of Knapp's position. This vigil continued throughout the time Knapp remained in jail.

On Friday, April 9, two CORE representatives called on Mayor William Walsh, asking that he use his good offices to help achieve constructive solutions to the problem of the community. He turned the problem over to his Commission on Human Rights, which set up meetings between CORE and Niagara Mohawk and provided a three member mediating team.

As of April 21, two meetings have been held. CORE entered into this latest round of negotiations with great expectations. Niagara Mohawk sent to the table three Vice-Presidents empowered to negotiate real issues. CORE was able to convey this impression of the company's good faith to Roger Knapp,who had been fasting in the Syracuse City Jail for nine days. He then agreed to end his fast and leave jail under his own recognizance.

However, it must be recognized that Mr.Knapp's jail fast may well have been a real goad to Niagara Mohawk's action. It is entirely possible that without Knapp's fasting and clergymen marching 24 hours a day in support of his position that the company will slide back into its ridiculous insistence that they don't discriminate.

On April 22, CORE received assurance from John Acosta, Chairman of Syracuse NAACP, that his organization supported our objectives.

CORE and its allies in this Moral Crusade to end the effects of years of segregation, tokenism and gradualism must be prepared to continue the struggle. We must strive to achieve a society where all men may develop their talents and which will, by its moral nature, exclude the evil and selfish philosophy that Niagara Mohawk and other employers have espoused in their refusal to admit responsibility greater than that which they owe their stockholders.

That this responsibility is recognized by a greater portion of the community than ever before is evidenced by the strong moral stand of religious leaders. However, the community is hampered in arriving at a solution by its remaining blindness to the moral nature of the employment problem. This is evidenced in the composition of the mediating team appointed by the Mayor's Commission: it is chaired by Dean Kharas of the Syracuse University Law School, an acknowledged legal expert, But it includes no representation of religious leadership. This is a moral problem: its solution calls for more than a mediator trained and steeped in the legal tradition. The communitymust turn to moral and religious leaders in affirmation of faith, hope, and charity. Charity means love.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE NIAGARA MOHAWK CRISIS -- APRIL 22 - 27

April 22.

Mr. Carl Rachlin, General Counsel of National CORE, announced that complaints against Niagara Mohawk Power Company charging discrimination had been filed with the national and state agencies:

Chairman Hubert Humphrey of the President's Equal Opportunities Committee
Office of Governor Nelson Rockefeller
National Atomic Energy Commission
New York State Public Service Commission

During the afternoon, CORE members and other members of the community picketed the Niagara Mohawk building, continuing their protest of the power company's tokenism.

Later that evening, Mr. Rachlin arrived in Syracuse to act as a resource person for the CORE negotiating team.

April 23

The demonstrators moved from the Niagara Mohawk building, where picketing had begun at 3 p.m. to the Larned Building. Here they stood in silent vigil as the third session of negotiations with Niagara Mohawk under the mediation of the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights began.

At 11:35 that evening, mediating chairman Dean Kharas announced adjournment of the session. The CORE team objected, stating that the urgency of the situation demanded the continuation of the session either through the night or the next morning. In spite of ground rule stipulation that adjournment of a session requires express consent of both negotiating teams, and while the CORE team continued to object, both the mediators and the Niagara Mohawk team walked out, leaving the CORE group at the negotiating table.

The doors of the building were locked at midnight, and the CORE group remained at the table throughout the night and the next day. While the five CORE representatives waited at the table for continuation of negotiation, other concerned members of the community waited in vigil outside, in support of the negotiators. This supporting vigil grew so large the next afternoon that, to avoid blocking the sidewalk, it was moved from in front of the building to a small park, diagonally across the street.

Sat., April 24

During the early part of the day, CORE advisors and clergymen were able to visit the group at the table, who were able to communicate with newsmen by telphone. However, during the afternoon, building personnel closed the phone to Father Herbert Vermilye and refused to allow further calls to be made by the group. At 3:30 p.m., the doors to the building were locked in the faces of CORE Field Secretary Herbert Callender, attorney Faith Seidenberg and Rev. Emory Proctor.

Bearing witness to the urgency of the situation, one member of the CORE group had been fasting since noon on Friday. After the building was locked Saturday afternoon, Mr. Zola, the building superintendent agreed that a physician would be permitted to enter the building to examine the fasting John McDowell. He indicated to the CORE group that no arrests would be made. Understanding that if Mr. Watters of Niagara

Mohawk could be persuaded to discuss issues with the CORE group, the group would then consent to leave the building. Mr. Zola telephoned Mr. Watters and attempted to arrange such a meeting. Mr. Watters refused.

At 10:50 p.m., a detail of police, in the charge of Police Chief Smith, entered the negotiating room and arrested all five CORE people as they sat at the negotiating table. This arrest of the five negotiators: Mrs. Fern Freel, Mr. Ralph Cooper, Mr. Jim Monroe, Mr. Charlie Goldsmith and Mr. John McDowell, came only hours after assurrance from the building superintendent and one of the owners that the team would be allowed to remain.

Mon., April 26

At the arraignment Monday morning, Judge Anthony Mancuso lifted bail on the appearing defendants. All except John McDowell were released to custody of their atterney. McDowell announced his intention to remain in jail and continue his fast until progress was made with Niagara Mohawk. The District Attorney asked for a Court Order barring McDowell from returning to jail. Judge Mancuso replied that the only means of barring McDowell from the jail would be dropping the charges against him. Atterney Faith Seidenberg moved for dismissal of charges, which was refused.

Demonstrators at the Niagara Mohawk building that afternoon continued to urge Niagara Mohawk to abandon Tokenism for meaningful integration.

Tues., April 27

Judge Mancuso had John McDowell, in the fifth day of his fast, brought back into court and attempted to persuade him to leave the jail. McDowell reaffirmed his intention to continue his witness to the urgency of the moral crisis by remaining in jail and continuing his fast until progress was made with Niagara Mohawk.

CALENDAR OF RECENT EVENTS - SPRING 1965

Mon. March 8	Daily demonstrations begin at Niagara Mohawk to inform the public of discriminatory hiring practices. Picketing outside the Erie Boulevard building.
Tues. March 9	Picketing outside the building.
Wed. March 10	Picketing outside continues.
Thurs. March 11	Demonstration moves into the Niagara Mohawk lobby.
Fri. March 12	Bill payers protest hiring policy by paying bills in pennies Demonstrations inside building intensify as picketing continues within lobby and throughout the building to the fifth floor.
Mon. March 15	Niagara Mohawk locks its doors to the community. Picketing continues outside. Roger Knapp and Ronald Davidson are arrested sitting-in at the cashier's window.
Tues. March 16	Outside picketing continues. Charlie Goldsmith and Sue Tyler are arrested standing-in at Niagara Mohawk doorway. First Community Committee meeting; proposals submitted by Chamber of Commerce.
Wed. March 17	Outside picketing continues. Frank Britton and Carol Cositore are arrested sitting-in in Mr. Machold's office.
Thurs. March 18	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 19	Outside picketing continues. Dave Miller, Donna Drake, Pat Steen and Liz Miller are arrested as they sit-in inside Niagara Mohawk. David Hutchinson sits down in the Niagara Mohawk driveway and is arrested. Second Community Committee meeting held with representatives of Niagara Mohawk.
Mon. March 22	Outside picketing continues. Ministers returned from Selma joined with ministers unable to go to Selma to march with CORE for Freedom in Syracuse.
Tues. March 23	Outside picketing continues. NAACP supports CORE objectives
Wed. March 24	Outside picketing continues.
Thurs. March 25	Outside picketing continues.
Fri. March 26	Outside picketing continues. Byron Fox letter printed in Post Standard (copies submitted to both papers on March 23).
Mon. March 29	Outside picketing continues.
Tues. March 30	Outside picketing continues. Syracuse Area Clergy present proposal to Mr. Osta.
Wed. March 31	Outside picketing continues. Third Community Committee meeting. Niagara Mohawk rejects all proposals.

Wed. March 31 (cont'd.)	CORE pickets all night at Mr. Machold's home.
Thurs, April 1	Outside picketing continues at Niagara Mohawk.
Fri. April 2	Outside picketing continues. Rev. Emery Procter. CORE Chairman Charles Sparks and NAACP Chairman John Acosta request that Niagara Mohawk negotiate with community representatives. Date set for laying ground work for negotiations. (April 5)
Mon. April 5	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk refuses to make decision; Procter and Sparks vigil inside while others vigil outside.
Tues. April 6	Outside picketing continues. Niagara Mohawk breaks secrecy, refuses to negotiate with CORE or community representatives.
Wed. April 7	Outside picketing continues. CORE has press conference. Nighttime picketing at Niagara Mohawk Executive Vice-President Watters' home. Pete Peterson is arrested sitting-in on doorstep.
Thurs. April 8	Ed Day, Paul Leonard, Bob Lubetsky, John McDowell and Bob Tenney are arrested in 8-a.m. stall-in-chain-in. Picketing continues. Professors Byron Fox and Irwin Deutscher, CORE Chairman Charles Sparks, and Eva Johnson are arrested standing in Niagara Mohawk driveway entrance.
Fri. April 9	Outside picketing continues. Telegram from Father Donald Bauer of Rome, New York, delivered to Ed Day at city jail. CORE asks Mayor to intercede in Niagara Mohawk dispute. Mayor asks for services of Mayors Commission on Human Rights.
Sat. April 10	Roger Knapp arrested at Grace Church. At his arraignment, Roger states that he will remain in jail and fast until Niagara Mohawk agrees to meaningful negotiations.
Palm Sunday	Public information handed out at community churches. Mass meeting at Grace Episcopal Church.
Mon. April 12	Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues.
Tues. April 13	Outside picketing continues. Catholic Interracial Council makes statement. Six ministers make reccomendations to Mayors Commission regarding negotiations. National CORE Director James Farmer comes to Syracuse on fact finding mission. Farmer participates in pray-in at city jail. Ministers begin vigil at jail for Roger Knapp.
Wed. April 14	Roman Catholic Bishop Foery makes statement. Outside picketing at Niagara Mohawk continues. Ministers continue their vigil at the city jail.
Thurs. April 15	Episcopal Bishop instructs priests to pray on Easter Sunday for fruitful negotiations. Ministers continue jail vigil. Outside picketing continues at Niagara Mohawk.

Fri. April 16	Outside picketing continues. Rochester CORE joins demonstrations. Ministers vigil at jail continues.
Sat. April 17	Fifty Catholics (clergy and laymen) picket at Niagara Mohawk.
Easter Sunday	Prayers for success of negotiations in hundreds of community churches. Ministers vigil continued.
Mon. April 19	Negotiations begin. Roger Knapp comes out of jail. Ministers vigil terminates. Picketing continues outside Niagara Mohawk.
Tues. April 20	Second day of negotiations. Picketing continues.
Wed. April 21	Outside picketing continues. Public information meeting at CORE office.

April 14, 1965

STATEMENT OF MOST REVEREND WALTER A. FOERY, BISHOP OF SYRACUSE

The Most Rev. Walter A. Foery, D.D., Bishop of Syracuse, issued the following formal statement to a congregation of 1500 people attending the regular 12:10 Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Noon today:

Since confusion has arisen in the community concerning the teaching of the Catholic Church in regard to certain social issues, I would take this occasion to note the following:

We wish to acknowledge that our community has a responsibility to its poor. We have a special responsibility to those whose current status results from years of neglect, discrimination and exploitation whether in our community or elsewhere in America.

We recognize the responsibility of our community to develop resources to meet these needs. We applaud the work of established social agencies both public and voluntary. We urge our community to continue their support. We single out for special mention the work of the Crusade for Opportunity and its affiliated programs, which attempt to work with the poor rather than for the poor. We encourage the poor to be even more active in community decision making.We hope they will become even more active in all phases of our community life.

We would also note the special challenge to industry, labor and commerce. While we praise various remedial and social welfare programs, we emphasize the need of the poor to become full self sustaining members of our community. We call on Labor, Industry, and Commerce to examine their social responsibilities which extend beyond their present members, employees, and stock holders. If pov erty is to b e dealt with effectively, if racial harmony is to be realized, today then the total community must become participants in the solution.

Diverse industries have diverse opp r-tunities. These differ for the small business in h ighly competitive fields and the large semi-public venture. We call upon both to examine the opportunities open to them in their particular circumstance.

In the case of those industries which, u pon examination feel that they have a role to play in the war on poverty and whose operation costs can be immediately transferred to the general public of our community, we pledge to support these in creased costs. We will be quick to support publicly imaginative and constructive efforts. We will make every effort to interpret such programs to our people and will attempt to encourage public understanding and support.

Priest members of my staff have been actively engaged for some time in efforts to conciliate the divergent points of view in the Niagara Mohawk dispute. They have in conjunction with the clergy of other denominations and with my approval issued a

confidential, u npublished letter to the Commissica for Humaa Rights giving constructive suggestions toward a solution of the durrent crisis. This communicatica has alsa beea delivered ta afficials af CORE and Niag ara Mohawk.

We are pleased that this dispute is being mediated by the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights. We urge that the parties follow these suggestiaas and eamo to a speedy resolution af this difficult situation. We alsocall upon the total community to pray for a solution of this problem an d of all similar problems in our community.

Public Information Release of the Catholic Interracial Council

Tuesday, April 13, 1965

Last night the Board of Directors of the Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse met in a four hour emergency session at the Bishop Foery Foundation to consider the most pressing grave moral problem facing this community. This problem, as everyone in Syracuse knows, is the condition of crisis caused by the under-employment of Negroes in Syracuse in general, and in Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation in particular. Present were officers of the CIC and several priest moralists of the greater Syracuse area. Presiding over the meeting was Rt. Rev. Charles J. Brady, moderator of the CIC for the past 20 years, and highly respected not only by Syracusans, but also nationally. He is a member of the National Catholic Council for Interracial Justice, being a member of its Board of Directors since its inception.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Walter N. Welsh, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, and a member of ESCRU, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. Following Father Welsh's presentation, a discussion of the pros and cons of the moral issue ensued. Decided upon were many courses of action designed to bring about an equitable solution to the problem, based on moral and religious justice. Following is the statement unanimously adopted at the meeting:

There is a long history of moral guilt in industrial and commercial institutions in Syracuse regarding the hiring of Negroes. This moral guilt is exemplified by the record of Niagara Mohawk. Until very recently there were no more than 5 Negroes, of a total working force of 1500, employed in the Syracuse area by this well established corporation. This moral guilt is apparent in many ways, for example in their refusal to adjust hiring policies that perpetrate and perpetuate the moral evil of tokenism and gradualism: lip service of the worst kind. Further, such public relation devices are used as a recruiting film which depicts white employees only; the primary institutions from which trained talent is solicited do not include enough schools that can supply significant numbers of Negro applicants. In addition, there is a fantasy being fostered by the management among employees of Niagara Mohawk that says in effect, "All the economic benefits you have achieved have been bestowed by us alone." Such is the impression given by an employer that is designedly "paternalistic." The claim is dishonest, since the role of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other unions working for these benefits is ignored.

The moral law of God imposes duties on all men. The moral responsibility of Niagara Mohawk, as seen by the Roman Catholic priests at this emergency meeting, is unique in that it is a monopoly. Hence, this company has no competition, and its products will continue to be purchased regardless of its policy on race relations. The consequence is that Niagara Mohawk has a distinct moral duty, and can well afford, to demonstrat effective leader-

Consequently, the Catholic Interracial Council believes it imperative that the management of Niagara Mohawk take the following steps:

1) Make a public statement noting the responsibility of all industry to use more realistic and effective hiring practices in the Syracuse community.

2) Recruit a more representative number of Negroes as vacancies occur on all levels of employment. Explicitly inform all its present employees that this policy will not cause the discharge of any white employees.

3) Live up to its commitment implied in its representation on the Urban League and the Job Opportunities Committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

4) Abide by its moral obligation as set forth in Presidential Executive Order 10925 which requires that employers with Federal Contracts raise the level of employment according to the National and racial composition of the community.

5) Revise its recruiting film which depicts an image of exclusively white employment.

6) Recruit technical personnel and management candidates from educational institutions which tend to have considerable numbers of Negro students.

The CIC calls upon the members of the Congress of Racial Equality, the management and employees of Niagara Mohawk, and all citizens of greater Syracuse, to pray to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob for His divine guidance in seeking a just and quick solution to the present grave problem.

Niagara Mohawk has a moral obligation and is in a unique position in this community to demonstrate leadership to other employers and to the citizens of greater Syracuse and upstate New York. Thus far, this leadership has been in the area of resistance to this moral obligation by using the well-worn technique of gradualism. Niagara Mohawk can show us not only "How to live better electrically," in Selmacuse, but also how to live better morally in Syracuse.

Catholic Interracial Council of Syracuse

"This is not a Negro problem, this is not a Southern problem -- this is an American problem."

L.B. Johnson, March 15, 1965

Here in Syracuse, CORE has been trying to come to grips with the problems of discrimination and injustice as they exist in our part of the nation, in our own community. Many others have indicated their concern with the problems manifested in the open and brutal contempt for human rights seen in the South. In Syracuse the police carry no cattle prods and have not yet used tear gas on peaceful demonstrators.

The forces of evil and hatred take more subtle paths in the "integrated" North. But they exist in Syracuse as deeply rooted as in Selma. The vindictive yells and shouts directed at CORE demonstrators at Niagara Mohawk are testimony to the fact that here in Syracuse WE DO HAVE A PROBLEM. The stubborn and senseless refusal of Niagara Mohawk officers to admit that they too have a problem cannot be allowed to go without public censure. The Catholic Interracial Council has taken the lead in this needed censure, but attention must be focused on these problems in Syracuse in a manner which will not permit them to be ignored, or buried on the back pages of our local newspapers.

There are people in Alabama who would like to return the help given them in their struggle for equal opportunities by a representative group from our community. These people are poor. They cannot charter airplanes, trains, or even buses. But if the responsible members of the Syracuse community can gather the funds to bus these volunteers to Syracuse, they can come. They can come in a Syracuse Freedom Ride, to highlight and dramatize to this city that we do have a subtly vicious problem. This is a problem which WE CAN OVERCOME if we bring the community to an examination of conscience. These people from Selma are waiting to help us as we helped them.

HELP THE SELMA-TO-SYRACUSE FREEDOM MARCH

Would you be willing to put up a Selma Freedom Rider who is coming to Syracuse in support of the fight against the city's discriminatory hiring policies, centered now at Niagara Mohawk?

Name

Address

Phone

How many people would you be willing to take? _____

The people coming here are men and women of all ages.

Would you prefer ☐ men or ☐ women?

Would you prefer ☐ teenagers or ☐ adults?

Thank you!

March 3, 1964

Mrs. Bertha DeWitt
18 Ann Street
Kingston, New York

Dear Mrs. DeWitt:

We are glad to hear that you are interested in forming a CORE chapter in Kingston. I am enclosing literature which will give you all the necessary information.

Briefly, there are three basic steps to becoming an affiliated chapter. You must file an affiliation blank, send in a $10.00 affiliation fee and be visited and recommended by a Field Secretary. You also must submit a local constitution, and start on your first "action project.

Please be in touch with us as soon as you have organized somewhat.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

2-29-64
Kingston N.Y.

MAR 3 1964

Dear Sirs,

Will you please send me some information about the C.O.R.C. organization.

We would like to know how to start a chapter in Kingston. I would be very grateful to you if you would send the information we need at. if there is some one in this area that could help us.

My address is
Bertha DE.witt
18 ann street
Kingston N.Y.

Phone Area code 914 331-9503

hopeing to here from you.

Greatfully your
Bertha DE.witt

6.th ward
Committee woman

KINGSTON, N.Y.
FREEMAN
D. 17,200

PAGE ONE
CERTIFIED

MAR 2 4 1964

CORE Chapter Is Formed, Program Being Planned

The local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organized Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke of 18 Mill Street, announced a program to secure housing and jobs for negroes in the Kingston area.

Mrs. Bertha DeWitt of 18 Mill Street was named acting recording secretary and Mrs. Van Dyke, (her husband is Sixth Ward alderman) was named acting president.

Philip Brown of Abeel Street was spokesman for the group. More than 30 attended the organizational meeting.

Election of permanent officers will be held at a future meeting to be announced. A field representative from CORE, New York City will also attend a future session to address the local group.

APRIL

Local CORE Unit Elects Officers

[illegible]tzgerald was named [illegible] of Ulster County [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]lity at a recent or[illegible] meeti[illegible] about 25 [illegible]nts [illegible]med [illegible] cha[illegible] secretary; [illegible]ris, treasurer.

Leonard Van Dyke, [illegible] Ward alderman was named to head a job placeme[illegible] committee.

The specific aim[illegible] the organization were dis[illegible] and it was decided that most emphasis would be placed on housing and job discrimination, on improvement of educational opportunities and on improving interracial relations.

The chapter will meet again Saturday at 4 p. m. in the Van Dyke home, 18 Mill Street. Any person interested in attending as a guest or a potential member will be welcome.

Pic[illegible]
Dis[illegible]
In Lo[illegible]
A[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

APRIL 2, 1964

Pickets Charge Discrimination In Local Housing

A[illegible]n apartment house [illegible]d today by a group [illegible]claiming it had re[illegible]t to one of their

[illegible]man Leonard [illegible] Ward

[illegible]CORE pa[illegible]

[illegible]ther CORE, refu[illegible]t to Negroes.

The pickets walked in front of the Bryant apartments, corner of Main and Green Streets.

A police car was sent to the scene to see that there was no disorder.

The Van Dykes recently held a meeting at their home in the Sixth Ward to organize a local chapter of CORE, (Congress of Racial Equality.).

Alderman Van, Dyke is the first negro to serve in the Kingston Common Council.

APRIL 3, 1964

CORE Pickets Due Out Again Today at Uptown Apartment

A delegation of the Kingston un[illegible] CORE was expected to p[illegible] for a second day an apart[illegible] at Main and Green S[illegible] this afternoon, because [illegible] one of their [illegible]

Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke [illegible] of Alderman Van Dyke [illegible] Sixth Ward, and Mrs. [illegible] DeWitt of 18 Ann Street, are leaders of CORE in this city.

Pickets numbering eight at times, including two or three girls, walked in front of the Bryant Apartment House for about an hour and a half Thursday afternoon, until chill winds forced the end of picketing.

Two placards carried by pickets yesterday read — CORE — Protest against discrimination and housing, and Refused to Rent to Negroes — CORE

When the picketing started yesterday afternoon, two detectives watched from a police car parked near the intersection.

After the detectives left the area, two uniformed officers appeared in a police car and informed the leaders of the group that they must "keep moving" and not congregate on the sidewalk. The group leaders were [illegible] be [illegible] ing" [illegible] [illegible] Malcolm Peabody, 75-year-old mother of Governor Endicott Peabody, of Massachusetts) was arrested in St. Augustine, Fla., on charges of participating in a racial demonstration, and that picketing here would continue.

The picketing yesterday afternoon, caused a minimum amount of attention from passersby, and a reporter at the scene noted that there was no disorder during the 90-minute march of the pickets.

KINGSTON, N.Y. Field Report APRIL

ULSTER COUNTY CORE

FRIDAY 31ST 1964

GOT IN [redacted] CONTACT WITH THE CHAIRMAN, MR + MRS VAN DYKE AND MR + MRS RUFF SET UP MEET FOR THE CHAIRMAN, MR + MRS VAN DYKE + MYSELF THE NEXT DAY AT 8:00 P.M., ~~CALLED THE~~ MR + MRS VAN DYKE CALLED THE NEXT DAY AT 2:00 P.M. THEIR SON ANSWERED AND TOLD ME THAT HIS MOTHER AND FATHER COULD NOT MEET WITH ~~THE~~ THE CHAIRMAN AND ME. ~~[redacted]~~, THEIR REASON WAS THAT THEY WERE INVITED OUT TO DINNER. ~~[redacted] THE NEXT DAY SUNDAY~~ ~~[redacted] SUNDAY [redacted]~~ THE REG. CHAPTER MEETING WAS TO BE HELD AT THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH AT 8:00 PM. UPON REACHING THE CHURCH THE MEMBERSHIP WAS TURNED AROUND BY MEMBER OF THE CHURCH, WE TALKED TO THE REV. WIFE AND SHE TOLD US THAT THE VAN DYKE HAD SAID THEY WOULD PICKETT THE CHURCH IF WE HAD A MEETING, WE THEN WENT TO THE CHAIRMAN HOUSE WHERE THEY MEETING BEGAIN, THROUGH OUT THE MEETING MR VAN DYKE + HIS SON TRIED THEIR BEST TO BRAKE THE MEETING UP, THEY MADE

RACIAL REMARKS AND INSULTED THE WHITE PEOPLE. THEIR, THEY WERE SO LOUD THAT THEY MEETING HAD TO BE TAKEN SO WHERE ELSE, AT THIS POINT MR VAN DYKE AND HIS SON TOLD EVERY ONE TO GO TO HELL AND THAT THEY WERE THROUGH WITH COLE, THE MEETING STARTED UP AGAIN AT A NOTHER PLACE, THE MEMBERS AGREE THAT THE CHAIRMAN SHOULD GO TO MR & MR VAN DYKE AND MRS DEWITT THE VICE CHAIRMAN AND TRY TO MAKE PEACE. MEMBER ALSO AGREED TO MEET THE NEXT NIGHT TO GO IN PEOPLES HOME'S TO COLLECT CLOTHING & BOOK FOR MISSISSIPPI, ALSO TO INFORM THEM OF THE WORKINGS OF COLE. THE NEXT DAY IN THE LOCAL PAPERS WAS A STATEMENT FROM MR & MRS VAN DYKE AND MRS DEWITT, THEIR WAS ALSO A STATEMENT ON RADIO. THE RADIO STATION & THE NEWS PAPER WERE CALL THE CHAIRMAN FOR A STATEMENT, I HAD HERE TO WAITE TILL I TALKED TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE I GOT THE GO AHEAD FROM GORDAN AND SHE GAVE A STATEMENT, THE PAPER KNOW THAT I WAS FROM N.Y. AND A MEMBER OF THE N.A.C., THEY CALL FOR A STATEMENT FROM MEN, I GAVE THEM ONE. THE MEMBERSHIP MEET THAT NIGHT AND WENT INTO HOME'S, IT WAS THE LARGEST TURNOUT THE CHAPTER HAD EVER HAD, THE PROJECT WAS A SMACHING SUCCESS. THEY VOTED TO KEEP IT GOING

THE CHAPTER HAS A DAMN GOOD CHAIRMAN WHO IS GROWING AS A LEADER EACH DAY, THEIR ARE SOME GOOD PEOPLE IN THE CHAPTER WHO KNOW WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT, THIS COULD BE A REAL GOOD CHAPTER NOW THAT THE VAN DYKE'S AND MRS DEWITT HAS GONE I BELIEVE IT WILL ~~BE~~ NOW BECOME A GOOD CHAPTER, ~~I~~

Chris Sproul

City of Kingston

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JOHN J. SCHWENK
MAYOR

April 10, 1964

ACR
APR 13 1964
Organization Dept

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, New York

Dear Sirs:

The Kingston Human Rights Commission has been established within the past year to assist in advising me in matters which often include the area of racial equality. The bi-racial commission is made up of four local clergymen and two businessmen. We have attempted to act as a forum to which members of our community could present responsible grievances in matters of human rights.

Realizing how important the area of equal rights is in our community and throughout the nation, we believe that any action taken by various groups must be of the most responsible nature.

Within the past two weeks a group has been picketing under the banner of CORE. We are investigating the incident and would like to know if you are familiar with this group and its leadership. If you could be of any help to our commission we would like to have a representative of CORE meet with us at your earliest convenience. Our aim is to investigate both sides in the issue and there has been some confusion as to the sponsorship of this CORE group.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this important matter. We shall await your reply in regard to your knowledge and relation to this stated CORE chapter.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Schwenk

JOHN J. SCHWENK
Mayor

JJS/jf

1st letter referred to McClain

APR 28 1964

City of Kingston

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JOHN J. SCHWENK
MAYOR

April 27, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, New York

Dear Sirs:

On April 10th this office wrote to you requesting confirmation of the authenticity of a local group acting and picketing under the banner of CORE.

To date, no reply has been received.

It would be very much appreciated if you would look into this matter and advise us at your earliest possible convenience as to the status of this local CORE chapter.

Very truly yours,

John J. Schwenk

JOHN J. SCHWENK
Mayor

JJS/jf

June 4, 1964

Honorable John J. Schwenk
Mayor
City of Kingston
New York

Dear Mayor Schwenk:

We are in receipt of your letters requesting information about the CORE group in the City of Kingston. We regret the delay in replying.

As the enclosed news release indicates, there is a group in Kingston recognized by the CORE National Office as Ulster County CORE. Any questions concerning officers or membership should be directed to the Acting Chairman, Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald, at 18 Mills Street. I am sure that Mr. Fitzgerald and Ulster County CORE will be happy to cooperate with you in removing those vestiges of segregation and discrimination which exist in Kingston. I have visited with the group there and find them to be very concerned about the welfare not only of Negro citizens, but the total Kingston community.

For your information I enclose a recent pamphlet "Where is Democracy?" which will give you some idea of what CORE does locally and nationally. If you have further questions please feel free to write again.

Sincerely,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director,
Department of Organization

2 encls

May 8, 1964

Mrs. Bertha DeWitt
18 Ann Street
Kingston, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Dewitt:

A while back, we received a letter from the Mayor of Kingston asking about your chapter. We found ourselves in a rather difficult situation, as we had had no contact with you since our letter of March 3, in which we sent information about CORE. He simply wanted to know if you were a CORE chapter, recognized by us -- and since we had no information from you, we left the letter unanswered.

We very much hope to get a field staff person to Kingston in the near future to meet with your group and discuss your plans. In the meantime, we need to have a report from you -- on any projects you have had, your plans for CORE program in Kingston, a list of officers and members.

I am enclosing material that you may find helpful.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
Department of Organization

encs.

MAY 27 1964

FAIR STREET REFORMED CHURCH

209 FAIR STREET - KINGSTON, N.Y.

May 25, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director,
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I am writing you with regard to the leadership situation which has developed in the C.O.R.E. chapter in the city of Kingston. I am a member of C.O.R.E., but have not affiliated with the Kingston chapter; my only interest in this affair is to assure that the organization is not brought into disrepute, and its aims and ideals are not jeopardized by the thoughtless action of irresponsible individuals.

On January 6, 1964, the Kingston police department arrested some ten or twelve persons who were charged with the sale and/or possession of narcotics. Most, or perhpas all of those arrested were Negroes. Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald, who formerly lived in Kingston, but who now lives in New York City was taken into custody by the police department, but was released without being charged with narcotics possession. The local chapter of C.O.R.E. immediately began to protest the arrest of these persons, though there was no evidence that any racial discrimination had led to their arrest. The police of the city of Kingston naturally is concerned to arrest violaters of narcotic laws of whatever race they may be.

Since this incident in January, several of those arrested have been convicted and sentenced for violations of the narcotics statues. Mr. Fitzgerald, who identifies himself publically as a representative of the C.O.R.E., has entered a suit against the city of Kingston, or at least has threatened to do so, for $400,000 charging that he was apprehended without just cause, subjected to abuse, brutality and insult, and "mental anguish" as a result of the questioning in connection with this marajuana party.

I know nothing firsthand about this incident, except that is it bringing the Congress of Racial Equality into great disrepute to have the president of the local chapter apprehended as a participant in narcotics violations. Mr. Fitzgerald may not have used narcotics, but apparently he was present at an occasion where they were used; and the search warrant which the police had obtained naturally gave them the right to subject all persons present to questioning.

EDWIN C. COON, MINISTER
FEderal 8-7722

I hope that your office may take steps to assure the public in Kingston, that Daniel Fitzgerald does not represent C.O.R.E., and that the national office is not a party to any suit against the city for the questioning to which Mr. Fitzgerald was subjected.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

John T. Ames, Jr.

JTAjr/bl

CC: The Honorable John J. Schwenk
Mayor: City of Kingston, New York

May 27, 1964

TO: Jim McCain

FROM: Bob Gore

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

Trip to Ulster County (Kingston) CORE

I spent a day and a half with members of Ulster County CORE, May 23-24. This is an "interest group" which has not sent in an affiliation blank, though the $10 fee has been sent. It has been organized for two months.

The chapter is long on zeal but short on members. At present there are approximately 30 members, but only about 10, at most, who are really active. They seem to have a very general idea of what CORE is, even though they have been involved in several projects. The acting chairman, Danial Fitzgerald, is acceptable to most of the membership but, true to chapters everywhere, there are a few people who don't like working with him. There is a goodly amount of secondary leadership also.

Ulster County--which really means Kingston as far as Negro population goes--could very well use a CORE chapter. Kingston is becoming a dying community so far as industry goes. Years ago a few people had a few industries such as paper mills, lumber yards, concrete plants, garment factories, etc. But these few persons have made their money and have closed some of the factories. This means that unemployemtn is at a rather high rate. So far the main effort of the group has been on employment.

The three main problem areas in many northern communities are there: housing, employment and ghetto schools. The persons who could do something about the problems are not interested. A few Negroes--including an alderman who is a CORE member--have managed to gain a bit of political advantage but not significant.

I strongly recommend that a field secretary concentrate on this group for a couple of weeks--it's a two hour trip from NYC--on as consistent a basis as possible. There are a few young people involved who have great potential for leadership and if they can be cultivated in "the CORE way" right now there is a strong possibility for a very good chapter.

TO: Marcia McKenna June 11, 1964

FROM: Maxine Skurka

RE: Telephone call from ULSTER CO. CORE

Daniel Fitzgerald from Ulster County CORE reports that their program of trying to reach the people through the clergy is paying off. They have intergrated an apartment house (one family) through a Rabbi who called a friend who owned the building. They are planning to continue to work in this manner

Organization Dept.
Sent
JUN 17 1964

Theron Van Dyke
Ulster County Chapt. CORE
18 Mill St.
Kingston, New York

6/19/64

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.
Att: ~~Con~~ Organization Comm.

Dear Sir,

I am incharged of organizing a baseball team for our local chapter. The boys comprising the team range from ages 13 to 15 years of age. We would like to order 15 CORE t-shirts for these boys.

We will send a check after receiving a bill. Your promptness will be appreciated.

Hoping to hear from you shortly.

Yours Truly,

Theron Van Dyke

To McCain

field REPORT
28 June 1964

confidential

TO: Jimmy MacDonald, Special Projects director
FROM: H.R.

The party in question, X, will, we hope, be voted out of office July 11th, when the active membership (about 15 of us) has demanded an election be held. X founded CORE about three months ago by bringing together 17 people (most of them drifters from New York who never came back). He paid their one dollar membership fee ($17.00) and then held an election at which time he was voted in as chairman.

As chairman, X is incompetent, disingenuous and constantly takes highly questionable unilateral action on matters about which none of the rest of us has been informed. But most serious of all, perhaps, is the simple factor of his unavailability. X maintains a New York address (no phone) and generally comes up to Kingston and Woodstock on week-ends, at which times he is most likely to be located on the Woodstock Village Green. He claims to have a "grass roots" following among the Kingston Negroes of the 6th Ward, where his family lives, which is why we have held off till now on replacing him. But this appears not to be the case; no one from Kingston has ever shown up at a meeting because X brought him. On the other hand, once in awhile one or two of X's disengaged white acolytes from the Woodstock-New York beat scene comes along, apparently for want of anything more amusing to do; certainly they never contribute to the discussion; they are never around when envelopes are to be addressed; they never leave us richer by a single penny in the treasury.

When New York CORE member Brendan Sexton, 19, held a vital Saturday afternoon workshop on non-violent action techniques for our benefit at Kingston headquarters, X not only boycotted the meeting himself, apparently out of jealousy of Sexton, but prevented other members from coming by telling them it was not being held.

When the NAACP of Newburgh phoned our CORE headquarters asking us to attend an urgent meeting on the use of Negroes as strikebreakers in their area at the Star Fastener Company, X told CORE headquarters not to inform certain of us of the invitation, saying that we were "too tired" to go.

When National Field Secretary Bob Gore made a special trip to Kingston some weeks ago to look over our organization, immediately following the meeting, instead of assuming the traditional duties of host, Chairman X disappeared, because as he told us later, he didn't want "Bob Gore to see me balling around in Armstrong's Bar."

(MORE)

When Special Projects director Jimmy MacDonald paid an announced mid-week visit to Kingston to discuss with us the contemplated Fall Benefit and to meet with our chairman, without explanation X took off for New York, came back up the next day.

Although X was informed in New York last Monday by another local member of a meeting with the Human Rights Commission that afternoon in Kingston, at which he was a key witness, he failed to show up. He did phone one of the less reliable Kingston CORE members who reported to the CORE members negotiating with the Human Rights Commission that X had been "jailed for being on a CORE picket line in New York." Further investigation revealed that X was not jailed on a CORE action, but was one of a number of people sitting around in Washington Square the previous Friday night who witnessed a New York cop hit a Negro and went to the police station to protest and was jailed for disorderly conduct. But X was out of jail Monday and could have come to the meeting.

When the wire from National CORE came Thursday morning asking us to demonstrate against the federal government's failure to give effective protection to Civil Rights workers in Mississippi, again X was not available to organize the picket line, which the rest of us, a handful of seven adults, set up in two hours and carried out with excellent discipline, and for which we received excellent publicity in the local paper and on the radios, over a period of two days and one night. X did show up to demonstrate the first day, stayed two hours, left for Woodstock ostensibly to "get more demonstrators" (a phone call or two would have done the trick) and only returned, with two people in tow, three hours later when the demonstration was over for the afternoon. He did not return for the evening's demonstration nor for the demonstration the next day. Two demonstrators who came at his behest last 10 minutes and left.

At yesterday's meeting, when the writer of this letter called for the election of a new chairman to replace X, X, who had arrived one hour late for the meeting, became abusive toward all members who spoke up against his retaining the chairmanship, took what amounted to a nationalist position in an attempt to discredit the white members of the group with the non-whites, and he indicted all dissident non-whites as failing to represent the Negro community.

(MORE)

X has been busy ever since trying to discredit us with other members as "Communists", as interested in only "a power fight," etc. etc. On the one hand, he claims to represent the Negro Community; on the other, he represents himself to the young Negro adults in the group as their only entree into the white society of Woodstock. There is no responsible liberal members of the white community in either Woodstock or Kingston who respects X. There are not a few, we are learning every day, who will have nothing to do with the local CORE as long as X represents it as chairman.

Those of us who have worked hard these past months to establish the local CORE, to develop leadership among its membership, and to engage the outside community in participation in our projects, feel now that if X remains as chairman, he will bring serious discredit not only to the local organization but in the short run, too, to the aims to the national organization as our aims become more and more identified with theirs in the minds of the community. In addtion to this, as the organization exists now in the community, it cannot be the basis of a successful fund-raising benefit in the fall.

That one of X's brothers, with whom he is on perfectly good terms, runs the numbers book in downtown Kingston does not help CORE's image. The disorderly conduct charge against X on which he goes to trial the 30th grows out of X's puerile attempt to prove racial discrimination governed the jailing by city officials of narcotics pushers. According to another CORE member, the said offenders were flagrant in their public use and sale of narcotics.

X's irresponsible public behaviour, unfortunately, is the very sort to elicit the letter your office received some weeks ago from a Kingston minister. The minister in question is a conservative, mealy-mouthed sort, whose membership in national CORE no doubt serves as a sop to his conscience for failing to commit himself on Civil Rights locally; it is most unfortunate that X's mis-behaviour provides ammunition for this man's unwillingness to engage himself publically on the local scene.

But this has been the pattern all along as we have tried to involve the white and Negro communities alike in our projects. If X is re-elected chairman, a number of us will resign rather than see the high aims of the civil rights revolution muddied up here by X's calculated mis-representation and self-seeking chicanery.

#

28 June 1964

Field report

July 25 & 26, 1964

I arrived in Kingston, New York on July 25 at about 12:30 with Jimmy MacDonald. We were met later by Mr. and Mrs Van Dyke. Jimmy discussed fund raising activities with them. After he had finished, I talked with them about the activities of their chapter. Mrs. Van Dyke informed me that the chapter was split into two faction. She said that Mr. Van Dyke, the Vice Chairman Mrs. De Witt and herself belonged to one faction while the Chairman and the rest of the chapter belonged to the other faction. I asked her what had caused the split and she said that it was the election of the new Chairman. She said that the new chairman was too young, that she did not know what she was doing , that she had done things without telling the rest of the chapter and that she was only the mouthpiece for the Ruffs. At this time the chairman walked in and the conversation stopped. Arrangements were made for a membership meeting that night ateight o'clock.

The Van Dykes left and Jimmy MacDonald, the chairman and I left for a meeting that Jimmy had arranged to discuss fund raising. On the way to the meeting I talked to the chairman about the difficulties in the chapter. She told me that she had never headed an organization before and was very inexperienced at this type of thing but that she was trying to learn. She said that she had the support of everyone except the Van Dykes and the vice chairman. I asked her why she didn't have their support and she replied that they refused to follow her leadership and that they accused her of bringing communists into the chapter. She said that they would rather reseign than follow her. We picked up the Ruffs on the way to the meeting and they told me more or less what I had already heard.

After Jimmy MacDonald's meeting, he left for Connecticut and I went to the eight o'clock meeting. At the meeting there were ten active members present. Joe Van Dyke,son of Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke asked if he could act as an individual without using the name of CORE. He then stated that his disagreement with the chairman was cleared up and that he would support her completely. Mrs. Van Dyke had a similar problem and seemed satisfied that the answers I gave would help. Mr. Van Dyke and the vice chairman stated again and again that they refused to

follow the chairman. Mr. Van Dyke also said that his wife would follow his views. It was brought up at the meeting that the chairman had been duly elected by the majority of the members of the chapter. It was also brought out that the chairman had done things without telling the membership such as moving the CORE office from 18 Mill Street to a church. I told her that she would have to get the approval of the membership before they could move. She agreed and appologized to the members. I asked Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke and Mrs. De Witt not to reseign until the national office could send some one to look into the situation further. They agreed and the meeting was ajourned until 7:30 the following day at the church. (No reading of the minutes was made at the meeting.)

In between the meetings I talked to other members of the chapter and found that the majority did support the chairman. At the next meeting there were eight active members present. The membership approved the move of the office from 18 Mill Street to the church. During the meeting there were constant outbursts by the Van Dykes and the vice chairman. The chairman had a hard time controling the meeting because of this. Toward the end of the meeting the Van Dykes and the vice chairman walked out and the meeting was orderly and well controled from that time on. I was asked by the chairman and the membership to come back on August 1 and stay for a while to help get them back on their feet. The meeting was adjourned. (There was no reading of the minutes at the meeting.)

At the end of the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke and the vice chairman reappeared with a man they introduced me to as their minister. He stated that he was very distressed with CORE in Kingston. He also mentioned the statements published in the paper by Mrs. Van Dyke and by the chapter. I had read statements that both sides had had published and I told them that under no circumstances should they take the internal affairs of CORE to the press. The Van Dykes informed me that they fully intended to go to the papers with their stories and they intend to come to New York to see Jim McCan on Tuesday July 28. I then said

good-bye and left. I stopped on the way out at a bar to see Mr. and Mrs. Ruff, and the chairman. I informed then not to make any statements to the press and I explained to the chairman the mistakes she had made. I also explained that there had to be a reading of the minutes at each meeting. I bid them good-bye and left the City of Kingston.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. I recommend that there do be a chapter in Kingston.

2. There should be closer supervision by the National Office.

3. The duly elected officers of the chapter should have support of the National Office.

Chris Sprowal

Jimmy McDonald

Field Report

July 25 & 26, 1964

I arrived in Kingston, N.Y. on July 25, at about 12:30 with Jimmy McDonald. We were met later by Mr. and Mrs Van Dyke. Jimmy discussed fund raising activities with them. After he had finished, I talked with them about the activities of their chapter. Mrs. Van Dyke informed me that the chapter was split into two factions. She said that Mr. Van Dyke, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. DeWitt and herself belonged to the other faction. I asked her what had caused the split and she said that it was the election of the new Chairman. She said that the new chairman was too young, that she did not know what she was doing, that she had done things without telling the rest of the chapter and that she was only the mouthpiece for the Ruffs. At this time the chairman walked in and the conversation stopped. Arrangements were made for a membership meeting that night at eight o'clock.

The VanDykes left and Jimmy McDonald, the chairman and I left for a meeting that Jimmy arranged to discuss fund raising. On the way to the meeting I talked to the chairman about the difficulties in the chapter. She told me that she had never headed an organization before and was very inexperienced at this type of thing but that she was trying to learn. She said that she had the support of everyone except the Van Dykes and the Vice-chairman. I asked her why she didn't have their support and she replied that they refused to follow her leadership and that they accused her of bringing communists into the chapter. She said that they would rather resign than follow her. We picked up the Ruffs on the way to the meeting and they told me more or less what I had already heard.

After Jimmy McDonald's meeting, he left for Connecticut and I went to the eight o'clock meeting. At the meeting there were ten active members present. Joe Van Kyke, son of Mr. and Mrs Van Dyke asked if he could act as an individual without using the name of CORE. He then stated stated his disagreement with the chairman was cleared up and that he would support her completely. Mrs. Van Dyke had a similar problem and seemed satisfied that the answere I gave would help. Mr. Van Dyke and the vice-chairman stated again and again that they refused to follow the chairman. Mr. Van Dyke also stated that his wife would follow his views. It was brought up at the meeting that the chairman had been duly elected by the majority of the members of the chapter. It was also brought out that the chairman had done things without telling the membership such as moving the CORE office from 18 Mill Street to a church. I told her that she would have to get the approval of the membership before they could move. She agreed and apologized to the members.
I asked Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke and Mrs. DeWitt not to resign until the national office could send some one to look into the situation further. They agreed and the meeting was ajourned until 7:30 the following day at the church. (No reading of the minutes was made at the meeting.)

In between the meetings I talked to other members of the chapter and found that the majority of the members did support the chairman. At the next meeting there were eight active members prosent. The membership approved the move of the office from 18 Mill St. to the Church. During the meeting there were constant outbursts by the Van Dykes and the Vice-Chairman. The chairman had a hard time controlling the meeting because of this. Toward the end of the meeting the Van Dykes and the Vice-chairman walked out the meeting was orderly and well controlled from that time on. I was asked by the chairman and the membership to come back on August 1, and stay for awhile to get the chapter get back on its feet. The meeting was adjourned. (There was no reading of the minutes of the meeting.)

At the end of the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke and the vice-chairman reappeared with a man they introduced to me as their minister. He stated that he was very distressedwith CORE in Kingston. He also mentioned the statements published in the paper by Mrs. Van Dyke and by the chapter. I had read statements that both sides had published in the paper and I told them that under no circumstances should they take the internal affairs of the chapter to the press. The Van Dykes informed me that they fully intended to go to the papers with their stories and they intended to come to New York to see Jim McCain on Tuesday July 28, 1964. I then said good-bye and left. I stopped on the way out at a bar to see Mr. and Mrs. Rugg, and the chairman. I informed them not to make any statements to the press and I explained to the chairman the mistakes she had made. I also explained that there had to be a reading of the minutes at each meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. I recommend that there be a chapter in Kingston.

2. There should be closer supervision by the National Office

3. The duly elected officers of the chapter should have the support of the National office.

Submitted by,

Chris Sprowal
Jimmy McDonald

AUG 3 1964

WILLIAM P. CURRAN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
87 MAIN STREET
ROSENDALE, NEW YORK 12472

OLIVER 8-9200 AREA CODE 914

July 31, 1964

Carl
answer
stat

Bishop Chappelle
Kingston, NY

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Carl Rachlin, Esq., General Counsel

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I was very gratified to receive your form letter, requesting that I attend your legal conference as counsel to the Ulster County Chapter of CORE.

I would like to advise CORE Headquarters, at this time, there is some difficulty arising within the Ulster County Chapter. To be brief, the local chapter was formed, mainly through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard VanDyke, Mr. VanDyke being the first Negro alterman, to be elected, to serve on the common council of the City of Kingston, said council being the City of Kingston's legislative body. He has thusfar served with distinction, and Mrs. VanDyke, has been active, in fostering the principles upon which CORE was founded, and the purposes for which it is dedicated.

However, there has been some difficulty. The headquarters was initially maintained, in the Rondout area of the City of Kingston, the primary members at that time were of the Negro race. However, since that time, a great many white citizens of Ulster County, mainly from the Town of Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, has become associated with the group. Possibly all this, can be related to the newness of the organization and the growing pains being experienced.

As you know, the Town of Woodstock, was the birth place of the Communist party in the United States, and it is believed by many, that

WILLIAM P. CURRAN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
87 MAIN STREET
ROSENDALE, NEW YORK 12472

OLIVER 8-9200 AREA CODE 914

it still remains the control center if not the headquarters. It is the feeling of Mrs. VanDyke, and myself, that this white element of Woodstock, which is at this time attempting to have the operations of CORE's Ulster County Chapter operate from Woodstock, rather than the County seat, the City of Kingston, which is the most concentrated Negro population, and where it is most needed.

We can all appreciate, that CORE is not in any way restricted to Negroes, but welcomes all races into membership. But at the same time we do not desire one particular element, from one small town, one town out of the twenty towns in Ulster County, to predominate and control our Ulster County Chapter. The temporary president when organized, was Mrs. VanDyke, and the permanent president initially elected was Mr. Fitzgerald. Since then Mr. Fitzgerald was compelled to resign for personal reasons. Since then, an eighteen year old Negro College Freshman, had been installed as the units leader. This in itself is of questionable legality, since she is but eighteen years of age, and an infant and minor.

It is indeed unfortunate, that this situation has arose. However, I suggest that your headquarters look into the matter very seriously, as it appears, that your Ulster County Chapter may possibly degenerate into a Woodstock cell, instead of the active organization for the fostering of civil rights, that it was when initially organized.

Incidentally, I sincerely regret I may not be of any service to your organization, in the event that its headquarters are moved to Woodstock, as I personally, could not be associated with any group of civil or political activities, that in any way was tainted with Woodstock non-Negro element and their obvious background, as indicated herein.

Very truly yours,

William P. Curran 2d.

WILLIAM P. CURRAN

WPC:llh

ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE -- ROSTER

Mr. Franklin ALEXANDER	
Mrs. Pia ALEXANDER	
Mr. George ARMSTRONG	
Mr. Nathan ARMSTRONG	F
Miss Katherine BAILEY (Pudgie)	
Miss Susan BAIR	VL
Master Gerald BARBER	F
Master Paul BARBER	F
Mr. Gregory BASSETT	F
Mrs. Carrie CLAY	F
Mr. Wilson CLAY	
Mr. Juan Ramon DAUILA	
Miss Marilyn JOHNSON	
Mr. William JONES	
Mrs. Bertha KRICKER	
Master Joshua KRICKER	
Mr. Ralph KRICKER	
Mrs. Dorothy LA CASSE	
Mr. John LE FEVER	
Mr. Authur MATHIS (Mickey)	
Mrs. Helen MC DERMITT	
Mr. Julian MC DERMITT	
Mr. James MC DONALD	V STAFF
Mr. Dieujuste MEUS	
Miss Blythe MILLER	
Miss Jennifer MILLER	
Miss Ardith MOORE	V
Mr. Gregory ORR	
Mr. William ORR	V
Miss Maudie PEOPLES	F
Mr. Westly RAND	F
Mr. David RUFF	
Mrs. Holly RUFF	
Mr. Edward SMITH (Tiny)	
Mr. Chris SPROWAL	FR
Mr. George TAYLOR	FR
Miss Olivia TWINE (Tinker)	
Miss Katherine WEISS (Kitty)	

F, Friend; FR, Field Representative; L, Speaker; V, Visitor

August 12, 1964

William P. Curran, Esq.
87 Main Street
Rosendale, New York 12472

Dear Mr. Curran:

Thank you for your letter of the 31st; I have turned it over to James McCain, and you will undoubtedly be hearing from him.

I hope you will send us your suggestions for the 1965 legal conference.

My kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:rrl

CC: James McCain.

C O P Y

C O P Y

AUG - 3 1964

Jennifer Miller, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
Ulster County Chapter
17 Jansen Avenue
Kingston, New York

Letters to the Editor
Time Magazine
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York City 10020

Gentlemen:-

Time Magazine's coverage of last week's violence in Harlem was at such shocking variance with the coverage in other news media — eg. the New York Times — that the concerned reader wonders whether responsibility for deliberate misrepresentation should be assigned to writers Thimmesch, Terry and Kriss, or perhaps laid at the door of the re-write man taking orders from the publisher himself.

I write specifically about Time's inflamatory and distorted account of CORE National Director James Farmer's appearance in Harlem at the time of the disorders.

It has been the genius of James Farmer to organize the civil rights revolution in America with non-violence as its central, and only, weapon, and it should have been the duty of responsible journalists to have pointed out that throughout the three-day Harlem rioting, James Farmer and his fellow CORE workers were not there to "harrange" and incite, but were working around the clock to stop the violence and bloodshed perpetrated by extremists of both sides. Furthermore, grateful acknowledgement of their effectiveness in helping to bring a halt to that violence was made over and over again by the police and municipal officials who were there.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Miller

31 July 1964

KINGSTON DAILY FREEMAN Aug. 3, 1964

CORE Founders Quit Because Of 'Communist Controlled'

Three of the original founders of the local Ulster County Chapter of CORE, including the original chairman and the present vice president, said today that they were submitting their resignations because the chapter is "communist controlled" by a group of "infiltrators" from Woodstock and other areas outside of the city.

They said their resignations would make the local chapter's membership 100 per cent white with the exception of its president, an 18-year-old college student, who they say has been "brainwashed."

The charges were levelled by Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke, first chairman of the local chapter which was formed here this spring; Mrs. Bertha DeWitt, present vice president, and Mrs. Van Dyke's husband, Alderman Leonard Van Dyke, first Negro elected to the Common Council in the city's history.

Mrs. Van Dyke and Mrs. DeWitt said that they were "convinced" that the Woodstock group, which they declined to identify by name, has "completely taken over the chapter," and "no longer represents what we believed to be either what a CORE chapter should be. It certainly is not an organization designed to help the Negro, but definitely proves to us that it seeks instead to destroy us."

Charges Infiltration

Mrs. DeWitt, who said she no longer received notices of chapter meetings from Miss Jennifer Miller, Ulster County Community College student and present chapter chairman, said that the chapter was being "further infiltrated by people from New Paltz and Tillson as well as Woodstock."

Miss Miller was not available for comment. She reportedly was attending a meeting elsewhere.

In a subsequent development, Mrs. Van Dyke said she and Mrs. De Witt have engaged the services of an attorney and that he will present their case to Carl Rachlin, general counsel for CORE at its New York City headquarters.

Mrs. Van Dyke said that the "infiltration" of the local chapter began this summer when a number of white residents from Woodstock joined the chapter. Daniel Fitzgerald, a Negro, who chairman, subsequently resigned "for personal reasons," and was succeeded by Miss Miller.

Mrs. Van Dyke's charges came to light when it was learned that she acted individually in an alleged discrimination case involving her son. She said that when her son was refused a haircut, she notified the mayor's office and that a representative of the Mayor's Committee on Equal Rights took the boy back to the barber shop where the youth subsequently was given a hair cut.

Acted Individually

Mrs. Van Dyke said she was told by chapter members that she should not have acted individually, but rather should have brought the case to the attention of the chapter. Mrs. Van Dyke said she did not act as a member of CORE in her son's case, but as an individual. She said if she did not have the right to act as an individual, she would resign from CORE. The local chapter apparently interpreted this as notice of her formal resignation. Miss Miller said after the incident some three weeks ago that "as far as the chapter is concerned," Mrs. Van Dyke resigned. Mrs. Van Dyke, however, never submitted her resignation to the chapter either orally or in writing.

Mrs. Van Dyke and Mrs. DeWitt told The Freeman today that "We regret that we must resign. We want to thank each and every one of those who supported us. But we have been defeated."

Communist Literature

Mrs. Van Dyke said she had received "Communist literature" through the mail from an unknown source. She produced a pamphlet entitled, "Which Way U.S.A., The Communist View," by Gus Hall, identified in the pamphlet as the "leading Communist spokesman in this country."

Mrs. DeWitt, who told The Freeman that she had not received notice of chapter meetings although they had been held, said, "I'm supposed to be chairman of the membership committee and I don't even know when new members are accepted."

members of the Montgomery Ward Little League the contest. (F

CORE Leaders Claim Charges Of Communism Have No Basis

A member of the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality and the chairman of the local chapter have answered charges by three of the local group's founders who resigned because they felt the chapter is "communist controlled" by "infiltrators" from Woodstock and the surrounding area.

Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke, first chairman of the Kingston chapter; Mrs. Bertha DeWitt, present vice president and Mrs. Van Dyke's husband, Alderman Leonard Van Dyke leveled the accusations in a statement to The Freeman yesterday.

Chris Sprowal, an official in the highest governing authority of CORE, the National Action Council today repudiated all of the resigning members' charges.

No Basis

"I was sent here by the National Office to investigate the charges by Mrs. Van Dyke and I have found that they have absolutely no basis in truth," Sprowal stated.

"As far as I can determine, there are no communists in the organization, and if the Van Dykes have any information on the matter, I wish they would come forth with it.

"Regarding Mrs. De Witt's charges that she was not informed by the chairman of meetings, I was present when she was phoned by the chairman to arrange for a membership meeting, and she refused to do it.

Open to County

"Concerning the charges that people from Woodstock, New Paltz and Tillson are "infiltrating" the chapter, membership in Ulster County Chapter of CORE is by definition open to people in Ulster County — not just Kingston, and it would be utterly wrong if it were otherwise," Sprowal added.

"On the matter of Mrs. Van Dyke's having hired an attorney to present their case to CORE, I must reiterate that they have no case to present. It grows more and more obvious that this is a personality clash in which issues are not involved.

"It is completely untrue that the membership is 'lily white' without the three resigning members. Out of 18 active members, eight are Negroes.

Chairman Is Able

"We of the National Office feel that Jennifer Miller is a very able chairman. We feel she has tremendous leadership potential and she is needed in this movement. Already, she has the support of her chapter.

"And finally, we want it understood that petty squabbling and self-centered publicity-seeking have absolutely no place in the Civil Rights Movement where elsewhere in America men and women are daily risking their lives to make equality a reality," he concluded.

Miss Jennifer Miller, 18, chairman of the Ulster County chapter also denied charges of subversion.

"Completely Untrue"

"The Ulster County chapter.... regrets very much that Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke and Mrs. Bertha DeWitt have chosen to resign from the organization. The statements made by them as printed in yesterday's Freeman and broadcast over the air are completly untrue," she said.

"And it is particularly unfortunate that they saw fit to inject a note of racism into the matter at a time when the Civil Rights movement commands the support and involvement of every American, both black and white," Miss Miller added.

Last night 20 members and supporters of the chapter, led by Miss Miller visited area Negro families and discussed their grievances. The 20 people went in mixed teams of black and white.

Freeman
Aug 4 1964
p. 8

Townsman
Aug 6

ULSTEI

Core Man Cited As Peacemaker In Harlem Riots

Staff Assistant James McDonald, of the Congress of Racial Equality, who will be in charge of the Mississippi Freedom fund-raising rally in Ulster County September 18th, was last week cited for his efforts to prevent violence during the three-day Harlem rioting, according to a New York Times story of July 25th.

This was reported today by the Ulster County CORE chairman, Jennifer Miller, who pointed out that Mr. McDonald, together with National Director of CORE, James Farmer, worked round the clock in Harlem to quell the violence that broke out after a 15-year-old Negro youth was shot by an off-duty policeman. According to the Times, James McDonald of CORE was publicly commended by school principal Max Francke, whose school is directly opposite the place where the boy was shot, for having been "instrumental in reducing tension among the students in that school and cautioning them to behave and to express whatever anger, fear and frustration they had in an orderly, constructive manner."

Local CORE Is Defended

A trio of Ulster County CORE Chapter founders, including Alderman and Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke and Mrs. Bertha DeWitt, quit the organization this week, levelling charges as they withdrew that their resignations were a result of "communist control" by a group of "Woodstock infiltrators."

Just about everybody who was in a position to do so came rushing to the defense of the Woodstock members. Chris Sprowal, of the National Action Council of CORE, the highest governing authority of the group, had this to say: "I was sent here by the National Office to investigate the charges by the Van Dykes and I have found that they have absolutely no basis in truth..There are no Communists in the organization and no "infiltration" since membership in the Ulster County Chapter is by definition open to all people in Ulster County - not just Kingston... The Van Dykes and Mrs. DeWitt have no case to present, and it grows more and more obvious that this is a personality clash in which issues are not involved...It is completely untrue that the membership is 'lily white' without the resigning trio...We want it understood that petty squabbling and self-centered publicity-seeking have absolutely no place in the Civil Rights Movement."

Jennifer Miller, Chairman of Ulster County CORE, was just as succinct. Said she: "We regret very much that the Van Sykes and Mrs. DeWitt have chosen to resign, but the statements made by them in the newspapers and broadcast over the air was completely untrue....It is particularly unfortunate that they saw fit to inject a note of racism into this matter at a time when the Civil Rights movement commands the support and involvement of every American, both black and white."

CORE and its Woodstock members want to forget the whole thing, mend the split, and get down to the more pressing business of assuring National Chairman James Farmer a good reception when he comes to Woodstock in mid-September. The trio already forgotten, local CORERS this week canvassed the Negro community in Kingston, in mixed teams of Negro and white, to discuss grievances of the Negro sections. A highly successful project, well received by the Negro community, CORE's findings will aid them in assessing how their Chapter can help and take action on these grievances.

Record-Press
Aug 6

Aug 6, Record-Press

CORE Organizer Cited In Riots

Staff Assistant James McDonald, of the Congress of Racial Equality, who has been dividing his time between Woodstock, Kingston and New York this summer, was cited last week for his efforts to prevent violence during the recent three-day rioting in Harlem. McDonald was in Woodstock after the rioting abated for a Wittenberg meeting to discuss the Mississippi Freedom Fund-raising rally at the Woodstock Playhouse in mid-September. The rally, sponsored by Ulster County CORE, will bring James Farmer, National Director of CORE, to the Catskills as main speaker.

According to an announcement by Jennifer Miller, Ulster County CORE chairman, both Mr. McDonald and James Farmer worked round the clock in Harlem to quell the violence that erupted after a 15-year-old Negro youth was shot by an off-duty police lieutenant. The New York Times, in reporting the story and the citation, said that McDonald was publicly commended by school principal Max Francke, whose school is directly opposite the place where the boy was shot. Francke suggested that McDonald had been "instrumental in reducing the tension among the students in that school

p. 6 - Aug 18, 1964

PLAN CORE BENEFIT—Mrs. Dorothy LaCasse and Mrs. Franklyn Alexander, co-chairmen of the organizing committee for the CORE Mississippi Freedom Project benefit, discuss plans for the rally to be held at the Woodstock Playhouse, Friday, Sept. 18. All Ulster County residents may participate in the fund raising event. (F. Alexander photo)

National Leaders Will Speak at Area CORE Rally

Friday, September 18, a major fund-raising rally to be known as the CORE Mississippi Freedom Project and involving all of Ulster County and the nearby areas will be held at the Woodstock Playhouse, Woodstock.

Announcement of the rally was made today by Mrs. Franklin Alexander and Mrs. Dorothy LaGasse, co-chairmen of the organizing committee for the benefit.

The purpose of the rally is to raise money for the Mississippi Voter Registration drive being conducted by CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and the other Civil Rights organizations who have been working around the clock since early summer on the project.

Farmer to Be Speaker

James Farmer, national director of CORE, will be the major speaker of the evening, and the event will be held in honor of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney, the three young men who lost their lives in the cause in June.

"We are asking all the residents of the area who feel a deep concern for Civil Rights to contribute to this benefit, either as sponsors or patrons. Our goal is $25,000. And it is our intention and the intention of the entire committee to make this a dignified and inspiring evening. Already, the response to our letters asking for participation has been most gratifying," stated the co-chairmen.

James McDonald, national CORE staff associates to the Department of Community Relations, will be working with the committee.

Rally to Raise Funds For Civil Rights Slated

Woodstock, Aug. 19 — James Farmer, national director of the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), will be the principal speaker at a fund-raising rally to aid the Mississippi voter registration drive.

The rally will be conducted on Friday, Sept. 18, at the Woodstock Playhouse in Woodstock.

Mrs. Franklin Alexander and Mrs. Dorothy LaCasse, co-chairmen of the benefit committee, said the rally will be held in honor of the three civil rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi in June.

The co-chairmen said, "We are asking all residents of this area who feel a deep concern for civil rights to contribute to this benefit, either as sponsors or patrons. It is our intention and the intention of the entire committee to make this a dignified and inspiring evening. Already the response to our letters asking for participation has been most gratifying."

The rally will be known as the CORE Mississippi Freedom Project.

James McDonald, CORE staff member, will assist the local commitee.

Mrs. Franklin Alexander, left, and Mrs. Dorothy LaCasse are co-chairmen of the civil rights fund-raising rally to be held in Woodstock.

Daily Freeman

The Freeman – 1st In World, Local News, Advertising

EDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1964 PRICE SEVEN CENTS

1, Hear His VP Choice

Boycott Convention

CORE Is To Protest At Parley

Will Ask Seats For Freedom Unit

Fifteen members and friends of the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will demonstrate before Democratic National Convention headquarters tonight.

The area group left Kingston 10:30 this morning for Atlantic City, N. J. to join other members of CORE and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

They plan to demonstrate outside Convention Hall sometime tonight, asking the Democratic Party to seat the entire delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, in Atlantic City, an Associated Press report stated that Mississippi's delegation is boycotting the convention, declaring it "did not leave the party —it left us."

Alabama Staying

aug 14, 10 6 Freeman

CORE to Collect Books, Clothes for Mississippi

For the second day in a row, btween 1 and 3 p. m., Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will send out a pickup truck in Kingston to collect clothes and books for the Mississippi Freedom Project.

Saturday the truck will cover Van Buren, Gage Street and Ponckhockie area.

Two New CORE Officers

GEORGE ARMSTRONG

WILLIAM BOSTIC JONES

By unanimous vote, Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality elected George Armstrong, 112 Broadway, its new vice chairman, and William Bostic Jones of New Salem, corresponding secretary, it was announced today by Miss Jennifer Miller, CORE chairman.

Both men have been working actively on the CORE Mississippi Freedom Project benefit to be held at the Woodstock Playhouse on September 18, as well as the local chapter's drive to collect clothes and books for Mississippi.

Armstrong is the 25-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Armstrong, who came to the Kingston area from South Carolina 37 years ago. They have eight children. George's older brother, Nathan, owner of a local restaurant, was the first president of Kingston's NAACP, and is today active on the relocation committee of the Urban Renewal Board.

A gifted musician, Armstrong attended Kingston High School and Ithaca University for two years until he went into service in 1958.

Armstrong made this statement: "It is for the young people of America primarily that CORE has most significance in the fields of education and employment. As vice chairman, in charge of membership I will make it my job to bring the young people of Ulster County into this movement where they can work effectively to permanently improve their opportunities to contribute to society."

Jones was born in 1933 and lived in Pittsburgh, Pa., until he went to Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he received a BS in electrical engineering. In 1959, he joined IBM in Kingston, where as an associate engineer he programs scientific computers.

Since 1960, he has been enrolled in the IBM-Syracuse University Graduate Center. He is married to the former Alverta Palmer, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer, of Kingston's New Central Baptist Church. They have three children.

As chairman of the Sponsors Committee for the September benefit, Jones made this statement after his election: "No one with a conscience can afford to look the other way now that the facts about how the Negro lives in Mississippi are finally being publicized. There is no great distance between the gas chambers of Nazi Germany and the beatings, bombings and unsolved murders in our own South. Our local chapter must see to it that the Mississippi Freedom Project benefit is a monumental success."

Armstrong Vice Chairman Of Ulster County CORE

Kingston, Aug. 27—George Armstrong of 112 Broadway has been elected vice chairman of the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and William Bostic Jones of New Salem is its new corresponding secretary.

Mr. Armstrong's older brother, Nathan, was the first president of Kingston's NAACP and today is active on the city's relocation committee of the Urban Renewal Board.

Mr. Armstrong, 25, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Armstrong who moved to the Kingston area from South Carolina 37 years ago. Mrs. Armstrong, the mother of eight children, runs a day nursery for the children of working mothers.

The new vice chairman, in charge of membership, attended Kingston High School and Ithaca College before serving in the armed forces.

Mr. Jones, 31, joined Kingston IBM in 1959 as an associate engineer. He is enrolled in the IBM-Syracuse University Graduate Center. He received his bachelor of science degree from Howard University in Washington, D.C. His wife is the former Alverta Palmer, a native of Kingston and daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer of the New Central Baptist Church. The couple has three children.

Both new officers are working on the Mississippi Freedom Project benefit which will be held Sept. 18 at the Woodstock Playhouse, and they have been active in the CORE drive to collect clothes and books for Mississippi.

William B. Jones

George Armstrong

Albany Times Union
Aug 28, 1964

CORE Members Hear Reports on Atlantic City

Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality met Thursday night at 113 Broadway to hear eyewitness accounts by 10 of its members who went to Atlantic City Wednesday to join the CORE vigil outside the Democratic National Convention, protesting the failure of the Democratic Party to seat the Mississippi Freedom Party inside.

Newly elected Secretary William Jones, who headed the group, called it "one of the most stirring experiences in anyone's lifetime. We saw history being made. Addressing the assembly outside, CORE National Chairman James Farmer emphasized that this peaceful demonstration had been absolutely necessary to lay the convention's failure to seat the Freedom Party on the conscience of tht nation."

The group estimated there had been about 700 demonstrators outside. "The women sat in a circle on the boardwalk; behind them stood the men, locking arms. At the far edge of the circle stood a burnt-out car with a cross on it, the bell from one of the churches that had been bombed and a casket symbolizing the three young civil rights workers who were slain in Mississippi early in June. "The assembled throng alternated with singing freedom songs and listening to speakers like Mrs. Fanny Lou Hammer, of Mississippi, who for her efforts to register voters in that state, has been put off her land, bombed out of her home, and beaten with blackjacks in a Mississippi jail, he said.

Local Chairman Jennifer Miller leaves today for Mississippi together with members of the Downtown New York CORE Chapter. They will drive a truckload of clothing and books collected over the summer by their respective chapters for the Negroes in Mississippi.

Following the reports on Atlantic City last night, a committee was appointed to set in motion an intensive voter registration drive in Ulster County.

Freeman
aug 28, 1964

AUG 14 1964

ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE
17 Jansen Avenue
Kingston, New York

August 5, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Thanks for sending Chris Sprowal to Ulster County. As you realized, this was not a simple assignment with clearly defined problems of organizing another CORE chapter.

The unseen power structure (in this area, top business together with its political poweress) was using a faction of our chapter to distort the image of CORE within the several communities. Chris tried, and with all his might, to resolve the dissension. But to no avail. In the end the adverse clique was diplomatically removed.

While Chris was advising us in a direction of internal unity, suggesting projects and methods of implementing them; he was also cultivating my leadership. His training came so naturally until I don't think he himself was aware of the

effects of his tactful hints. I know I wasn't. My faith in the movement and my self confidence have been enhanced to no small degree.

Chris is humane. But he is also human, and I am sure that every member of our group got at least this message from him: that CORE comes before the individual. This was imparted in word and by example. He exhibited the capacity to subordinate, postpone, and separate his personal desires and ambitions from the business of CORE.

Thanking you again on behalf of the entire chapter for your support through Chris, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jennifer A. Miller, Chairman

P. S. Can you possibly schedule a field representative for a two-week non-violent workshop beginning August 15, 1964?

August 14,1964

Miss Jennifer A. Miller, Chr.
Ulster County Chapter CORE
17 Jansen Avenue
Kingston, New York

Dear Jennifer:

I am happy to know that Chris was able to help your chapter in a small way.

Sice we are deeply envolved with the challenge at the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, N.J., I will not be able to send you a field representative for your workshop beginning August 15,1964. If you could have another workshop the first week in September or there about, I am sure we can have some one to be with your chapter.

If this meets with your approval, I shall expect to hear from you in the very near future. With warmest regards to you and other members of your chapter, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

9 Aug 1964

Mr. McCain:-

The enclosed ~~Xerox'd~~ copies of
Clippings which have appeared in
the Local press re activities of
our Local Ulster County Chapter
of CORE represent about 2/3
of the press coverage which received
here about. Should give you an
idea of our various activities
in the field of Civil Rights to date.

Holly Beyer Ruff

Record-Press
7 May 64

CORE Chapter Here Addressed By Organizer

By Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke

Brendon Sexton is the 19-year-old son of a Detroit steel worker. To date he has spent 42 days in Louisiana jails as the result of his activities as a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality.

Saturday afternoon, Apr. 25, at the home of Alderman and Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke, headquarters for the newly-formed CORE chapter in Kingston, Brendon Sexton held his audience spellbound with a point by point discussion of CORE's techniques for wresting from the "white power structure" in America economic and social equality for the Negro.

Describing CORE as a "non-violent action group", Mr. Sexton emphasized that non-violence as practiced by Ghandi, Tolstoy and Thoreau is the "only weapon available to any minority group that is practical and at the same time spiritually uplifting." He went on to say, "Non-violence does not court animosity in the enemy. When animosity develops during a demonstration, it is not the result of the demonstration but of the bigotry and prejudice that brought that demonstration about."

In the South, the "white power structure" fights the movement overtly--with economic reprisals, bombings and police brutality, for example, cattle prods, tear gas, hydrants, police dogs. In the North the militant organization must expect to be combatted by social ostracism, delaying tactics, economic pressures from the white community, and even the prospect of seeing its members bough off from participation by bribery and "favored jobs."

Mr. Sexton stressed that Negro apathy and "Uncle Tomism" were as serious obstacles to achieving equal rights for the Negro as those set up by the gradualist whites and segregationists. "There are Uncle Toms in every community," said Mr. Sexton. "They are usually political appointees. They take their oders from "The Man" and they will do everything they can to bring discredit to our organization."

Describing CORE as a "democratic organization in the real sense of the word," the object of whose membership drive is "the Common Man," the speaker stated several times that "Freedom is a beautiful right; it has to be fought for, and those moments when the fight is won are among the most memorable in any man's experience."

He concluded by saying that CORE owes much of its success to the active support of the churches and the white community. At present the Kingston chapter is embarked on a membership drive, and interested parties are invited to contact Mrs. Van Dyke at 18 Mill Street, Kingston.

Seeks Common Man

The organizer described CORE as "a democratic organization in the real sense of that word, the object of whose membership drives is the common man." He repeated with emphasis that "freedom is a beautiful right. It has to be fought for, and those movements when a fight is won, are among the most memorable in any man's experience."

CORE, he said, owes much of its success to the active support of the churches and the white community.

The Kingston chapter, it was noted, is on a membership drive. Interested persons are asked to contact it through Mrs. Van Dyke at 18 Mill Street. Its next meeting is to be held May 9, at that address, starting at 4 p. m.

Freeman
27 April 64

SIX

Organizer Speaks To CORE Group On Goals Sought

The Congress of Racial Equality is a "non-violent action group" Brendon Sexton, a CORE organizer, emphasized at a Saturday meeting in the home of Alderman and Mrs. Leonard Van Dyke, 18 Mill Street.

Son of a Detroit steel worker, Sexton, who is 19 years old, had spent 42 days in Louisiana jails as the result of his activities as a field worker for CORE. His talk to the newly organized local unit emphasized "techniques for wrestling from the white power structure in America, economic and social equality for the Negro."

Non-violence, he said, as practiced by Bhandi, Tolstoy and Thoreau is "the only weapon available to any minority group, that is practical, as well as spiritually uplifting. Non-violence does not court animosity in the enemy. When animosity develops during a demonstration, it is not the result of the demonstration, but of the bigotry and prejudice that brought the demonstration about."

Refers to Prods, Gas

In the South, he held, "the white power structure fights the movement overtly with economic reprisals, bombings and police brutality" such as cattle prods, tear gas, hydrants and police dogs.

In the North, he said, "the militant organization must expect to be combatted by social ostracism, delaying tactics, economic pressures from the white community, and even the prospect of seeing its members bought off from participation by bribery and favored jobs."

Sexton emphasized that "Negro apathy and Uncle Tomism" were "as serious obstacles to achieving equal rights for the Negro, as those set up by the gradualist white and segregationists. There are Uncle Toms in every community. They are usually political appointees. They take their orders from 'The Man' and will do everything they can to bring discredit to our organization."

Freeman, p 3, 12 May 64

CORE Reports On Job Progress In Kingston Area

In the seven weeks since it was first organized, the Ulster County chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, better known as CORE, has managed to place seven Negroes in jobs with firms in the Kingston area, according to Alderman Leonard Van Dyke. Making his report on the progress of job-placement for Negroes hereabouts at the bi-weekly meeting of CORE, at 18 Mill Street, Kingston, Saturday, May 9th, Van Dyke paid particular tribute to George E. Yerry Jr., president and business manager of the Carpenter's Union, under whose active guidance two Negroes were recently admited as apprentices.

Elsewhere, in two department stores, a men's clothing store, and a dime store, where heretofore Negroes had either never been hired or had only been hired for janitorial positions, five Negroes have gotten sales positions within the past three weeks, he continued. Where qualified Negro job applicants are turned down by employers because of their race or because of "excuses that appear to be fictitious," CORE representatives are now busy following up the situations, and action will be taken by the organization against offending employers.

Within the organization, two new appointments were announced by Acting Chairman, Daniel Fitzgerald: Lorenzo Giuannuzzi as college representative, and Peter Falvey, who as strategy planning director, will advise the chapter on methods to use in action programs. A fund-raising letter was approved, mailing will begin this week. The next meeting will be held May 23.

page One
Freeman
14 May 64

Would Aid Tax System, Bring Better Living

Vote Is Taken, CORE Asks Working, Living Equality; Council Action Next

Downtown's Broadway East urban renewal project scored almost unanimous approval with an attendance of some 300 at Wednesday night's public hearing in the Common Council chamber, City Hall, during which plans were revealed for possible sponsorship of housing in the project area by union carpenters.

George E. Yerry Jr., president of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters, said the organization is interested in sponsoring, as builders, construction of apartments on the project site.

Alderman-at-Large Joseph F. Carroll Jr., said the aldermen would probably meet next Tuesday night to act on urban renewal.

Boon To Tax Structure

Nearly all in the council chamber stood when it was requested that those in favor of the project stand for a count, and only one of the many who spoke, definitely opposed it.

Alexander Yosman, urban renewal adviser, emphasized that urban renewal treatment for the deteriorating downtown area was badly needed. The program, he said, would benefit not only the immediate area, but the community as a whole, and the city tax structure in general.

Yosman asked: "What is the fate of downtown, if urban renewal treatment is not undertaken?" He commended the program as one worthy of support by the community and passage by the Common Council.

Stresses Main Factors

Yosman also emphasized the two prime factors involved: living conditions and the economic factor, and he emphasized the time spent in developing a program.

Eric Hemphill, newly appointed UR director, was introduced, and among those attending were Nat Parrish and Daniel Shuster, of Raymond & May Associates, city planning consultants. Parrish emphasized that two appraisals are involved in the acquiring of properties.

Would Sponsor Housing

Yerry revealed that the carpenters' union has been interested in sponsoring a building project or projects in the area for some time and it plans to apply for such a sponsorship. He said he had heard comment to the effect that the union is interested only because of the jobs it will provide and emphasized that working people help a community's economy, and "We can see nothing wrong in making more work."

Frank S. Sass, former Seventh Ward alderman, and Common Council majority leader, noted that he had been involved with urban renewal almost from its inception, and that the council on 26 occasions, voted unanimously in favor of urban renewal. He said if he were still in the council, he would again give it his full support.

CORE Attitude

Miss Blythe Miller, representing the Congress of Racial Equality, said CORE was for urban renewal in Kingston, but it would work to see that there is no social discrimination in carrying out the program, and particularly in hiring construction workers for the new development.

James Hughes, of Local 1105, Plumbers Union, said it had admitted two Negro apprentices, as of Wednesday.

Joseph Epstein, lower Broadway merchant, said he was not opposed to the project, but he felt that the people of the area should be told what they are to get for their properties, before the Common Council acts on the project.

The Rev. (Bishop) S. B. Chappell, of 225 East Strand, the only speaker directly opposed, said he feared the Negro community would experience discrimination. He was the only one to stand when the call came for those opposing.

Richard M. Kalish, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce UR Committee, said the project was vital to the downtown area, which has needed rehabititation for years. He urged favorable Common Council action on it.

Others in Favor

Alderman-at-Large Carroll opened the meeting, and City Clerk Walter S. Foster read resolutions adopted by various organizations in favor of the project, and the official notice of the calling of the hearing. Those in favor were asked to talk first, and the call for opposing opinion came after a brief recess.

Freeman
Friday 22 May 64

FIVE

Organizer Will Visit CORE Unit

Robert Gore, national field representative of the Congress of Racial Equality, will be in Kingston Saturday to attend a meeting called for 4 p. m. at the newly organized Ulster County CORE headquarters, 18 Mill Street, Kingston.

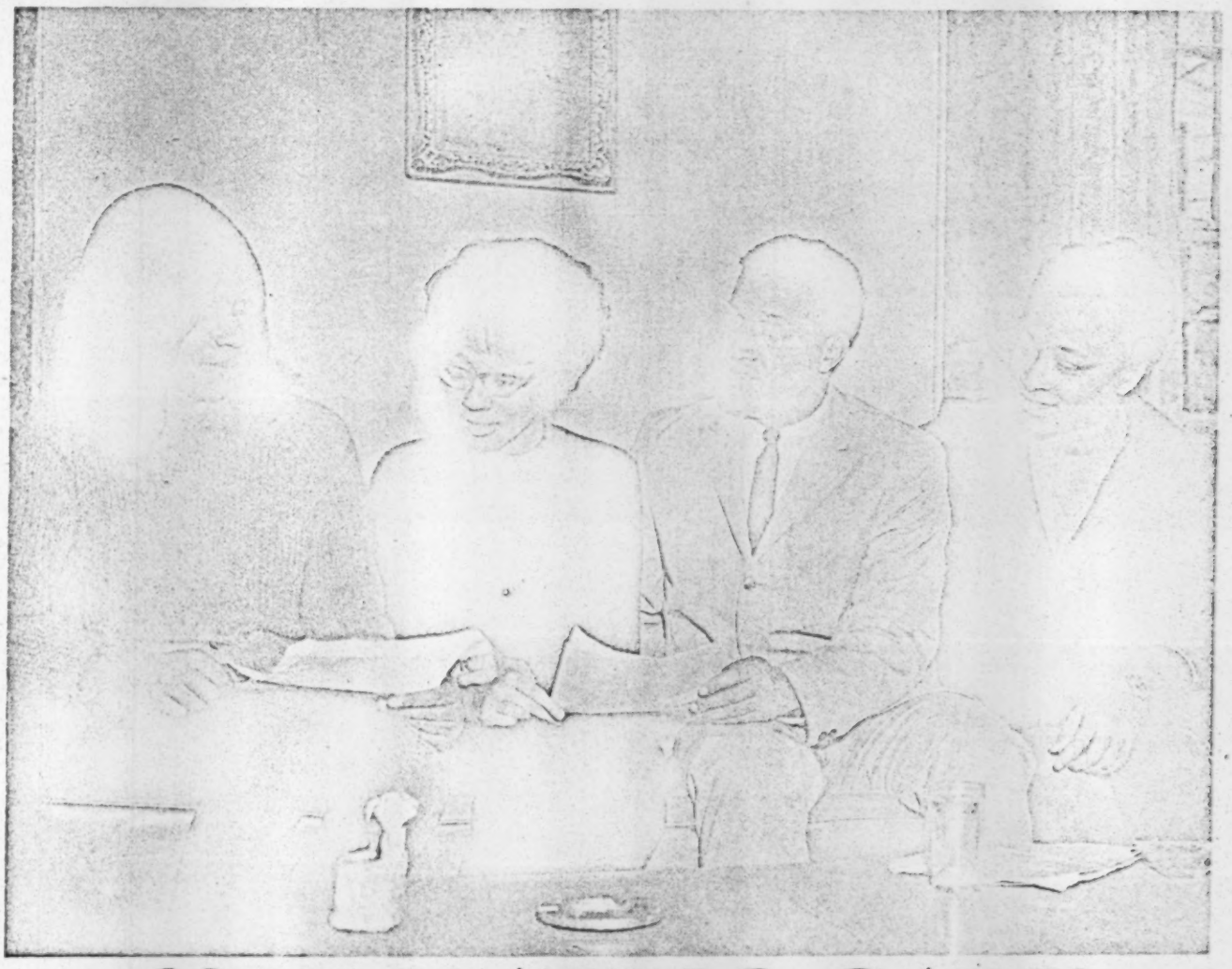
Gore's purpose in coming to Ulster County will be to inspect the local organization and to assess its present capabilities and its potential as a co-ordinated non-violent action group working to bring about an immediate end to discrimination against the Negro in housing and employment. The meeting is open to the public.

County Core Chapter Formed

The next meeting of the newly-formed chapter of CORE in Ulster county will take place this Saturday, May 23, at CORE headquarters, 18 Mill street, street, Kingston, at 4 p.m.

Robert Gore, national field organizer, will be on hand to answer questions and give advice and the general public is cordially welcome to attend.

Townsman, 21 May 64
p. 1



CORE MAKING GAINS

Officers of the newly formed Ulster County CORE are l. to r. Marcha Harris, Treas; Blythe Miller, Secy; Daniel Fitzgerald, Chairman and Bertha DeWitt, Vice-Chairman, CORE will hold an open meeting at its Kingston Hdqtrs., 18 Mills St., 4 p.m. National field representative, Bob Gore, will be present.

P-1 Freeman
May 25, 1964

Local CORE Chapter To Get National Aide

Bob Gore, national field representative of the Congress of Racial Equality, met with executives of the newly-formed local CORE chapter this past weekend, shortly after the local group held its bi-weekly meeting at chapter headquarters at 18 Mill Street.

He said a field representative will be assigned from national CORE headquarters to work with the local chapter and to help it develop a "cohesive, effective action program."

A veteran of 11 jail sentences, the 32-year-old Gore served his jail time in the south and in New York City as a result of CORE demonstrations. Gore told the local group that education is one of the most vital areas where CORE is taking more and more action, by working through school boards and guidance counselors. On the subject of housing, Gore said that abundant statistics have been collected to prove that property values do not go down when Negroes move into white neighborhoods, and he added that there are today areas in the north "more solidly segregated than any area in Mississippi."

He advised the local chapter to work out a point by point program of action, to assess its goals in terms of short as well as long range values, and he reiterated that non-violent demonstrations are used only after all attempts at negotiations have failed.

At the earlier meeting, which was attended by a number of newcomers to the group, the matters of education, housing and church involvement in discrimination against the Negro were discussed at some length.

The Rev. Norman Krapf, one of four Woodstock ministers now undertaking a study on discrimination in housing in Woodstock, was asked to discuss his group's work. Declaring that "the past history of the churches in this area has been dismal" in the matter of civil rights, the Rev. Mr. Krapf said this year's Lenten Worship Series Program was undertaken in an attempt to apply the gospel to the situation of racial discrimination locally. He was asked by CORE and agreed to bring the work of the Woodstock committee to the attention of Kingston pastors. Rev. Mr. Krapf, who is pastor of Christ Lutheran church, Woodstock, said that where "unjust

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

Local CORE...

laws exist, the church sanctions non-violent demonstrations as appropriate for the Christian."

Greg Bassette, of Kingston, who is fighting a case of alleged discrimination in housing through the State Commission on Human Rights in Albany, told the group about the steps he had taken when a cottage advertised as being for rent locally was "unavailable" when he came to rent it although it was shortly thereafter rented to a white man.

Later in the meeting, Bassette urged the group to take action in the matter of public school education. "The Negro student is fed up with being steered away from the academic and commercial courses that would help prepare him to go into professions," he said. Bassette said he was prepared to undertake organizing a center to work with Kingston youth over the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kricker, of Woodstock, pointed out that while the increasing rate of school dropouts constitutes one of the most serious teen-age problems in the field of education, the problem is particularly acute among Negro students, where the dropout rate presently is three out of five.

Other matters taken under advisement was the recent dismissal allegedly without just cause of a Kingston man from his job at a local department store, and the refusal by the local management of a department store to give CORE access to its community room on the grounds that it is a "political organization"—which it is not.

many orphans ...
she had sympathy for them. It convey my many thanks to you

p.8 Tolonsnon

Pastor Krapf Speaks Out At County CORE Session

Bob Gore, national field representatative of the Congress of Racial Equality, met with executives of the newly-formed local chapter of CORE at their headquarters at 18 Mill street Saturday night, May 23, three hours after the local group had held its bi-weekly meeting. (Gore was unavoidably detained by CORE business on Long Island.)

The veteran of 11 jail sentences served in the south and in New York City as a result of his participation in CORE demonstrations, Bob Gore is 32 years old, the son of an artist. He had this to say to the executive committee: a field representative from national headquarters will be assigned to work with the Ulster county chapter to help it develop a cohesive, effective action program. He stated that education is one of the most vital areas where CORE is taking more and more action, working through school boards and guidance counselors. On the subject of housing, Gore declared that abundant statistics have been collected to prove that property values do not go down when Negroes move into white neighborhoods and he added that there are today areas in the north "more solidly segregated than any area in Mississippi".

He advised the local chapter to work out a point by point program of action, to assess its goals in terms of short as well as long range values and he reiterated that non-violent demonstrations are used only after all attempts at negotiations have failed.

At the earlier meeting, which was attended by a number of newcomers to the group, the matters of education, housing and church involvement in discrimination against the Negro were discussed at some length.

Lutheran pastor, Norman Krapf, one of four Woodstock ministers now undertaking a study on discrimination in housing in Woodstock, was asked to discuss his group's work. Declaring that "the past history of the churches in this area has been dismal" in the matter of civil rights, Rev. Krapf said this year's Lenten worship series program was undertaken in an attempt to apply the gospel to the situation of racial discrimination locally. He was asked by CORE and agreed to bring the work of the Woodstock committee to the attention of Kingston pastors. Rev. Krapf further stated that where "unjust laws exist, the church sanctions non-violent demonstrations as appropriate for the Christian".

Greg Bassette of Kingston, who is fighting a case of discrimination in housing through the state Commission of Human Rights in Albany, told the group about the steps he had taken when a cottage advertised as being for rent locally was "unavailable" when he came to rent it although it was shortly thereafter rented to a white man.

Later in the meeting, Mr. Bassette urged the group to take action in the matter of public school education. "The Negro student is fed up with being steered away from the academic and commercial courses that would help prepare him to go into professions", he said. Bassette said he was prepared to undertake organizing a center to work with Kingston youth over the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kricker of Woodstock pointed out that while the increasing rate of school drop-outs constitutes one of the most serious teen-age problems in the field of education, the problem is particularly acute among Negro students where the drop-out rate presently is three out of five.

Other matters taken under advisement were the recent dismissal without just cause of a Kingston man from his job at a local department store and the refusal by the local management of a department store to give CORE access to its community room on the grounds that it is a "political organization" — which it is

Woodstock Week
p 4
10-2-1 28

Church Apathy On Rights Hit

Rev. Norman Krapf, pastor of the Christ Lutheran Church in Woodstock, was invited by CORE to discuss his group's work, namely the study on discrimination in housing in Woodstock which Rev. Krapf with three other ministers in the Township are now undertaking. Rev. Krapf was also asked by CORE, and he agreed, to bring the work of the Woodstock committee to the attention of Kingston pastors. He declared that "the past history of the churches in this area has been dismal."

Rev. Krapf stated that where "unjust laws exist, the church sanctions non-violent demonstrations as appropriate for the Christian."

That discrimination against Negoes in terms of housing does exist in Ulster County is alleged by Greg Bassetts of Kingston who is fighting a case of discrimination in housing through the State Commission on Human Rights in Albany. Mr. Bassette told the CORE group at their meeting held on May 23 in Kingston that a cottage advertised as being for rent locally was "unavailable" when he came to rent it although soon after it was rented to a white man.

Bob Gore, national field representative of the Congress of Racial Equality stated what all Negro leaders are stressing: that education is one of the most vital areas for action. Mr. Gore went on to say that there are today areas in the North "more solidly segregated than any area in Mississippi."

Among the matters discussed by the local CORE chapter at the May 23 meeting were the dismissal of a Kingston man from his job at a local department store without cause and the refusal by a local department store to give CORE access ot its community room on the basis that CORE is a "political organization" which it is not.

Peace Marcher, Student Talk to CORE, Unitarians

The Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality met Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kricker, of Woodstock, to hear British peace marcher John Papworth discuss his experiences when he was jailed earlier this year in Albany, Ga. for attempting to walk through the city together with an integrated group of demonstrators.

Declaring that "non-violence when used with imagination is absolutely irresistable," Papworth pointed out that jailing the civil rights demonstrators, who went on prolonged hunger strikes during their incarceration, "by all estimates cost the Albany authorities close to $25 thousand," and he declared that one of the most potent factors in the success of such demonstrations "is the parsimoniousness of civil authorities anywhere — they can't afford to let you die, you know, and those daily injections of vitamins and so forth cost money." The Krickers' 18-year-old daughter, Candy, was one of the demonstrators.

Freeman
June 8, 1964
p 19

Worked with Africans

Papworth, today a successful importer, worked for many years with African Nationalist parties. He stated that the physical structure of communities in Mississippi is identical to that of communities in Nairobi; "in each case, it is a physical confession of failure of the community to emerge."

Later in the evening after a buffet dinner, Papworth talked to the group about the theoretical aspects of movements like the civil rights movement in the United States.

Declaring that the Industrial Revolution had "reversed the rising trend toward democracy in the 18th Century and succeeded in consolidating power in more and more remote, minority hands," Papworth condemned Fabian Socialists and Communists alike "for continuing to deny human fulfillment."

"According to Freud, work is a man's chief contact with reality. But today under these vast Power Structures in which we live, man is required to be a passive adjunct to a machine. His decision-making powers are no longer wanted but are positively rejected by the Power Structure. It is only in direct non-violent action that man today can achieve any sort of liberation."

Awareness Vital

Papworth concluded by saying that "action without awareness is ineffectual," and he urged his listeners to "forge power links around the world" by keeping informed of civil rights action movements in other areas and making certain that their own actions were well publicized.

Speaking Sunday before the Ulster County Fellowship of Unitarians in Kingston, CORE speaker Jennifer Miller, a sophomore at Ulster County Community College, stated that the Ulster County Chapter of CORE was formed at this time "to prevent the emergence of explosive situations like those that now confront Chester, Pa., New York City and not too far south of us, Newburgh."

Declaring that this area is "stratigically located in the Hudson Valley and that as the exodus from the city continues and new industry locates here," CORE is deeply concerned that "bloodshed and rioting do not occur here as the result of more and more rigidly consolidated Negro ghettos and a depressed wage structure made possible by discriminatory practices in employment." She stressed the importance of each individual's committment to take action now to right existing wrongs where he finds them and called upon her audience to consider "not what you can do but how best you can do it—now."

The Ulster County Chapter will begin a workshop in non-violent disciplines under the instruction of National Field Worker Brendon Sexton. The first workshop will take place at 18 Mill Street, Kingston, Saturday, June 13, at 3:30. It is open to the public. At 8 p. m. the same day, CORE will sponsor a money-raising dance at the Recreation Center on Lower Broadway. Admission price will be nominal.

p. 2 Woodstock Week
June 11, 1964

CORE to Hold Workshop

Ulster County's Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will begin a workshop in non-violent disciplines under the instruction of National Field Worker Brendon Sexton, the first one to take place Sat. June 13, 3:30 p.m. at 18 Mill Street, Kingston. The Workshop is open to the public.

On Sat. June 6, the Ulster County Chapter of CORE met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Kricker of Woodstock where John Papworth, British peace marcher, discussed his experience of being jailed earlier this year in Albany, Ga. for attempting to walk through the city together with an integrated group of demonstrators. Miss Candy Kricker, 18 year old daughter of the Ralph Krickers, was also a participant in the civil rights demonstration in Albany.

Mr. Papworth, a successful importer, worked with the African Nationalist parties for many years. He stated that the physical structure of communities in Mississippi is identical to that of communities in Nairobi.

In declaring that the industrial revolution has "reversed the rising trend toward democracy in the 18th century and succeeded in consolidating power in more and more remote, minority hands, "Papworth went on to castigate both Fabian Socialists and Communists alike for their denial of "human fulfillment." "According to Freud," Papworth went on, "work is man's chief contact with reality. But today, under these vast Power structures in which we live, man is required to be a passive adjunct to a machine. His decision-making powers are no longer wanted but are positively rejected by the Power structure..."

Jennifer Miller, a sophomore at Ulster County Community College and a CORE Speaker, addressed the Ulster County Fellowship of Unitarians in Ulster County, stating that the Ulster County Chapter of CORE was formed "to prevent the emergence of explosive situations like those now confronting Chester, Pa., New York City and not too far south of us, Newburgh." Miss Miller stressed the importance of each individual's commitment to take action now to right existing wrongs.

On Sat. June 13, CORE will sponsor a money-raising dance at the Recreation Center on Lower Broadway. Admission is 75 cents; $1 for couples.

ULSTER COUNTY TOWNSMAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1964

County CORE Chapter Hears Peace Marcher

The Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality met recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs Ralph Kricker of Woodstock to hear British peace marcher, John Papworth discuss his experiences when he was jailed earlier this year in Albany, Ga. for attempting to walk through the city together with an integrated group of demonstrators. Declaring that "nonviolence when used with imagination is absolutely irresistable", Papworth pointed out that jailing the civil rights demonstrators, who went on prolonged hunger strikes during their incarceration, "by all estimates cost the Albany authorities close to $25 thousand", and he declared that one of the most potent factors in the success of such demonstrations "is the parsimoniousness of civil authorities anywhere — they can't afford to let you die, you know, and those daily injections of vitamins and so forth cost money". The Krickers' 18-year-old daughter, Candy, was one of the demonstrators.

Papworth, today a successful importer, worked for many years with African Nationalist parties. He stated that the physical structure of communities in Mississippi is identical to that of communities in Nairobi; "in each case, it is a physical confession of failure of the community to emerge".

Later in the evening after a buffet dinner, Papworth talked to the group about the theoretical aspects of movements like the civil rights movement in the United States. Declaring that the Industrial Revolution had "reversed the rising trend toward democracy in the 18th century and succeeded in consolidating power in more and more remote, minority hands", Papworth condemned Fabian Socialists and Communists alike "for continuing to deny human fulfillment". "According to Freud, work is a man's chief contact with reality. But today under these vast power structures in which we live, man is required to be a passive adjunct to a machine. His decision-making powers are no longer wanted but are positively rejected by the power structure. It is only in direct non-violent action that man today can achieve any sort of liberation". Papworth concluded by saying that "action without awareness is ineffectual" and he urged his listeners to "forge power links around the world" by keeping informed of civil rights action movements in other areas and making certain that their own actions were well publicized.

Speaking Sunday before the Ulster County Fellowship of Unitarians in Kingston, CORE speaker, Jennifer Miller, a sophomore at Ulster County Community College, stated that the Ulster county chapter of CORE was formed at this time "to prevent the emergence of explosive situatios like those that now confront Chester, Pa., New York City and not too far south of us, Newburgh".

Declaring that this area is "stratigically located in the Hudson Valley and that as the exodus from the city continues and new industry locates here", CORE is deeply concerned that "bloodshed and rioting do not occur here as the result of more and more rigidly consolidate Negro ghettos and a depressed wage structure made possible by discriminatory practices in employment". She stressed the importance of each individual's committment to take action now to right existing wrongs where he finds them and called upon her audience to consider "not what you can do but how best you can do it — now".

The Ulster county chapter will begin a workshop in non-violent disciplines under the instruction of national field worker, Brendon Sexton. The first workshop took place at 18 Mill street, Kingston, Saturday, June 1. It was open to the public. The same day, CORE sponsored a money-raising dance at the Recreation Center on Lower Broadway.

CORE of Kingston Meets Saturday

Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will meet Saturday at its headquarters at 18 Mill Street, Kingston. The meeting is open to the public.

CORE speakers have been invited to address two local church organizations. On Sunday, CORE officials will discuss the local organization before the Unitarian Fellowship of Ulster County, Neighborhood Road, Lake Katrine.

On Monday at the invitation of the Rev. Norman Krapf of Christ Lutheran Church, Woodstock, CORE Chairman Daniel Fitzgerald will address a meeting of Hudson Valley Lutheran pastors in Hyde Park.

June 4
Freeman
p. 18

Unitarians Will Have Program on Local CORE Aims

Sunday at 10:30 a. m. at the meeting house at Neighborhood Road and Lohmaier Lane, Lake Katrine, the Unitarian Fellowship of Ulster County will have guest speakers from the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE).

Daniel Fitzgerald, president of the Kingston Chapter, a law student at Brooklyn College; Miss Blythe Miller, a senior at Kingston High, and Mrs. Holly Ruff, librarian at the Onteora High School, who is also a well known playwright and author, will discuss the aims and programs of the national and local branches of CORE.

The panel discussion will be followed by a question and answer period. This meeting, as are all Unitarian meetings, is open to all.

County Core Chapter Formed

The next meeting of the newly-formed chapter of CORE in Ulster county will take place this Saturday, May 23, at CORE headquarters, 18 Mill street, street, Kingston, at 4 p.m.

Robert Gore, national field organizer, will be on hand to answer questions and give advice and the general public is cordially welcome to attend.

p. 1 Townsman may 21

April Farm Mill

Townsman
May 21
p. 1

p 21
Freeman
June 11 1964

Meets With CORE On Hiring of Restaurant Help

Bruce Meli, supervisor of Kingston's new Howard Johnson Motel-Restaurant on Route 28, met with officials of the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality Monday afternoon to discuss the firm's position on hiring Negroes in responsible positions.

What Mr. Melli had to say was this: "It is Howard Johnson's stated policy that there shall be no racial discrimination by any of its organizational units against the hiring of any qualified applicant for any position whatsoever, including managerial posts."

"Aside from the democratic aspects of the matter," Mr. Meli stated, " it is a matter of simple economics. The Negro represents an important spending factor in the nation's economy." He told CORE that as supervisor of Howard Johnson's Upstate operations he had contacted a Negro deacon to send him Negro applicants for waitress positions because he felt it was unjust that we did not have Negro waitresses working for us in the area. Whereby he proceeded to hire two waitresses in the Albany area. Any fears of rejection by customers or employes were soon eradicated, in fact, one of the girls has been cited on numerous occasions by customers as being an outstanding waitress and fellow employes cooperation has been of credit to all concerned.

An applicant for a waitress job brought in by CORE to the Kingston Howard Johnson was given an interview and will begin work this week.

Freeman
18 June 64 p. 1

CORE Meets With Kingston Commission on Human Rights

At the invitation of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, representatives of the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality met with three members of the Commission at their office Monday afternoon.

CORE came to discuss specific grievances on which CORE is presently taking action and to learn how much active support CORE can expect from the Commission on these and future issues where Civil Rights are involved.

Commission spokesman Harry Rigby told CORE that the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights is set up "as a fire prevention organization. It is meant to put the fire out before it gets started."

Asked by CORE to list the fires it has put out to date, the Human Rights officials named two issues in housing discrimination it had followed through on and reminded CORE that the Commission is still "a very young organization" and only "meets on the average of once a month."

Asked by CORE why so few Negroes hold municipal jobs, Rev. Chester Newton stated that

(Continued on Page 35, Col. 7)

CORE Meets

"there is a general laxity" by Negroes in applying for such jobs. When a CORE representative pointed out that in order to insure that there are enough qualified Negro applicants to fill such positions CORE is trying now to organize an educational workshop to help school dropouts and others develop skills to put them on an equal footing with their white peers, Harry Rigby agreed, "It is here and now these things must be done."

Showing the Mayor's Commission their recent communication from Howard-Johnson stating that company's unequivocal stand against discrimination in the hiring of qualified personnel, CORE added that wherever it meets with discriminatory hiring practices by other firms in this area, it will be forced to take action.

Extending his hand across the conference table to a CORE member, Rev. Chester Newton stated: "If peaceful negotiations do not work out, I will join you in the picket lines." Fellow Commissioners John Lawton and Harry Rigby concurred.

Carnegie Herald

CORE Training For Area Demonstrations

Under the experienced instruction of New York field representative Brendon Sexton, the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality held a 3-hour workshop in non-violent direct action at CORE headquarters, 18 Mill street, Kingston, Saturday, June 13. "In our society where men are taught to take violent action in any situation in which they feel threatened, non-violence does not come naturally," said Sexton, "but it is the only technique that works."

Sexton, who has spent a total of 42 days in Southeran jails for participating in Civil Rights demonstrations, showed the Kingston group how to fall to the ground when hit and how best to protect the body when being kicked or beaten. Situations involving picket lines, lunch counter sit-ins, and police interrogations were simulated in a variety of socio-dramas in which members of the group took turns playing the part of demonstrators, hecklers and law enforcement agents. The purpose of the workshop was to train local members in precise and effective methods for handling themselves later on in this area when CORE demonstrations become necessary.

CORE was formed in Chicago by James Farmer in 1942 to combat discrimination in housing, employment and education through the use of disciplined, non-violent mass demonstrations. Sexton will given a second workshop in Kingston on Saturday June 20 at CORE headquarters, at 3:30 p.m. It is open to the public.

A fund-raising dance was held by CORE Saturday night at the lower Broadway Recreation Center.

Mrs. Joyce Coon and Mrs. Henry Hanel Jr. attended the

CORE Teaches Non-Violence

In a 3-hour workshop in non-violent direct action offered at CORE headquarters, 18 Mill Street, Kingston, on Sat. June 13, New York Field representative Brendon Sexton made the following pungent statement: "In our society where men are taught to take violent action in any situation in which they feel threatened, non-violence does not come naturally but it is the only technique that works."

Sexton, who spent 42 dyas in southern jails for participating in Civil Rights demonstrations, showed the Kingstron group how to fall to the ground when hit and how best to protect the body when being kicked or beaten. The purpose of the workshop was to train local members in precise and effective methods for handling themselves later on in this area when CORE demonstrations become necessary.

Sexton will give a second workshop in Kingston on Sat. June 20 at CORE headquarters, at 3:30 p.m. It is open to the public.

Woodstock Week

Workshop Held By Local CORE In Non-Violence

Under the experienced instruction of New York field representative Brendon Sexton, the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality held a 3-hour workshop in non-violent direct action at CORE headquarters, 18 Mill Street, Saturday.

"In our society where men are taught to take violent action in any situation in which they feel threatened, non-violence does not come naturally," said Sexton, "but it is the only tecnique that works."

Sexton, who spent a total of 42 days in Southern jails for participating in Civil Rights demonstrations, showed the Kingston group how to fall to the ground when hit and how best to protect the body when being kicked or beaten.

Situations involving picket lines, lunch counter sit-ins, and police interrogation were simulated in a variety of socio-dramas in which members of the group took turns playing the part of demonstrators, hecklers and law enforcement agents.

The purpose of the workshop was to train local members in precise and effective methods for handling themselves later on in this area when CORE demonstrations become necessary.

CORE was formed in Chicago by James Farmer in 1942 to combat discrimination in housing, employment and education through the use of disciplined, non-violent mass demonstrations. Sexton will give a second workshop in Kingston next Saturday, June 20th, at CORE headquarters, at 3:30 p. m. It is open to the public.

A fund-raising dance was held by CORE Saturday night at the lower Broadway Recreation Center.

Freeman p. 2

One Sahara Desert oasis, called the "Street of Palms," stretches for 500 miles in a thin, green ribbon.

Freeman
16 June 64 p. 2

Freeman p5
25 June 64

THE KINGSTON DA

CORE Protests Here to Protect Workers in South

A picket line formed at noon today at Central Post Office, which houses federal offices, as part of a nationwide protest by the Congress of Racial Equality over what it claims is lack of adequate federal government protection for hundreds of civil rights workers now in Mississippi.

The pickets are from the Ulster County Chapter of CORE. They carry signs reading: "Freedom Now for All Citizens," "No More Murder in Mississippi," "Send U. S. Troops to Mississippi" and others.

It was indicated that the picket line would be increased after working hours today.

CORE asks that area religious leaders assist their cause and designate Sunday, June 28, as a day of prayer in behalf of civil rights protection.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

SYA003 BA539

B CDY319 CD Z4 CD Z4 NL PD=CD NEW YORK NY 24= 1964 JUN 25 AM 7 39

DAN FITZGERALD=

18 MILLS ST KINGSTON NY=

: CORE TASK FORCE MEMBERS MICKEY SCHWERNER, JAMES CHANEY AND VOLUNTEER ANDREW GOODMAN MISSING OVER 80 HOURS. BURNED CAR GIVES EVIDENCE OF MISSISSIPPI DEGRADATION. TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS. URGE LOCAL RELIGIOUS LEADERS MAKE SUNDAY JUNE 28 DAY OF PRAYER. DEMONSTRATE AT FEDERAL BUILDINGS URGING FEDERAL PROTECTION. SCHWERNER'S DOWNTOWN CORE CHAPTER HOLDING TORCHLIGHT PARADE=

JAMES FARMER NATIONAL DIRECTOR CORE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

y Freeman

The Freeman – 1st In World, Local News, Advertising

UNE 26, 1964 PRICE SEVEN CENTS

ıson Turns to U.N.

Ease Cyprus Crisis

Chains Self to FBI Door As CORE Demonstrates Here

A demonstration Thursday at Central Post Office as part of a nationwide protest against reported abuses of civil rights in Mississippi, included one at the FBI office there, in which a member of CORE, chained himself to an office doorknob.

The chaining was by Joseph Van Dyke, 22, son of Sixth Ward Alderman Leonard Van Dyke, of 18 Mill Street, and a member of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE.

March With Signs

Seven CORE demonstrators marched in a line outside the building carrying signs and Van Dyke was joined inside by Lennie Mills, 18, of 79 Broadway, another CORE member, who sat in front ofthe FBI office, and remained there with Van Dyke for five and a half hours during which they sang "freedom songs," and explained why they were there.

Picketing continued outside from noon until 5:30 p. m., and a torchlight demonstration was held at night. Picketing was due to resume at noon today.

VanDyke said he refused to leave the federal building until he was given assurance from the New York FBI Office, that the FBI was "doing everything within its power" to locate the three CORE members reported missing in Mississippi.

Explaining his stand, VanDyke said: "I felt it was the least I could do. Those young men were willing to go to Mississippi and risk their lives for the cause of civil rights. I wanted to hear directly from the head office of the FBI that they were using every conceivable method to find them."

CORE members reported that at 5 o'clock, when it was time to close the building for the day, local FBI officials "negotiated" with VanDyke and Project Chairman Bertha DeWitt for a half hour.

FBI Message

At the end of that time, they said, the FBI having called its New York office, which conferred with J. Edgar Hoover's office in Washington, the following statement was issued: "The FBI is in full sympathy with your concern for the situation in Mississippi. The FBI is doing everything within its power in connection

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Diplomacy For Talks Rebuffed

President Fearful Of Open Warfare

and development of young ski jumpers.

Chains Self . . .

with the investigation in Mississippi."

CORE members reported that FBI officials said they "could not condone VanDyke's chaining himself" to the office door in the post office building.

Butter Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—USDA—Butter offerings adequate. Demand good. Prices unchanged. Cheese steady. Prices unchanged.

Johnson tried to convince Inonu

Elite Police Squad Disbanded

p.7

July 7, 1964

Prayer Ceremony Conducted Honoring CR Legislation

Led by Lutheran pastor Norman Krapf, of Woodstock, and Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom, of Kingston, members of the Ulster County Congress of Racial Equality and sympathetic friends gathered in front of the Central Post Office in Kingston for a noonday ceremony, July 4, to give thanksgiving for the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill.

Pastor Krapf read from President Lyndon B. Johnson's speech on signing the bill and prayed that the new law will "heal division in our Nation and prosper the efforts of reasonable and peaceful men to make Civil Rights the possession of all Americans."

Rabbi Bloom prayed that all men's minds might be opened now, "not by strife and contention, but by reaching unto God, to a new sensitivity to all men's inalienable rights under the law, and he concluded by urging that "principle be turned into practice."

Mrs. Eunice Knox, of Kingston, led the group in singing three freedom songs.

JOEL BERNARD

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bernard, of Woodstock, have made available to the local CORE letters and documents received from their 18-year-old son, Joel, now working on voter-registration in Mississippi as a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. In his letters, young Bernard, a history major at Cornell, describes his orientation courses in Oxford, Ohio, and follows this with a vivid description of the hour by hour attempts by local townsfolk and law enforcement officers to intimidate the civil rights workers as they begin work in Columbus, Mississippi. . . . Since the phone is tapped by the authorities, they find out whom we stay with, where we eat, and close us off from the community . . . We also have problems with cars, and have quite a list of license numbers of those that have been passing repeatedly. The ones we worry about are those that have no plates at all, for those are the ones that throw bombs . . . The staff are almost all Negroes from Mississippi, who have been jailed and beaten many times. All are sort of quiet, with a wry sense of humor, and a feeling you get of strength and ability to get you out of a tough situation."

Core will publish more excerpts from Allen Bernard's letters as they are received here.

Church Men Give Thanks

Led by Lutheran pastor Norman Krapf, Woodstock, and Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom, Kingston, members of the Ulster County Congress of Racial Equality and sympathetic friends gathered in front of the Central Post Office in Kingston for a noonday ceremony, July 4, to give thanksgiving for the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill.

Pastor Krapf read from President Lyndon B. Johnson's speech on signing the bill and prayed that the new law will "heal division in our Nation and prosper the efforts of reasonable and peaceful men to make Civil Rights the possession of all Americans."

Rabbi Bloom prayed that all men's minds might be opened now, "not by strife and contention, but by reaching unto God, to a new sensitivity" to all men's inalienable rights under the law, and he concluded by urging that "principle be turned into practice."

Student Aids In Voter Registration

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bernard, Woodstock, have made available to the local CORE letters and documents received from their 18-year old son, Joel, now working on voter -registration in Mississippi as a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. In his letters, young Bernard, a history major at Cornell, describes his orientation courses in Oxford, Ohio, and follows this with a vivid description of the hour by hour attempts by local townsfolk and law enforcement officers to intimidate the Civil Rights workers as they begin work in Columbus Mississippi. "....Since the phone is tapped by the authorities, they find out whom we stay with, where we eat, and close us off from the community...We also have problems with cars, and have quite a list of license numbers of those that have been passing repeatedly. The ones we worry about are those that have no plates at all, for those are the ones that throw bombs...The staff are almost all Negroes from Mississippi, who have been jailed and beaten many times. All are sort of quiet, with a wry sense of humor, and a feeling you get of strength and ability to get you out of a tough situation."

CORE will publish more excerpts from Joel Bernard's letters as they are received.

Hawaiia, who addressed the Nation

July 2 p1 Woodstock Week

CORE Picket In Kingston

CORE member Joe Van Dyke, 22, of Kingston, chained himself to the door of the FBI office in the Post Office Building in Kingston and remained there singing freedom songs and refusing to leave until he had been given direct assurance by the FBI in Washington that everything within its power was being done to locate the missing three New York CORE members missing in Mississippi since June 21.

Other members of ULSTER COUNTY CORE picketed the federal offices for over five and a half hours peacefully demonstrating their protest for the failure of the Federal Government to give adequate protection to civil rights workers in Mississippi.

An all-day and fund-raising CORE picnic at Hasbrouch Park in Kingston is planned for Sat. July 4. Those wishing to make reservations should call Bertha DeWitt at FE 1-9503.

Wrong Bus Stop, Buddies!

The wires and grapevine have been buzzing with reports that Woodstock will be visited this holiday weekend by a busload of CORE representatives.

Whether they are coming peaceably as sightseers or to stage a civil rights demonstration has not been ascertained at this writing.

However, if the latter course is their goal, then we have NEWS for them — "BETTER CHOOSE ANOTHER BUS STOP, BUDDIES, AS THIS IS DEFINITELY NOT THE PLACE FOR YOU!"

Being one of the most cosmopolitan of country communities, Woodstock has long been known for its ability to get along with all types and kinds of people.

Long before "tolerance" became a conversational byword elsewhere, Woodstock was practicing what CORE preaches.

In this area can be found people of practically every race, national-origin, political persuasion, moral attitude and faith (including a few rare religions). Aside from this, there are at least seven different and distinct species of local residents, to wit:

1. The "Old Guard" — native-born people who can trace their lineage back to the early Dutch settlers.

2. Native-born but "Newer Guard" — Those whose ancestors came here less than 200 years ago.

3. Cultural people — artists, writers, musicians, singers, dancers, actors, etc.

4. Professional people — teachers, doctors, lawyers, accountants, clergymen, philosophers, etc.

5. Modern industrial employees — executives, engineers, white-collar and skilled laborers who have come here from all parts of the United States to work in this boom area — at IBM, Rotron, Ferroxcube, Electrol, etc.

6. City-country type — those dividing their time almost equally between here and New York (or Florida).

7. Country-city type — Those who started out with part-time living in this area with summer homes and have now retired here permanently.

So you see, any prospective demonstrators, we have had a lot of practice with a mixed population and we all get along pretty well. We have a long history of "accepting" one another — and while we may not actually condone some behavioural patterns . . . and while we may occasionally argue or fight over school or political issues, we don't need integrationists to tell us how to get along. We're like a big family, wherein some of the members may spat with each other at times, but we stick together when outsiders try to pick a fight.

Our Negro neighbors hereabouts are not merely "tolerated" or "condoned" — the degree to which they are welcomed as friends, club members and leaders is based upon the same code as for their white brethren — their personality and character and willingness to cooperate — NOT THEIR COLOR!

As NAACP Executive Roy Wilkins wrote recently in the Amsterdam News, well known New

(Continued on Page 2)

Townsman p1. July 2

THE

Wrong Bus Stop

(Continued from Page 1)

York Negro weekly newspaper: "The teen-age Negro hoodlums in New York City are undercutting and wrecking the gains made by the hundreds of Negro and white youngsters who went to jail for human rights, are selling the Freedom Riders down the river . . . helping Mississippi . . . slowing down the drive for employment of Negroes — who wants to hire wild people?"

Please find another bus stop, as you'll be wasting your time in Woodstock . . . and may even be destroying some of the good will we have here. The only demonstrations that we want to see on the Village Green are the Memorial Day services and the Christmas Eve program!

Freeman 13 July 1964

New York Trio Are Disorderly At Woodstock

Three young men were arrested Sunday night by Woodstock town police on charges of disorderly conduct, after an incident on the village green. The group had been singing folk songs.

Chief Constable Clarence Snyder said the trio pleaded guilty before Justice of the Peace Rudolph Baumgarten and each was fined $10. Payment of the fines was suspended.

Chief Snyder identified the young men as Robert Lauazzi, 18, of 2718 35th Avenue, Long Island City; Murray Medrnick, 24, of 748 Ninth Avenue, New York City, and Gerald Segal, 20, of 3534 Bronx Boulevard, the Bronx. A fourth youth was booked but the charge was later dismissed.

According to Chief Snyder, police investigated a complaint at 6:30 p. m., that between 75 and 100 persons had gathered on the village green, and when ordered to move, some refused. One of the group took a punch at one of the officers, Chief Snyder said, and he was arrested. The other two went to the aid of the arrested man and they were taken into custody.

The chief noted that the young men were not affiliated with CORE and there was no violence during the incident.

Kingston Freeman p. 7
14 July 1964

Ulster College Student Leader Of CORE Here

Miss Jennifer Miller, 18, of 17 Jansen Avenue, a graduate of Kingston High School, has been elected chairman of the Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) it was announced today.

She succeeds Daniel Fitzgerald, who resigned last week as acting chairman.

Miss Miller, who was a varsity cheerleader in high school, is in her second year at Ulster County Community College, where she is majoring in languages. She is also active in the Drama and the Ski Club.

Ralph Kricker, Woodstock businesman, whose daughter Candy has been involved in numerous Civil Rights actions in the South, nominated Miss Miller at the chapter meeting over the weekend.

He said, "The Congress of Racial Equality has proved to be essentially a young people's organization, and it is these young people who have taught us a good deal about what we didn't know before. It is no longer possible to think of social action in terms of the 1930s. And I for one will gladly follow where these young people lead us and will back them to the hilt."

In assuming her new duties, Miss Miller said, "It is my belief that what this chapter needs is organization. CORE was founded as a non-violent action organization, unlike the NAACP, which is a legalistic group and works through the courts. The question we have to ask ourselves is what actions are we taking now? What programs are we working on? Under my leadership, we will begin by formulating a specific plan of action and we will see to it that that plan is carried through, according to the rules and philosophy of CORE."

JENNIFER MILLER

Miss Miller said that the chapter plans to conduct a house-to-house canvass to acquaint the community with the Civil Rights issues relative to this area and CORE's proposals for dealing with them now.

Chlorpromazine is a realxing drug widely used to ease tensions in the mentally disturbed.

Led by Lutheran pastor Norman Krapf, of Woodstock, and Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom, of Kingston, members of the Ulster County Congress of Racial Equality and sympathetic friends gathered in front of the Central Post Office in Kingston for a noonday ceremony, July 4th, to give thanksgiving for the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill.

Pastor Krapf read from President Lyndon B. Johnson's speech on signing the bill and prayed that the new law will "heal division in our Nation and prosper the efforts of reasonable and peaceful men to make Civil Rights the possession of all Americans."

Rabbi Bloom prayed that all men's minds might be opened now, "not by strife and contention, but by reaching unto God, to a new sensitivity" to all men's inalienable rights under the law, and he concluded by urging that "principle be turned into practice."

Mrs. Eunice Knox, of Kingston, led the group in singing three freedom songs.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bernard, of Woodstock, have made available to the local CORE letters and documents received from their 18-year-old son, Joel, now working on voter-registration in Mississippi, as a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. In his letters, young Bernard, a history major at Cornell, describes his orientation courses in Oxford, Ohio, and follows this with a vivid description of the hour by hour attempts by local townsfolk and law enforcement officers to intimidate the Civil Rights workers as they begin work in Columbus, Mississippi. "....Since the phone is tapped by the authorities, they find out whom we stay with, where we eat, and close us off from the community.... We also have problems with cars, and have quite a list of license numbers of those that have been passing repeatedly. The ones we worry about are those that have no plates at all, for those are the ones that throw bombs.... The staff are almost all Negroes from Mississippi, who have been jailed and beaten many times. All are sort of quiet, with a wry sense of humor, and a feeling you get of strength and ability to get you out of a tough situation."

CORE will publish more exerpts from Joel Bernard's letters as they are received here.

The local chapter of CORE was dismayed to read a front-page editorial in the Ulster County Townsman, of July 2, stating that according to "grapevine" reports, "a -busload of CORE representatives" intended to visit the area over the holiday for purposes "not ascertained at this writing." The writer of the editorial, which was unsigned, seemed to assume a CORE demonstration by outsiders was imminent and he warned them in capital letters: " BETTER CHOOSE ANOTHER BUS STOP, BUDDIES, AS THIS DEFINITELY IS NOT THE PLACE FOR YOU!"

CORE considers that this was a piece of inflamatory and irresponsible journalism. A phone call to CORE headquarters (FE-8-6539) or to any one of the CORE residents of Woodstock would have proved the rumour to be completely unfounded in fact, and it is important to point out that no CORE demonstration is ever undertaken covertly. Indeed, it is one of the hallmarks of CORE non-violent action programs that no mass action is ever undertaken unless it has been well publicized in advance. This is because one of the primary functions of a CORE demonstration is educational. And it appears from the untutored editorial quoted above that one of the most pressing jobs before the Ulster County Chapter of CORE in this area is that of education the community on the functions of the Congress of Racial Equality. To that end, CORE welcomes all inquiries and invites community participation in its meetings held at 18 Mill Street, Kingston.

July 16, 1964

Ulster County Townsman

Sounding Board

DEAR MARIAN:

The Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality was dismayed to read a front-page editorial in the Ulster County Townsman of July 2nd stating that according to "grapevine reports", a "busload of CORE representatives" intended to visit the area over the holiday for purposed "not ascertained at this writing." The writer of the editorial, which was unsigned, seemed to assume a CORE demonstration by outsiders was imminent and warned them in capital letters: "BETTER CHOOSE ANOTHER BUS STOP, BUDDIES, AS THIS IS DEFINITELY NOT THE PLACE FOR YOU!"

CORE considers that this was a piece of inflamatory and irresponsible journalism. A phone call to CORE headquarters in Kingston or to any one of the CORE residents of Woodstock would have proved the rumor completely untrue. No CORE demonstration is ever undertaken covertly. Indeed, it is one of the hallmarks of CORE non-violent action programs that no mass action is ever undertaken unless it has been well publicized in advance. This is because one of the primary functions of a CORE demonstration is educational.

And it appears from the untutored editorial quoted above that one of the most pressing jobs before Ulster County CORE in this area is that of educating the community on the functions of the Congress of Racial Equality. To that end, CORE welcomes all inquires and invites community participation in its meetings held weekly at 18 Mill Street, Kingston. (FE 1-0768.)

Holly Beye, publicity director
Ulster County Chapter of CORE

DEAR MARIAN:

Sunday night, July 12, at 9:15 p.m., officials of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE were called from a meeting in Kingston to investigate immediately what was called "police brutality against CORE demonstrators on the Village Green in Woodstock."

These are the facts, as gathered by the CORE officials after they arrived in Woodstock a half an hour later, and they would like these facts given wide coverage.

There was no CORE demonstration going on in Woodstock on the Village Green; none had been planned, none had been carried out. According to witness Jan Vel, of 195 Main Street, Kingston, and Naomi Neufeld, art student of Woodstock, a group of about 15 young people, many of them from Camp Gulliver in Pine Hill, had gathered on the green and were singing folk songs. Two local policemen asked them to get off the grass. They got off the grass. Some of them stood on the monument; one girl climbed on top of it. And she was asked to get off. She did. Suddenly, two plainclothesmen in a car pulled up behind the green, leaped from the vehicle and began attacking the group with night sticks, shouting for them to move on.

The crowds dispersed except for four young men who refused to move on. According to the above eye witnesses, the plainclothesmen thereupon "brutally pulled and hit them, forcing them into the waiting vehicle." They were taken to Town Hall Annex, where they were tried by Justice of the peace Rudy Baumgarten.

A by-stander, Milton Axel, of Shady, went along with the large number of interested onlookers to the Town Hall Annex to find out what was happening. Policeman John Melia came out of Town Hall, ordered the crowd to disperse. Axel insisted that he wanted to canvass the crowd for witnesses for the men being tried upstairs. When Melia insisted he leave, Axel refused. Melia arrested him.

At the time CORE officials arrived, Axel was inside, being tried for disorderly conduct, having been held for two hours without being charged, "a basic violation of his rights," according to Attorney Frank Gavin, who had come in to defend him.

Arguing that "because of the notoriety of TONIGHT'S events, the interests of justice in this case require a jury trial," Gavin stated that "Too often we suspend people's rights in this community. You police officers have no right to take action like this that puts the community in a bad light."

Because the arresting officer was unable to produce witnesses to back up his case, Baumgarten dismissed the charges against Axel.

CORE reiterates that Sunday night's near-riot was in no way connected with a CORE program, nor were those participating in the singing acting as CORE representatives. Whether or not the Woodstock Village Green remains as a piece of sod to be trodden underfoot only at Christmas time, or whether it is cemented under and transformed into a legitimate meeting place for young people who like to sing folk songs of a Sunday afternoon seems to be a problem for the townsfolk of Woodstock to decide.

Holly Beye for: Ulster County Chapter, CORE

July 16, 1964
Ulster County Townsman

Freeman July 3, 1964

CORE Sponsoring Public Meeting

The Ulster County Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will sponsor a short public meeting to celebrate the enactment of the civil rights law in front of the Central Post Office Building on Broadway tomorrow at 12 noon.

The Rev. Norman Krapf of Woodstock Lutheran Church will lead the group in prayer, followed by the singing of a selection of freedom songs. Everyone in the area concerned with the civil rights movement is asked to attend.

Freeman, p 12 July 30, 1964

CORE Man Cited As Peacemaker In Harlem Riots

Staff assistant James McDonald, of the Congress of Racial Equality, who will be in charge of the Mississippi Freedom Project fund-raising rally in Ulster County September 18, was last week cited for his efforts to prevent violence during the Harlem riots, according to the New York Times of July 25.

This was emphasized today by Miss Jennifer Miller, 17 Jansen Avenue, president of Ulster County Chapter of CORE. Miss Miller pointed out that Mr. McDonald, together with National Director of CORE James Farmer, worked around the clock in Harlem to quell violence that broke out after a 15-year-old Negro youth was shot by an off-duty policeman. He was publicly commended by school principal Max Francke, Miss Miller said, for having been "instrumental in reducing tension among the students" in his school and cautioning them "to behave and to express whatever anger, fear and frustration they had in an orderly, constructive manner."

Freeman, p. 14 July 21, 1964

Brick Worker Thanks CORE For Its Aid in Job Dispute

Members of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE heard a Kingston man describe results of CORE assistance in a job dispute in which he was involved with the Hutton Brick Company.

Isom Clinton, of 86 Farrelly Street, thanked Miss Jennifer Miller, chapter chairman and her "task force" for coming to his aid, during a two-hour meeting of the chapter Sunday at 17 Jansen Avenue. Clinton was quoted as saying, "I am completely satisfied with the results of the negotiations, and I think CORE is a wonderful organization. Both management and labor said you should be complimented on the marvelous action you did for me."

Wilson Clay, of 95 Gage Street, a member of the same union as Clinton who sat in on negotiations with the brick firm management, praised CORE for "its restraint" in processing Clinton's case. He said, "You cannot force these issues in the wrong manner. First the facts must be assembled, then get the CORE group together. It's no good jumping in blindfolded. You've got to have the team pull the load."

Miss Miller, upon opening the meeting, said that "it is imperative that we build the image of CORE in this community. Many people who would otherwise join are staying away because the name of CORE has been smeared by irresponsible action by individuals."

It was reported during the meeting that "there appeared to be considerable confusion of Woodstock about CORE's function there, where a number of incidents have occurred recently involving police action, and have been erroneously reported as 'CORE demonstrations' or 'CORE-inspired.'"

Plans were announced for a house-to-house campaign to begin next week "to educate residents of all communities of Ulster County with CORE's objectives and methods."

It was announced that James Farmer, national chairman of CORE, will speak at a major fund-raising drive Friday, September 18 at the Woodstock Playhouse. James Macdonald, of the national organization, will direct the rally, it was announced.

Woodstock Playhouse

Woodstock, N. Y.

Polari Gallery
Polari Productions

M. Edgar Rosenblum

Telephone OR 9-2015

September 12,1964

Mrs David Ruff
c/o CORE
Woodstock, N.Y.

Dear Holly:

Just to have it all on paper and understood.

The Woodstock Playhouse is giving over its premises to CORE for the evening of Friday, September 18th, 1964 for the purposes of a rally.

CORE is to tpay to the Woodstock Playhouse a cost rental of not mere than $175.00.(one hundred and seventy five) to be paid before 8:00 P.M. of the evening of the rally.

It is further understood that CORE and or its officers assume liability for all damages that the Playhouse and its grounds may possibly have as a result of the aforementioned rally.

The Woodstock Playhou se will leave its phone open for ticket reservations, the stage will be set w i th curtains and necessary stage ,sound and lighting equipment. The theatre will be cleaned before and after said rally.The box office will be turned over to CORE or one of its representatives for the days of September 17 and 18.Any reservati ons or funds received by the Woodstock Playhouse for the aforementioned CORE rally will be turned over to an officer of the organization.

CORE will finish its activities at the Woodstock Playhouse no later than 12:00 midnight on the 18th of September .
CO RE will furnish the management a list of all people who will appear on the program, a list of all officers of the organization, and a list of all personnell authorized to be backstage during, before or after the rally.

Best wishes for a successful evening.

..... M.Edgar Rosenblum
Officer, CORE

HON. LEONARD C. VAN DYKE
ALDERMAN, SIXTH WARD
CITY OF KINGSTON
18 MILL STREET
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

September 12, 1964

C O R E
Congress of Racial Equality
30 Park Row
New York 30, New York

Attn. Mr. James Mc Cain

Dear Mr. Mc Cain:

Recently the people of Kingston sent a petition to you asking for an investigation of the Ulster County Chapter of C O R E. Previously when it was brought to your attention that the people of the City of Kingston feel that an element has infiltrated C O R E, you had delegated Mr. Chris Spaulding to investigate. We requested someone else to investigate. However, on the 5th day of September 1964, the same party, Mr. Chris Spaulding came to investigate, and his first stop was at Armstrong's Bar. He then made an appointment to meet at my office and residence, at 18 Mill Street, where a delegation was to greet him and explain the situation. We waited for two whole hours, and he never showed up. Instead, he went to Woodstock, New York in Ulster County, which is the principal residence of most of the white people, who we consider to have communistic leanings, and he never did appear, and properly listen to us and conduct an investiation.

We feel that this was entirely improper, and that the matter was not properly handled, by an independent party other than Mr. Spaulding. Further more, he did not keep his engagement with us, and kept many very interested Negro citizens waiting in vain.

I wish to further bring to your attention that $1,500.00 per year was offered for the use of a local Christian church, for meetings of C O R E, the meeting to be held twice monthly. This is an unusal

amount of money in view of the fact that the local chapter does not have $100.00 in its treasury. We think that in view of these circumstances, there should be an investigation conducted. Needless to say, the church involved, turned the proposition down, on the grounds, we feel, that the local chapter has been infiltrated and is controled by a left wing group.

We feel, that the CORE movement is completely being undermine, by the Ulster County Group from Woodstock that has presently taken control. An independent investigation should be conducted, and that you should not send a man, who has been previously here to whitewash the matter, and did not keep his appointment.

I trust that we shall hear from you very shortly.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Leonard C. Van Dyke
Alderman, City of Kingston

Leonard Van Dyke

LCVD: ks

1964

Class of Service
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

16

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA045 NDE117 SY0299
SY KSA097 PD KINGSTON NY 16 420P EDT
JAMES FARMER PRESIDENT OF THE CORE
38 PARK ROW NYK
MEETING IN WOODSTOCK WILL ONLY CREATE TROUBLE IN THE COUNTY CORE AS ONE OF THE MEMBERS AND A BISHOP OF THE AFRICAN UNION METHODIST CHURCH WHO PREVIOUSLY ASKED YOU TO COME AND YOU DID NOT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ULSTER CORE CHAPTER IF YOU COME IT WILL ONLY CREATE VIOLANCE WE ARE ASKING YOU TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE CORE BEFORE FULLFILLING YOUR APPOINTMENT AT WOODSTOCK FRIDAY NIGHT SEPT 18
BISHOP S B CHAPPELP

PPD.

Ulster County CORE

Jennifer Miller - 17 Jansen Ave Kingston, N.Y. FE1-0768

~~Acting~~ Chairmen = ~~Daniel Fitzgerald~~

Secy = Miss Blythe Miller

Mrs. Bertha De Witt (914) FE 1-9503

Alderman Leonard Van Dyke
18 Mills St. (914) FE 8-6539

CORE, Northeastern Regional Office
48 W. 125th Street, New York City
EN 9-0100

TO: Lou Smith, James T McCain, cc: Floyd McKissick

FROM: Joyce Ware, Field Secretary, Northeastern Region

RE: Kingston CORE

This report is in part a chapter report and in part an observation, all of which we feel is relevant to Kingston CORE as well as other chapters through-out the country. It is purposely long, we think it is imperative in light of the decision by the Civil Rights Movement, specificly CORE to broaden its programmatic concerns.

My visit to Kingston was at the request of my boss Lou Smith and the chairman of Kingston CORE, Jenifer Miller, Specifically to work with the chapter in organizing a program to meet the needs of the community in all areas - political, economical and otherwise.

Kingston , New York is a small community with a Negro population of 12 to 15 hundred. The area of concern for the chapter is presently two-fold: employment, (economics) and housing. Kingston has two brick yards, both of them employing a significant number of Negroes. Finally one closed leaving some 400 workers without jobs. Two hundred being Negro.

The chapter entertained some thought around reviving the brick yard to give back employment to the men who were displaced, but after considerable discussion the idea was dropped because of many issues not considered in the original idea, such as market for the bricks, etc. Out of the approximately 400 men displaced, the union has succeeded in relocating the majority of its white workers, but none of the Negro workers were helped. These men are left to collect unemployment compensation through the winter, which will run out by spring-time. There is very little hope for these men to find steady work to provide for their families.

It is logical that they will go on relief, which tends to demoralize and dehumanize people by being subject to public support in this manner.

A meeting was scheduled with members of the chapter and some students from Bard College, who are interested in working with the chapter and the community in solving many of the problems that confront the people. We were able to come up with what I would like to refer to as a workable program.

Before going into the program there are some specific issuees which are pertinent at this point:

1. Since CORE as a National orgainzation has indicated the need, and made structural, orgainzational and programmatic

changes, I feel that the chapters are suffering the most. (I hope to explain this as I go on with this report, indicating the important need to avoid this suffering on the part of the chapter.)

a. There is not the understanding of what this broadening of program and activities really means, and moreover there is no underatanding of how to go about making this program really work. For instance, community organization.

b. The poeple who are most likely to carry out this kind of program are really at a loss for leadership.

c. Offices are frequently located in the wrong part of town, thereby not available to the people who need them the most, etc.

2. The Northeastern Regional Office under the leadership of Lou Smith and James T. McCain have attempted to not only orient chapters to the idea, but have set out to help the chapter in working up a program by outlinning the structure and covering some specifics essential to an effective chapter. (I am advocating a more intense effort on the part of Regional Offices, staff, and the National Office).

   In this case, I came with the intention of listening to the issues from the chapter, and working with them to come up with strong program involving the community and the chapter in mutual projects.

I took the liberty to say this because I feel if this is the overall approach by CORE as a National Organization -- it is even more imperative that all of our chapters move in this direction. It means also that the staff, (field secretaries, etc.) have a specific job cut out for them stemming from the "Prospectus" on CORE written by James Farmer, which was presented to the NAC and accepted at the Nyack Conference. By this I mean working to bring the chapters out of a lull where inner conflicts become the issue, and creating a program making a chapter a viable community orgainzation.

A WORKABLE PROGRAM FOR KINGSTON CORE

Essentials:

1. An office located in the ghetto or in the immediate Negro Community with which Kingston hopes to work. (The Kingston Office to be set up by the first of the new year, Jan. 1, 1965.)

2. A full time staff person, preferably from the ghetto, who is presently unemployed To be trained by the local chapter (male or female) in answering the telephone, giving out information, etc. (Which calls for a set budget.)

3. That a prospectus be drawn up giving statistics in the area of:
   a. Population, Negro and white
   b. Employment statistics
   c. Educational level statistics, adult as well as children
   d. History of the city
   e. Specific knowledge of industries in and around the city
   f. Housing figures - slums, standard dwellings, etc.
   g. Political picture, who is who, what party dominates the city, who controls the Negro vote.
   h. Feasibility study for new industry

Lastly, that from this information should come a list of long range as well as short range goals. (Note: the "Prospectus I have suggested is one drawn up by Prince George CORE - Cedar Heights, Md, as a model.)

Important

Meanwhile, having an office, a full-time staff person,consentrated effort to let the community know that you are there, for the advancement of the community and not publicity.

SHORT RANGE PROGRAM

a. Involvement of the neighborhood kids by arts and crafts, parties, negro history books(in the form of a small library), and any other techniques available.
   (Note:) BUT THE PURPOSE MUST NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

b. Projects to involve the adults, information about Income tax, and how to fill in the forms, knowing the housing codes, their meaning. Teams of husband and wife in card games twice a week, putting on skits using the children as actors.

AN INTENSIVE EFFORT TO LET PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT CORE, AND WHAT IT HAS DONE IN ITS HISTORY, WHO ITS OFFICERS ARE, AND WHAT OTHER CHAPTERS HAVE DONE.

*

We feel that the most important aspect of this kind of program is to be able to sift out the people in the community who have responded to the program and to use them in the policy making and overall program itself. The value of knowing potential leadership is significant.

(At this point we, Kingston CORE are ready to implement the more long range program)

It is faced with an urban renewal program, which will displace a great number of the community. (by having the community's confidence, we will ban together to fight for housing (economically suited for the people affected by the plan),

a. We will seek in the short range, to make sure the families to be relocated, be put in standard and available housing regardless of the neighborhood.

b. We will also fin d out all information of future urban renewal plans, so as to know the communities affected.

B. The chapter will involve itself in the politics of the community, by building political awareness throughout the community, engaging in voter-registration campaigns etc. By encouraging the local people to attend precinct meetings, putting more pressure on the ward or district representative, and lastly by encouraging local people to run for office.

C. This area is both long and short range, in Kingston the anticipation of setting up a process of relocation of the men who are directly affected by the closing of the Brick Yard, into other areas of employment. (Which means knowing the availability of jobs and job description.)

D. Entering into long-range agreements with the major industries and retail stores to hire immediately and continually negro personel, and upgrading of the already hired.

(The importance of knowing the educational level as we pointed out earlier in the plan, is knowing those pepple who could most easily be retrained to fill vacant positions in existing jobs, and to negotiate for on the job training with the companies.

E. The flesibility of being able to work with other interested groups in the community, other civil rights groups, church and labor groups.

Note: The Kingston Project will be intensified in the summer, with six volunteers coming in to work full time. (Bard College Students) The students are contributing some $700.00 for six weeks of work under the supervision of Kingston CORE.

The last issues to be discussed were, methods and means of getting the needed materials pertaining to urban renewal, the laws governing such, the federal programs available to communities etc. Any research pertinent to their program.

I explained that Nat'l CORE has attempted to dosomething about this, by setting up an office in Washington, D.C. and that some of this kind of information could be secured from the National office in New York.

Note:

There was very little mentioned of the school situation, and that being, presently in Kingston there is only one high school, and the elementary schools are presently being evaluated. However, we did go into certain areas of the kind of courses taught, the fact that very little emphasis is put on the role of the Negro in American History.

KINGSTON, N.Y.
CONSTITUTION &
BY LAWS

Mr. James T. McCain
CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Attached is the Constitution fo
chapter. Thanking you for wait
fill our "empty folder" with rep
as our objectives are focused,

Y
M

R D 5, Box 300
Kingston, N.Y.
August 19, 1964

for the Ulster county
waiting and hoping to
reports on ACTION progress
ed, & am,

Yours very truly,
William B. Jones

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF C.O.R.E.

ARTICLE I. NAME

THE NAME OF THE GROUP SHALL BE THE ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF T
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE).

ARTICLE II. NATURE AND PURPOSE

ONE
NATURE

THE ULSTER CHAPTER OF CORE SHALL STRIVE TO BE AN INTER-RACIAL
GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED TO THE GOAL OF ELIMINATING RAC
AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION THROUGH THE METHOD OF DIRECT,
NON-VIOLENT ACTION.

IMPLICIT IN THIS METHOD SHALL BE RENUNCIATION OF OVERT VIOLEN
WHETHER BY WORD OR DEED, REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH RACIAL OR
RELIGIOUS INJUSTICE, AND ACTIVE OPPOSITION TO INJUSTICE WITHO
COMPROMISE, OR HATE.

TWO
PURPOSE

THE ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE IS JOINED WITH SIMILAR ORGA
TIONS IN OTHER CITIES TO FORM THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY.
PURPOSE OF CORE SHALL BE TO CARRY ON PROGRAMS OF POSITIVE, CO
STRUCTIVE ACTION TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AND TO DEVELOP A
OF GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE MEMBERS OF ITS COMMU

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

ONE
ELIGIBILITY

ANY PERSON VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE PROGRAM OF CORE AND MEET
ITS QUALIFICATIONS IS ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CORE.

001
08/19/64

.E.

R OF THE

RACIAL
NG RACIAL
CT,

VIOLENCE
AL OR
WITHOUT FEAR,

R ORGANIZA-
UALITY. THE
VE, CON-
ELOP A SPIRIT
COMMUNITY.

MEETING

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS - ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE

TO BECOME A MEMBER OF CORE A PERSON MUST--

A) HAVE BEEN A PROBATE MEMBER FOR TWO WEEKS, AND TAKE AN AC
PART IN CORE PROJECTS,

B) BE SPONSORED BY A MEMBER AND BE INTERVIEWED AND INSTRUCT
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE,

C) AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE CORE RULES OF ACTION AND THIS CONS

D) BE RECOMMENDED BY THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

E) BE ACCEPTED BY TWO-THIRDS (2/3) OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS VO

THREE
TYPES OF MEMBERS DEFINED

THE CORE GROUP SHALL CONSIST OF ACTIVE MEMBERS, PROBATE MEMB
FRIENDS OF CORE, AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CORE.

A PROBATE MEMBER SHALL BE A PERSON SEEKING MEMBERSHIP WHO HA
COMPLETED ALL THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CORE.
A FRIEND OF CORE SHALL BE A PERSON WHO PARTICIPATES IN DEMON
TESTS, AND MEETINGS, AND WHO SUPPORTS CORE ACTIVITIES, BUT D
DESIRE TO BECOME A MEMBER.

AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF CORE IS A PERSON WHO CONTRIBUTED FINA
TO CORE, BUT DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS, TESTS,
MEETINGS.

FOUR
RECLASSIFICATION

A) A RECOMMENDATION SHALL BE MADE ON RECLASSIFICATION BY TH
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

B) RECLASSIFICATION IS SUBJECT TO A 2/3 VOTE OF THE ACTIVE

ONLY ACTIVE MEMBERS OF CORE MAY HOLD OFFICE. ONLY ACTIVE MEMBERS O
MAY VOTE FOR OFFICERS AND ON QUESTIONS INVOLVING

A) CORE POLICY

B) ACCEPTANCE OF NEW MEMBERS,

002
E 08/19/64

AN ACTIVE

STRUCTED BY THE

S CONSTITUTION, AND THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

ERS VOTING

E MEMBERS,

WHO HAS NOT
E.
DEMONSTRATIONS
BUT DOES NOT

D FINANCIALLY
ESTS, OR

BY THE

CTIVE MEMBERS

BERS OF CORE

C) RECLASSIFICATION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS,

D) AMENDMENTS OR CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

IN MATTERS INVOLVING DIRECT ACTION PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS, ALL
WHO PLAN TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH PROJECTS ARE ENTITLED TO VOT

THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL AND/OR RELIGIOUS LITERATURE OF
ORGANIZATIONS IS PROHIBITED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE, DURING, OR I
LY AFTER CORE MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS. HOWEVER, ANY REP
TIVE OF ANOTHER ORGANIZATION INVITED TO SPEAK BEFORE CORE MA
TRIBUTE THE LITERATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION HE REPRESENTS AT

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF CORE SHALL BE RAISED BY DONATIONS, FUND
PROJECTS, AND DUES. EACH MEMBER SHALL PAY ONE DOLLAR A MONT

MEMBERSHIP MAY BE REVOKED IF FOUR (4) MEMBERS SO DEMAND, AND
SUCH PERSON HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEFEND HIMSELF, 2/3 OF
MEMBERS VOTING, VOTE FOR HIS EXPULSION.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS AND ELECTION

OFFICERS OF CORE SHALL BE ELECTED FOR A TERM OF OFFICE OF SI
MONTHS, AND THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS SHALL BE HELD ON THE FI
OF EVERY SEVENTH MONTH.

THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS--

A) THE PRESIDENT SHALL PRESIDE AT MEETINGS AND SHALL HAVE TH
AUTHORITY TO APPOINT COMMITTES, TO APPOINT SPOKESMEN FOR GRO
ACTION PROJECTS, AND TO CAST THE DECIDING VOTE IN THE EVENT

B) THE VICE PRESIDENT SHALL TAKE OVER THE DUTIES OF THE PRES
THE EVENT THIS OFFICER IS ABSENT AND SHALL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.
C) THE RECORDING SECRETARY SHALL TAKE MINUTES OF THE MEETING
KEEP A RECORD OF ALL CORE ACTIVITIES.

D) THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL
CORRESPONDENCE AND IS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN ALL LETTERS WRITTEN

003
E 08/19/64

AWS.

S, ALL PERSONS } STRIKE
O VOTE.

RE OF OTHER
OR IMMEDIATE-
Y REPRESENTA-
RE MAY DIS-
S AT THAT TIME.

FUND RAISING
MONTH DUES. - AMMEND

, AND AFTER
/3 OF THE } CHECIC

OF SIX (6)
HE FIRST WEEK } Bad

AVE THE
R GROUP
VENT OF A TIE.

E PRESIDENT IN
OF THE

EETINGS AND

R ALL
ITTEN OR } Bad

ISSUED BY, OR FOR CORE.

E) THE TREASURER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING A FINANCIAL RECORD AND MAKING A WEEKLY REPORT, FOR KEEPING A RECORD OF AND COLLECTING DUES PAID BY THE MEMBERS, AND FOR MAINTAINING A BANK ACCOUNT AND ISSUING CHECKS.

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS MUST BE SENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BEFORE SAID ELECTION.

MODE OF ELECTION

OFFICERS SHALL BE NOMINATED FROM THE FLOOR AND ELECTED BY SECRE BALLOT. A PLURALITY OF VOTES CASE SHALL CONSTITUTE AN ELECTION

VACANT OFFICES

IN THE EVENT AN OFFICE BECOMES VACANT, IT SHALL BE FILLED BY SP ELECTION, EXCEPT WHEN A REGULAR ELECTION WILL BE HELD WITHIN FO WEEKS. IN THE EVENT OF THE LATTER, THE OFFICE SHALL BE FILLED APPOINTMENT EXCEPT WHEN THE VACANT OFFICE IS THE PRESIDENCY, IN EVENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT SHALL SERVE THE UNEXPIRED TERM.

QUORUM

THERE MUST BE A QUORUM PRESENT BEFORE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN ON AN MATTER WHICH REQUIRES THE VOTE OF MEMBERS ONLY, AND A QUORUM SH CONSIST OF EIGHT MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.
ACTIVE

ARTICLE V. STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES AND FUNCTIONS

THERE SHALL BE THE FOLLOWING STANDING COMMITTEES--

STRATEGY, MEMBERSHIP, AND PUBLICATIONS.

A) THERE SHALL BE AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHICH SHALL BE THE GUIDING AND STEERING BODY FOR THE CHAPTER.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL CONSIST OF THE ELECTED OFFICERS PLUS THE HEADS OF ALL ACTIVE COMMITTEES OR AN ACTIVE MEMBER DEL

NCIAL
F AND
A BANK

O CON-

SECRET
ECTION.

BY SPECIAL
HIN FOUR
ILLED BY
CY, IN THAT.

ON ANY
RUM SHALL

THE

CERS
ER DELEGATED

BY EACH COMMITTEE.

B) THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE SHALL KEEP ACCURATE RECORDS OF TH
PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF THE CORE GROUP, SHALL INT
AND INSTRUCT PROBATE MEMBERS IN THE PHILOSOPHY AND DISCIPLINE
SHALL RECOMMEND PERSONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, AND SHALL BE RESPONSIB
RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO RECLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS. THE MEMBER
COMMITTEE SHALL BE ELECTED BY THE GROUP EVERY SIX MONTHS AND S
CONSIST OF A MAXIMUM OF 5 MEMBERS.

C) THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC
OF CORE ACTIVITIES AND A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

CORE MEETINGS ARE NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND ONLY MEMBERS, PRO
MEMBERS, FRIENDS OF CORE, OR PERSONS SPONSORED BY MEMBERS OR P
MEMBERS SHALL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND. OTHER PERSONS MAY BE RE
TO LEAVE.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

NOTICE OF CHANGES IN THE BY-LAWS MUST BE SENT TO THE MEMBERSHI
TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BEFORE SAID CHANGE IN THE BY-LAWS IS TO
VOTED UPON.

AMENDMENTS SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THESE BY-LAWS UPON APPRO
A 2/3 MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS VOTING ON THEM.

B Y L A W S

ANY ACTION RECOMMENDED BY ANY COMMITTEE SHALL BE SUBJECT T
REVIEW BY THE ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP AND APPROVAL BY A 2/3 MAJORITY
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

005
08/19/64

OF THE
L INTERVIEW
LINE OF CORE,
ONSIBLE FOR
EMBERSHIP
AND SHALL

UBLICATION

, PROBATE
OR PROBATE
BE REQUESTED

ERSHIP FOR
S TO BE

APPROVAL BY

ECT TO
ORITY OF THE

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS - ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE 08/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I. NAME
ARTICLE II. NATURE AND PURPOSE
ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES
ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS AND ELECTION
ARTICLE V. STANDING COMMITTEES
ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS
ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

BYLAWS

X001
08/19/64
T S

001
001
001
003
004
005
005
005

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JAN 2 0 1965

18 January 1965

Mr. Jim McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

I have received an order from the Ulster County CORE chapter (Kingston, N.Y.) for the following materials.

100 - "What is CORE"

100 - CORE Rules for Action

The latest CORE-LATOR, a bunch of them

Several CORE posters, Join Hands for Equality

Your immediate attention to this matter would be appreciated.

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. File

P.S. They have a new office. The address is 74½ Broadway, Kingston, N.Y.

JAN 2 0 1965

18 January 1965
Officers of Ulster County(Kingston) CORE

Miss Jennifer Miller, Chairman
17 Jansen Ave.
Kingston, N.Y.
331-0768

George Armstrong, Vice-Chairman
112 Broadway
Kingston, N.Y.
FE8-2492

Marilyn Johnson-Recording Secretary
79 German St.
Kingston,N.Y. FE1-7062

William Jones, Secretary-Treasurer
Route 5, Box 300
Kingston, N.Y.
338-4148

July 7, 1965

Chairman,
Ulster County CORE
17 Jansor Avenue
Kingston, N.Y.

Dear Chairman:

This is to inform you that your chapter has been affiliated by the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality, on June 29, 1965, in Durham, North Carolina.

We welcome you to the CORE family.;

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director or Organization

JTM:ms

We the tenants of _____ request immediate inspection of our apartments as well as cellar-to-roof inspection of the public areas of the building.

** ** **

STATUS

Name _____

Address _____ Apt.Number _____

Number of rooms _____ Number of People in Family _____

Rent _____ Landlord's name _____

Income a month (approx.) _____

COMPLAINTS (please check)

___ Wires exposed throughout apartment

___ Never painted

___ Broken windows

___ Cracking plaster

___ Poor ceilings

___ Inadequate heating

___ Roaches

___ Rats

___ Insufficient lighting

___ Weak floors

___ Holes & Cracks in walls

___ Vermin

___ Leaking pipes

___ Gas leaks

___ One electric outlet

___ Kitchen sink broken

___ Shabby stairways

___ Inadequate fire exit or escape

___ Ventilation & windows inadequate

___ Chimneys: blocked-up

___ Plumbing inadequate: No tub, etc.

Outside Conditions:

___ Sidewalks

___ Porch steps

___ Lawn

___ Glass, stones, rocks

SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS: (details)

What is CORE?

The Congress of Racial Equality is a national organization with affiliated local groups working to erase the color line through direct non-violent action. When CORE is confronted with some specific discriminatory practice, an action program is formed. In carrying out this program, it is the essence of non-violence that it proceed step-by-step:

1. CORE first investigates to learn all the facts.
2. CORE discusses the grievance with those responsible for the practice in an effort to bring about a change of policy.
3. CORE appeals to a wider public for support in the action.
4. CORE publicizes the unjust racial practice in an effort to bring about a change of policy.
5. If all the foregoing fail to end discrimination, CORE uses direct challenge, such as sit-ins, standing lines, and boycotts, until victory is won.

CORE's non-violent methods have been increasingly effective in desegregating employment, education, and housing in both the North and the South.

Content with neither promises nor tokenism, CORE has only one enemy: discrimination, and only one function: to fight that enemy -- non-violently. We as an inter-racial group, are open to anybody who opposes racial discrimination, who wants to fight it, and who will adhere to CORE's rules. The only people not welcome in CORE are "those Americans whose loyalty is primarily to a foreign power and those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy and human values."

Why CORE in Ulster County?

The North, self-righteous, critical of others, and unwilling to get seriously involved in the segregation issue, is just as guilty as the South. While strongly decrying segregation of education in the South, we of the North have deceived ourselves that no problem exists here. The barriers erected to keep this problem out of sight have been ingenious, ruthless, and highly effective. Therefore, as a result of the subtlety of the segregation existing here in the North, the Negro simply does not exist locally.

Even in cities like Kingston, New York, segregation exists. Negroes here do not have equal access with white citizens to housing and employment. The newly-formed Ulster County Chapter of CORE plans to end this segregation here and now! We are actively involved in widening the opportunities for Negroes: 1. to get decent housing, 2. to apply for jobs knowing that they will be considered for employment solely on the basis of their abilities alone and 3. to get a public school education for their children equivalent to that which their white contemporaries receive.

Why do YOU need CORE?

CORE believes that racial discrimination affects all Americans adversely. Discrimination, whether it be in the North of the South, still breeds hopelessness, inertia, lack of responsibility, resentment and lasting hatred.

Because a penetrating offensive against racial intolerance has never been seriously attempted in America up until now, this problem can only be solved when every American is willing to accept a moral obligation to be entirely responsible for his actions and everyday attitudes, wherever he is confronted by situations involving racial discrimination. CORE believes that this problem is not only an isolated Negro problem, but is in fact an American problem, and the conscience of each and every American citizen is challenged. Every American must face up to these questions of crucial importance.

How long must the Negro be denied the right to contribute to the commonweal of the community because he has only a restricted chance to be a man?

How long must his human spirit be damaged by the emotional rejection and the callous indifference of his fellow Americans?

How long must he be held prisoner within the ghetto slums of our cities?

How long must his children be forced to accept second-best in education, which in effect lessens their chances of ever attaining full equality with their fellow citizens?

The destiny of our city, our county, our nation, and our world depends directly on the solution of these problems, and others like them. We cannot afford to ignore these problems; they must be dealt with! The question is HOW?!

The CORE technique of non-violence has come of age as a method of effectively combatting racial injustice in the United States, on both the national and local levels. Because of CORE's unique action programs, large numbers of ordinary people are enabled to participate in campaigns to end discrimination.

A healthy CORE means a healthy community for us all.

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY
ULSTER COUNTY CHAPTER

17 JANSEN AVE. (FE 1-0768) KINGSTON, N.Y.

File upstate N.Y. CORE Chpts

Binghamton — Powell, Thompson (1963 - not affiliated?)
1300 neg.; good Press; mod. group; militant cio. reps. gp. at Harpers
Empl., U.R.

Utica (1963 - not affiliated)

Empl., U.R.
(Trouble w/ Sears

Niagara Falls (Otis Cowart

schools, Empl. (W.T. grant), Sears surrendered

Rochester (Hannah Storrs) (1960)
Police (cit. com. worked); Schools

Buffalo (new, disorganized)

For Dr. Wiley

file

Utica CORE commends those employers in our area who have shown responsibility in dealing with racial discrimination. CORE believes that employers can help ease racial tension by correcting racial imbalance in employment. CORE has been pleased to find the following employers cooperative in jointly coping with Utica's racial problem. Through negotiations from October 1963 to October 1964, Negro employment has increased as shown below.

CORE's objective in employment is to achieve employment ratios that correspond to the ratio between Negroes and whites in Utica. On this basis, at least 3½ to 4 per cent of the employees of each business establishment should be Negroes. CORE urges those who have yet to meet this goal to make every effort to do so. CORE will be happy to assist in whatever way we can.

Business visited by CORE	Total employment	Negroes employed at time of visit	Additional Negroes employed since CORE visit
New York Telephone Co.	986	4	1
Utica State Hospital	970	5	4
Niagara Mohawk Power Co. 8/7, 10/6	375	0	3
West End Brewing *	250	1	5
Sears, Roebuck *	175	0	6
Woolworth, Genesee St.	120	1	5
Grand Union, S. Utica and N.H.	90	1	3
Berger's	75	0	1
Stars*	60	0	2
State St. Mill, Court St.	50	0	3
Neisner	31	0	1
Woolworth, N. H.	30	0	1
TOTALS	3212	12	35

*Gave in under threat of direct action

Utica Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality
119 Washington Street, Utica, New York

J. Oser South St., Clinton, N.Y. UL3-2601

Rocco Fazio 121 College Hill Rd, Clinton, N.Y. UL 3-8478

Father Bauer 1807 Bedford St., Rome, N.Y. FF6-3082

November 12, 1963

Mr. Justin Leiber
Utica College
Utica, New York

Dear Mr. Justin Leiber:

According to our records on October 24, 1963 Freedom Ride Buttons were sent you.

Until October 21, 1963 we did not know that a CORE chapter existed in Utica, New York. Will you please be so kind and send us a list of your officers? Enclosed find a report form and also other literature that may be of some assistance to you.

Thank you for your interest and support and good luck in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

Norsie Long
Organization Department
for
James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

Send Buttons

Enc. $2.50

OCT 21 1963

UTICA COLLEGE
of Syracuse University

BURRSTONE CAMPUS ■ UTICA, NEW YORK

Division of Behavioral Studies

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send us 50 of # 16 (freedom ride buttons). Also please send 50 copies of the CORE-lator (I don't know what the postage is--could you please send information on this matter for future reference. M.R.

Up the rebels. Etc.

Yours sincerely,

Justin Leiber*
Department of Philosophy

Carlos

10/24/63

*Treasurer, Utica CORE

Marsha

[redacted] 4 1961

Dear CORE;

About two weeks ago I sent you an order, with check, for 50 freedom ride buttons (and also inquired about the possibility of getting copies of the CORElator). We have not yet received the buttons and damn it we need them.

We're very close to demonstrations. And we have already begun interviews and investigations, for both of which we need the buttons as indntification. I can't think why you have been amiss in this respect -- but please for God's sake do something boat it.

Justin Leiber (Treasurer, Utica CORE)
Utica College
Utica, New York

Letter 11/12/63

M. L.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

NOV 19

NOV 19 1963

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: Utica chapter of CORE

Headquarters address, if any: 119 Washington St., Utica, New York

Officers:

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #
chairman -	Beth Cooper	16 Canterbury Rd. New Hartford, N.Y.	PA4-7476
vice-chairman -	Joe Rivers	106 Riverside Dr., Utica, N.Y.	797-3688
secretary -	Arthea Kemps	1501 Taylor Ave., Utica	RE3269f
" -	Pearl Engram	3A-24W. Washington Cts., Utica	RE27614
treasurer -	Justin Leiber	Utica College, Utica	
Pub.Rel. -	Dick Gilbert	109 Clinton St., Utica	SL07082

Add to Contact List

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? 40 **Associate members?** 60

What would you consider the average attendance? 50

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

Housing Committee - Vince Perry, 301 Mortimer St., Utica, N.Y.

Employment Committee - Donald Novick - 53 Paris Road New Hartford, N.Y.

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

Education Committee

Constitution Committee

Headquarters Committee

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:

How often does the group hold regular meetings? once every 2 weeks **Time?** 8:00 p.m.

Place of meeting? usually churches, also YMCA, YWCA & settlement houses

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

We have only been existing for 2 months. Our projects have included a survey of our negro community, letter writing, and successful negotiations with 2 large industries, resulting in the hiring of negroes.

What project are you currently engaged in?

We are currently looking into the Unions and the practices of employment they are using. We have been especially interested in the building unions and may act here soon.

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

one money raising party
a speaker from Syracuse CORE
open meeting with other Civil Rights groups invited
friendly, informative meeting with Mayor

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes ✳ No_____

If yes, to whom should they be sent Beth Cooper
16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, N.Y.

How many? [50-75]

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes_____ No ✓

If yes, what is the name of your publication_____

Who is the editor of the publication?_____

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dédication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

We are a new group. So far we have spent most of our time doing research and in negotiating. Our problem here in Utica is concerned with Employment and Housing and slowly we are starting to move.

We would appreciate any help you could give.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Beth Cooper - Chairman
16 Canterbury Rd.
New Hartford, N.Y.

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

Check w/ Jim McCain Copy given CC Utica

16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, New York

November 16, 1963

NOV 19 1963

Dear Mr. Farmer,

We have organized a Chapter of CORE here in Utica, New York and we are anxious to have more contact with National CORE. So far most of our correspondence has been unanswered but we hope to be in closer contact as soon as possible.

Louie Lomax was in our city last week and he is going to help us as much as he can. He suggested that I contact you as soon as possible because he feels I should be better informed as to what is happening on the National Level. Among other things he mentioned a 24 hour alert that I am supposed to be on concerning a possible march on Washington.

Any help and information you could send me would be greatly appreciated. Thank you very much for your help and I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Beth Cooper

Beth Cooper
Chairman of the Utica
Chapter of CORE

Send memo on requests of chapters sent 12/2/63

Utica

16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, New York
November 16, 1963

NOV 18

Dear Mr. Farmer,

We have organized a Chapter of CORE here in Utica, New York and we are anxious to have more contact with National CORE. So far most of our correspondence has been unanswered but we hope to be in closer contact as soon as possible.

Louis Lomax was in our city last week and he is going to help us as much as he can. He suggested that I contact you as soon as possible because he feels I should be better informed as to what is happening on the National Level. Among other things he mentioned a 24 hour alert that I am supposed to be on concerning a possible march on Washington.

Any help and information you could send me would be greatly appreciated. Thank you very much for your help and I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Beth Godyer
Chairman of the Utica
Chapter of CORE

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

November 20, 1963

Miss Beth Cooper
16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, New York

Dear Miss Cooper:

Thank you for being so prompt in returning the report form.

You will be added to our contact along with the other officers. As soon as the December edition is off the press we will send you a bulk mailing 75 copies.

We now have two Field Secretaries servicing the New York, New Jersey and New England areas. Therefore, in the future we will be able to assist all our chapters more efficiently. If you have any questions or if you are planning a workshop and would like to have one of the Field Secretaries visit let us know in advance, giving specifics.

Thank you again,,Please keep in touch with us as to your progress.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

We now have two boys that will be able to assist you in the future

16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, New York
November 17, 1963

Dear Miss Long,

On November 12th you sent a letter to a Mr. Justin Leiber in Utica, New York concerning a CORE chapter that has started here in Utica. We started about two months ago and so far things have gone very well, and our membership is close to one hundred. As things have progressed we have written several letters to National CORE but have heard almost nothing, so we have just gone along on our own. It was very heartening to get your letter and we hope to be able to stay in contact as much as possible from now on.

We would like to receive the CORE-lator and anytbther literature on current activities that can be made available to us. Any help that you could give us would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much and included is a list of our officers.

Sincerely,

Beth Cooper

Beth Cooper
Chairman of Utica Chapter
of CORE.

January 31, 1964

Utica CORE
Beth Cooper, Chmn.
16 Canterbury Road
New Hartford, New York

Dear Miss Cooper:

We are pleased to be able to tell you that Ronald Corwin has been appointed to service the up-state New York CORE Chapters. As you may know, Ron is an active member of the Syracuse CORE chapter, and has been working with them on their various projects. He will be available on a part-time basis only, as he still has responsibilities connected with his school work at Syracuse University.

Ron is planning to visit all the chapters in your area as soon as possible, and will be in touch with you. If your chapter has any needs or problems that require prompt attention, please contact him at 1600 E. Genessee Street in Syracuse, phone # 474-3074. Also, if you know of people in the up-state area who are interested in having a CORE chapter in their community, please put themmin touch with the National Office, and with Ron.

I am sure that this extended servicing of your chapter will help strengthen the CORE program in your community and that the closer connection between [redacted] a National Office representative will help us to be more aware of your needs, desires, and progress.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
cc: Ron Corwin

JUN 12 1964

Mary Cosgrove

Organization Dept
N/I staff

June 9,1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 park Row,
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing as a representative of the local chapter of CORE in Utica, New York.

This chapter has been in active existence for a period of approximately eight months. Recently we have been attempting to take stock of ourselves and find that our active membership consists of about 40-50 people; there are about an equal number of interested but not actively participating members. In our one direct action project thus far all participants were drawn from the membership of CORE.

Briefly therefore, we are wondering on how to generate more enthusiasm and interest. We realize that each local chapter will ultimately have to find its own solution but perhaps there are some general "dos and don'ts" based on past experience that would help us at this stage.

Any aids or suggestions will be appreciated.

Marcia ??

Sincerely,

Mary Cosgrove
Mary Cosgrove
(for CORE- Utica,N.Y.)
Fountain Street
Clinton, New York

JUL 1 1964

Utica Congress of Racial Equality
2200 Griffin Road
Clinton, New York
June 30, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Head of Organization
The Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

The Utica Congress of Racial Equality has withdrawn its threat to picket and to conduct a selective buying campaign against The West End Brewery (makers of Utica Club Beer). Brewery officials have complied with CORE's demand that they hire from 5 to 10 Negroes by June 22, 1964.

~~We~~ You will recall from the letter we sent to you on June 4, 1964, the Brewery had agreed on October 1, 1963 to make every effort to meet our demand by June 1, 1964. Since no progress had been made by that latter date, CORE issued a news release announcing its intention to act if the Brewery did not meet its demands by June 22. The Brewery complied by that date, and CORE suspended its projected action.

Sincerely yours,

Rocco R. Fazio

Rocco R. Fazio
Chairman, Employment Committee

Northeast Regional Office
48 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.
EN 9 0100
October 23, 1964

Beth Cooper, Chairman
Utica Chapter of CORE
16 Canterbury Rd.
New Hartford, N. Y.

Dear Beth,

I have today, sent to Mr James McCain, Director of the Department of Organization, a report about Utica CORE including a recommendation for affiliation. This matter will probally come up at the next meeting of the NAC. (National Action Council)

I will notify you of the time and place of the meeting and if you cannot attend, I will inform you of the National Action Council's decision.

Please let me know when you are coming to New York. If my schedule allows, I will come to Utica with Jim Farmer, so if you have any questions that were missed when I was there, please have them ready for Jim and myself.

Yours in Freedom

Louis S. Smith
Regional Director

cc/ file

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125th Street
New York, N. Y.
EN 9 0100

OCT 27 1964

Mr James Mc Cain, Director
Dept. Of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim;

After two meetings with officers of Utica CORE plus a three day visit with the Chapter, I feel quite safe in reccommending them for affiliation. In spite of the fact that they have not been serviced, they have a real CORE like attitude towards each other and in thier approach to the problems of the community.

I went to a General Membership meeting which was both orderly and constructive. I spent time dealing with the history of CORE and the philosophy behind its approach to the movement.

The chapter is presently engaged in securing equal employment opportunities for the very small Negro population of Utica. They are also developing real roots in this Negro community. They are also pressuring the school board to close up the all Negro elimentary school and transfer the students to the all white school which has plenty of class room space available for this purpose. In cidently, the employment committee secured 35 jobs for Negros just by visiting 12 of the largest employers in Utica to check on thier hiring practices. (See attached list). They now plan to pressure these firms one at a time.

They recently took part in the protest against the justice dept. for its failure to act in Mississippi. They are also planning a fund raising rally with Jim Farmer as the principle speaker. They have set up there office in the Negro ghetto and are gearing thier program to the ghetto needs.

I feel that I was able to smooth out most of the rough edges, but I will probally go back when Jim speaks to help them in thier community organizing.

Utica CORE has been in existance for over a year and has actively cooperated with other chapters in the region. They have worked with the NAACP in Utica but it is sort of a weak group and has not been of much value to Utica CORE. They have good rapport with the militant clergymen and other civil rights advocates at Utica College.

I request that they be brought before the next meeting of the NAC with a reccomendation for affiliation.

Yours in freedom

James S. Smith

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN:
Beth Cooper
16 Canterbury Rd.N.H.
RA4-7476

VICE CHAIRMAN:
Merv Goldbass
5 Birchdale Crescent N.H.
RE3-1660

RECORDING SECRETARY:
Patricia Harvey
113 Resident Hall U.C.
732-1111

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
Pearl Engram
3A-24 Washington Cts.
RE2-7614

TREASURER:
Douglas Warmack
Bell Hill Rd. Utica
RE3-4594

PUBLIC RELATIONS:
Father Bauer
1807 Bedford Street,Rome
336-3082

COMMITTEE HEADS

HOUSING:
Vincent Perry
301 Mortimer St.
797-3911

PROGRAM:
Mr.&Mrs. John Cooley
42 Van Vorst
732-3276

EDUCATION:
Ed Wilson

GRASS ROOTS:
Philip Cameron
2037 Baker Ave.
RA4-8927

POLICE BRUTALITY:
Irving Pearlman
20 Auburn Ave.
RA4-7717

EMPLOYMENT:
Rocco Fazio

COPY

Businesses visited by CORE	Total employment	Negroes employed at time of visit	Additional Negroes employed since CORE visit
NewYork Telephone Co.	986	4	1
Utica State Hospital	970	5	4
Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	375	0	3
West End Brewing	250	1	5
Sears, Roebuck	175	0	6
Woolworth, Genesee St.	120	1	5
Grand Union, S. Union and N. H.	90	1	3
Bergers	75	0	1
Stars	60	0	2
State St. Mill, Court Street	50	0	3
Neisner	31	0	1
Woolworth, N.H.	30	0	1
TOTALS	3212	12	35

Utica Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality
119 Washington Street, Utica, New York

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER UTICA CHAPTER OF CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 15th to 17th October 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, ~~Fair~~, ~~Poor~~) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no No . If yes, how soon should it be given_____ _____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Favorable report from a Field Secty.

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Employment* Schools coupled with community organizing

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes yes no_____. If yes, in what way- *

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes yes no_____ Explain *

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____ Periodic visits and advice.

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes yes** no____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary
** The Chapter needs Rules for Action and Large circular blw-up of the Freedom Now Pin

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational Department.

Sent 10/26 ms

File
Utica CORE

121 College Hill Road
Clinton, N. Y. 13323
November 25, 1964

Dr. Paul H. Hoch
New York State Commission of Mental Hygiene
Albany, New York

Dear Dr. Hoch:

On behalf of the Utica chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), I write to inform you of the fact that officials of Utica State Hospital have failed to take adequate measures to correct racial imbalance among their employees. As of November 18, 1964, there were only 10 Negroes among 1,000 employees at the hospital. CORE believes that this represents de facto discrimination and that hospital officials are morally bound to rectify it.

Negotiations with hospital officials (once in June, 1964 and again in October) have borne some fruit--five Negroes have been added to the payroll since June. But this figure does not represent what CORE believes is adequate progress, and, moreover, the attitude of hospital officials makes the possibility of further progress seem remote. Dr. Volow, Superintendent of the hospital, has persisted in interpreting his responsibilities in the narrowest of terms ("I am not a psychiatrist for the world," he said in our last meeting). He abjures any kind of initiative beyond stating publicly that the hospital does not discriminate.

There is, as Dr. Volow has acknowledged, a very real connection between discrimination and mental health. It is sad and ironic that while private business in Utica and throughout the nation has seen its duty in this matter, the superintendent of a public institution for mental health should be less enlightened and less creative in applying remedies to our most pressing social problem.

Dr. Volow contends that Negroes do not apply in sufficient numbers at the hospital and that many who do are not qualified for jobs there. This is hard to understand when 25% or more of the employees at many other state hospitals are Negroes. Negroes themselves, however, supply the explanation: Past failure to be hired discourages many of them from applying. Dr. Volow need hardly be reminded that Negroes, like everyone else, require reinforcement. Further, if one Negro and 99 whites apply for a job, the Negro's chances of getting that job are mathematically infinitesimal.

In the matter of applications and qualifications, Dr. Volow may be instructed by a pamphlet which has been recommended by Hobart Taylor, Jr., the executive vice-chairman of President Johnson's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The pamphlet was prepared by Harold Mayfield for the American Management Association. A portion of it reads as follows:

Utica CORE commends those employers in our area who have shown responsibility in dealing with racial discrimination. CORE believes that employers can help ease racial tension by correcting racial imbalance in employment. CORE has been pleased to find the following employers cooperative in jointly coping with Utica's racial problem. Through negotiations from October 1963 to October 1964, Negro employment has increased as shown below.

CORE's objective in employment is to achieve employment ratios that correspond to the ratio between Negroes and whites in Utica. On this basis, at least 3½ to 4 per cent of the employees of each business establishment should be Negroes. CORE urges those who have yet to meet this goal to make every effort to do so. CORE will be happy to assist in whatever way we can.

Business visited by CORE	Total employment	Negroes employed at time of visit	Additional Negroes employed since CORE visit
New York Telephone Co.	986	4	1
Utica State Hospital	970	5	4
Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	375	0	3
West End Brewing	250	1	5
Sears, Roebuck	175	0	6
Woolworth, Genesee St.	120	1	5
Grand Union, S. Utica and N.H.	90	1	3
Berger's	75	0	1
Stars	60	0	2
State St. Mill, Court St.	50	0	3
Neisner	31	0	1
Woolworth, N. H.	30	0	1
TOTALS	3212	12	35

Utica Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality
119 Washington Street, Utica, New York

> . . . other steps employers can take to assure that applicants with poor backgrounds are given a fair deal are to re-examine job requirements, particularly arbitrary employment standards; to re-examine other phases of the selection process . . . for all kinds of curious prejudices that may never come out into the open; to intensify recruiting efforts . . . beyond the convenience of the moment to certain long-range goals and the good of society in general. . . . (my italics)

In Utica State Hospital, 1% of the employees are Negroes, and Dr. Volow's recalcitrance gives us little assurance that this figure will change unless action is taken. CORE continues to demand that 3½ to 4% of the employees be Negroes (this is based on a similar population ratio between Negroes and whites in Utica). We are aware that quotas are illegal, but we are also aware that quotas were banned originally to prevent discrimination, not to uphold it. If the word "quota" is objectionable, "guidelines" is not. Unless unenlightened employers are given definite minimums to reach, they will temporize until doomsday.

We have given Dr; Volow a time-table for minimum compliance: He has 18 months, as of October 6, 1964, to hire 29 additional Negroes. When last contacted (on November 18, 1964), he had hired only one. He should have hired two. Given his attitude, and given the rate of attrition at the hospital of 14% among attendants during the year ending in March 1964, according to Dr. Volow (which attrition still makes it possible for substantial numbers of whites to get jobs at the hospital), we believe Dr. Volow remiss in meeting his responsibility.

We urge you to intercede to effect compliance in what we think are reasonable demands. We shall be happy to meet with you any time before December 19th, the date of our projected picket line. This will be but the first step in our direct action campaign. We urge this meeting as a means of deferring or cancelling our action. There is more at stake here than jobs. A community's confidence in one of its most important institutions is also at issue.

Rocco Fazio
Chairman, Employment Committee
Utica Chapter, Congress of
Racial Equality

Open letter for immediate release

File
Utica CORE

December 16, 1964

A news release from Utica CORE.
For release: Thursday, December 17, at 12:00 noon.

Members and friends of the Utica Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) will picket in front of the Utica State Hospital on Saturday, December 19, from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. to protest the hospital's failure to take adequate measures in correcting racial imbalance on its staff. The action is taking place after repeated efforts to achieve an agreement through negotiations have failed.

Negotiations with the hospital began in June 1964, and, although CORE's efforts have been somewhat successful (five Negroes have been added to the payroll since June), the organization does not feel that progress is being made quickly enough. As of November 18, there were only 10 Negroes employed at the hospital out of some 1000 employees. CORE feels that because Negroes make up approximately 4% of the area's population, a similar ratio should exist in the area's business establishments, especially those under government control, such as the state hospital.

Dr. Volow, Superintendent of the hospital, has disavowed himself of responsibility in this matter. ("I am not a psychiatrist for the world," he said in his last meeting with CORE.) CORE finds it hard to believe that the superintendent of a mental hospital has less regard about the welfare of his area's inhabitants than do most business leaders in the community whom CORE has met with.

CORE believes that Volow's contention that Negroes do not apply for jobs at the hospital is invalid. Utica's Negroes have learned through past experience that efforts to get jobs at the hospital are futile, and this is why they do not apply. Therefore, CORE feels that it is the responsibility of Dr. Volow and the state hospital to see to it that Utica's Negroes know when there are jobs available at the hospital and that they will be hired if they apply and are qualified.

Utica CORE
119 Washington St.
Utica, New York

For more information, call:
Rocco Fazio, U13-8479, or
Dan Siegel, U13-8051

CORE spondent

NEWS OF THE UTICA CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

May 1964 | 119 Washington Street | RA 4-0818

CORE at work

APARTMENTS PICKETED

April 28th the Housing Committee, under the direction of Vince Perry, launched an attack on two landlords who discriminated in their renting policies. The apartment at 1500 Oneida Street was the target of picketing which continued for five evenings. The landlords could not be reached and the actual ownership of the dwellings was unknown, so the picketing was discontinued until the landlords could be contacted and negotiations could begin.

May 7th the picketing resumed but because the landlords refused to step forward, the action took place at Dr. Hannabal Palozzi's home. During the interval when picketing was halted, it was learned that the Oneida Street dwelling was owned by Irving Denemark and Dr. Palozzi and to date neither man has stepped forward in an attempt to settle this disagreement. Until the landlords come forth and until a settlement is made, it is the duty of CORE to continue its action. It is CORE's goal to make the citizens of Utica aware of the discrimination practices existing here and it is hoped that this action will be a step in attempting to eliminate some of these evil and unequal practices.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE ON THE GO

When the Employment Committee of CORE began functioning last October, it discovered that Negroes had few opportunities for employment. Among nine large retail stores and one manufacturer, employing a total of 950 people, only nine Negroes were employed.

CORE believes in negotiating with employers to open jobs for Negroes. Where negotiatings fail, we are committed to non-violent direct action, such as picketing and publicity. Up to this time we have not found it necessary to picket any business in this area. Most businessmen whom we approached made firm commitments to hire Negroes by a certain date, although not all have lived up to their agreements. We have given extensions of time, but time is running out and direct action may become necessary in some cases.

Woolworths, Neisners, H.L. Green, Nichols, Stars and the State Street Mills have hired Negroes. West End Brewing has agreed to hire a reasonable number of Negroes by June 1st, but they have not done so yet and Sears, Roebuck in New Hartford, which refused to make a commitment to CORE, has recently hired four Negroes.

Recently the Employment Committee sought to open negotiations with the Utica State Hospital, which employs four Negroes in a labor force of about one thousand. We received no reply to our letter. We will pursue this matter more vigorously. We are also opening negotiatings with the food chain stores of our area, many of which employ no Negroes.

In summary, winning fair employment opportunities for Negroes requires determined bargaining, frequent check-upson how agreements are being fulfilled, and a readiness for vigorous direct action if negotiations should fail.

PLEASE NOTE

Our treasury is very low, so if your dues aren't paid, please pay them as soon as possible. Any donations would be greatly appreciated and both should be sent to the headquarters or given to Justin Leiber NOW.....

A MATTER OF COMMITMENT

At the risk of sounding like a broken record, I again point out to our active members that not all the work to be done in CORE is "glamorous". There are many behind the scene jobs that need attention. It has been brought to my attention that some of the active members tend to get restless with the organization when there is no direct action taking place. If these members would re-examine the total cause for which we're fighting and CORE's commitment to it, I am sure they would understand that direct action is a last resort for CORE. Before any direct action takes place, there is investigation and negotiation. Both of these latter involvements are very time consuming and require a great deal of practice and skill. For those members who feel there is nothing to do if we are not "in the streets" I would suggest that they attend our general meetings and become more active on one of our committees.

On the other hand, there is the problem of fund raising, which is very necessary if we are to stay in a position to reach people by phone, mail, etc. and to keep our office intact. At this time the Fund Raising Committee is undertaking the promotion of many projects and will need every available person to implement them.

After examining CORE's commitment to the cause of freedom, the individual should examine his own commitment to CORE. I feel there is no excuse for taking the position that there is nothing to do but picket or that you'll sit back and let someone else do the dirty work. If you really want to work, there is work to be done, and if you are a true member of CORE you will be glad to share in all its endeavors.

CORE is not a social club, nor an introduction service or a way station to fame or notoriety or a stop for tired egos. CORE has a job to do, and only if we as members will apply ourselves will that job be done.

Beth Cooper

- THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER - help it grow

This is the first issue of COREspondent, Utica CORE's newsletter and with your help we hope that this is only the start. We would like to make this a monthly or bimonthly paper that will help keep all CORE members and members of the community informed of CORE's many activities.

In order to make our newsletter successful, we need any helpful suggestions our readers might have and of course any articles you feel would be pertinent. If some of our readers are creative, any of their work dealing with Civil Rights would be a welcome addition.

Please give any suggestions or articles to Beth Cooper or leave them at CORE headquarters. This is your newsletter so help us make it a success.

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

General meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month at CORE headquarters, 119 Washington Street at 8:00p.m.

Also at CORE headquarters at 8:00 are the following Committee meetings;

Employment Committee, every 1st and 3rd Thursdays

Education Committee, every 1st and 3rd Thursdays

Housing Committee, every Sunday night.

If you are a Committee member, please attend all of your scheduled meetings.

If you are not a Committee member and would like to become one, please contact an officer and become active on a Committee as soon as possible.

And don't forget the new bulletin board on the front of the headquarters. It is there for a purpose so USE IT.

PLAN A WORTHWHILE SUMMER

CORE is again planning to conduct summer projects throughout the United States. There will be two CORE-sponsored projects - one in Chicago and one in Louisianna. In addition, CORE will be working in the Mississippi Summer Project as part of the Council of Federated Organizations. In Mississippi there will be jobs available in Voter Registration, Freedom Schools, Community Centers, Research Projects, a White Community Project and a Law Student Project.

The salary is only enoughto pay for room and board but the non-monetary rewards will be greater and more rewarding than words can tell. Anyone can apply; students, as well as professional and non-professionals are needed desperately. Act now and become an integral part of the Civil Rights Movement. Plan now for a Rewarding and worthwhile summer.....

For more information and applications call Beth Cooper, see the bulletin board at CORE headquarters or write:

Jim McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Arthea Kempf, one of our secretaries, and perhaps one of the hardest working and most devoted members of CORE, is resigning her post. Arthea is leaving for California where she will be getting her Master's Degree in Social Work. We hate to lose her, as she has given more than her share to our organization. We,in CORE, wish her all the success in the world and thank her for all that she has so unselfishly contributed.

HOUSING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

The Housing Committee has two major focuses; the first is based on the premise that the Negro in this community does not have free access to rental units in all parts of this city. This premise is based on representative sampling surveys of parts of both traditionally white areas and traditionally Negro areas.

The premise is further supported by the fact that a strange collusion between most of the landlords of the city, limit the Negro's mobility in the city. This situation creates a "sellers market" in the area of housing as far as the Negro is concerned. He therefore does not get maximum value for his housing dollar. The other major focus of the Housing Committee is substandard housing conditions which are largely the responsibility of some agency of the city government.

As a part of a greater CORE movement, the Housing Committee surveys the foremention conditions and makes concentrated attempts to modify them. Urban relocation of persons through urban renewal projects are also a concern of the Housing Committee. There has been continual speculation as to the satisfactory relocation of the persons dislocated by the first urban renewal projects. Surveys show that most of these people were relocated into substandard or rapidly deteriorating housing.

The geographical pattern of the relocation in general is questionable, and the Housing Committee is concerned with modifying this pattern.

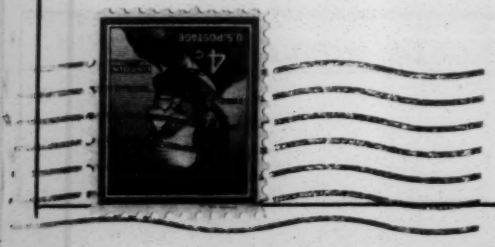
The National CORE Convention will be held July 2-6. More information will follow soon but try and keep these days open as the Convention will be an educational and extremely worthwhile experience for all.

National CORE has announced a boycott on Schaefer's Beer because of the Company's unfair hiring policies. Help support this National Project.

<u>Anyone in the Negro Community who is looking for work, should contact Mrs. Gropman, 853-8673.</u>

O F F I F E R S

CHAIRMAN	Beth Cooper	RA 4-7476
VICE*CHAIRMAN	Joe Rivers	797-3688
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Pearl Engram	RE 2-7614
RECORDING SECRETARY	Arthea Kempf	RE 3-2694
TREASURER	Justin Leiber	RE 2-1111
CHAIRMAN OF HOUSING COMMITTEE	Vince Perry	SW 7-3911
CHAIRMAN OF EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE	Mr. Hammon	735-8489
CHAIRMAN OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE	Ed Wilson	733-1808
PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN	Dick Gilbert	SW 7-0822
HISTORIAN	Elaine Richardson	RA 4-7689
CHAIRMAN OF ACTION COMMITTEE	Irving Perlman	RA 4-7717



MAY 15 1964

Jerry Mc Cain
38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.

File
Utica CORE

Utica CORE Fights Job Bias

The Employment Committee of Utica CORE has been the organization's most effective weapon against racial discrimination in the Utica area. Currently headed by Rocco Fazio of Hamilton College's English Department, the committee is working to achieve a Negro employment percentage of four percent in each of the area's largest business establishments, a percentage which corresponds with the percentage of Negroes living in this area.

At the time negotiations began, twelve of the area's largest concerns, with a total employment of 3512, employed only 12 Negroes, or about one-third of one percent. Since October 1963, 36 Negroes have been added to the work forces of these establishments so that there is now a total of 48, or 1.5 percent.

Negotiations have been most successful with Sears & Roebuck, the State Street Mill and the Stars Store, all of whom formerly employed no Negroes, and the Utica Woolworth's and the two area Grand Union Stores, which formerly employ one Negro each.

Sears & Roebuck currently employs 6 Negroes in a work force of 175, Woolworth's has 6 out of 120, the Grand Unions now have 4 out of 90, and the State Street Mills and the Stars Store now employ 3 Negroes each, out of 50 and 60 employees, respectively.

The committee has been less successful with the three largest concerns in the area. Utica State Hospital, with a total of 970 employees, had only 5 Negroes employed at the time of CORE's visit and has added only 4 since then.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE UTICA CONSCIENCE

Volume 1, Number 1 October-November 1964

JAMES FARMER SPEAKS IN UTICA -

James Farmer, National Director of CORE, spoke in Utica at St. Paul's Baptist Church on Monday, November 9, to approximately 200 persons.

Farmer, who founded CORE in 1942 at the University of Chicago, spoke on "The Nature of Revolution," referring, of course, to the American civil rights revolution of the 1960's.

Saying that our nation was now engaged in "a unique revolution in which the revolutionists are fighting for inclusion in the American compact of liberty," Farmer expressed satisfaction with the progress made since the first of the current civil rights demonstrators were arrested on February 1, 1960. 200,000 have been arrested since then.

Farmer traced the start of the current movement to the Second World War, during which many Negroes confessed that "they didn't know which way to point their guns."

At that time, according to Farmer, the "new Negro" began to develop. The "new Negro" is a man who is not content with the "status quo," who demands that he be given the rights that go along with the obligations he is expected to fulfill in this country.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Utica Conscience

To be published bi-monthly by the Utica Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, 119 Washington Street, Utica, New York.
Telephone: RA4-0818

Beth Cooper, president
Dan Siegel, editor

Farmer . . .

Farmer said that the revolution is now beginning its second phase. The battles at the lunch counters and on the buses are being won, and Farmer thinks that it is now time to concentrate on the "three B's" - Ballots, Books, and Bonds.

By pooling proxy votes, Farmer thinks that Negroes can control the hiring practices of many large companies. Likewise, a carefully united political position can, besides electing candidates who are favorable to civil liberties, actually determine which candidates are nominated for a political office. Finally, through securing quality educations for their children, Negroes can be sure that the current disparity between the different standards of living in this country will not exist for future generations.

National Demonstration

On Tuesday, October 13, members of Utica CORE were summoned to an emergency meeting to decide whether the local chapter would take part in a nationwide demonstration on the following day to protest lack of F.B.I. cooperation in Mississippi in the bringing to justice of those who seek to restrict the civil liberties of others.

The members present decided to picket on Wednesday in front of the Utica post office from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Twenty placard-carrying members assembled on Wednesday morning and marched up and down on the sidewalk in front of the post office while two other members distributed leaflets explaining the purpose of the demonstration.

Among the abuses protested were:

"100 F.B.I. agents in Mississippi have accounted for only 11 arrests.

"Arrests are being made after the Mississippi Grand Jury indicts, not before, as in usual F.B.I. procedure.

"Mississippi Governor Johnson continues to blame civil rights workers for the bombings that occur.

"The state refuses to cooperate with the federal government in any area where protection of minority citizens is necessary.

"There is not enough federal power exercised to prevent incidents that might occur.

"The state is pressing for the indictment of Negroes and at least one civil rights worker, on trumped-up charges.

"The Federal Government is not releasing reports on the results of their investigations in Miss."

CORE's demonstration was covered by the Utica newspapers and radio stations and by WKTV, Utica-Rome.

Fund Drive

Utica CORE is currently conducting a fund drive so that it may continue and increase its activities. All contributions are welcome and should be sent to CORE, c/o Beth Cooper, 16 Canterbury Road, New Hartford, New York. Checks should be made payable to Utica CORE.

HELP FIGHT RACIAL BIAS IN UTICA

Committee Reports

Utica CORE's Education Committee is seeking to end de facto segregation in the Utica public schools.

Because of the location of the city's schools, the Potter Street Elementary School is predominantly Negro. The committee, headed by Ed Wilson, has proposed that this school be closed.

In meeting with Utica's superintendent of schools, Theodore Reusswig, Wilson's committee first suggested that the open enrollment program be instituted in Utica. Reusswig said that he didn't think the program would work in this city.

The committee then suggested that the Potter Street School be closed. This would be feasible because the other city schools have a great deal of space available. The superintendent countered this by saying that CORE's proposal would necessitate busing, and, once instituted, busing would have to be offered to all area pupils.

Wilson concluded from this interview that the school board would not move unless forced to. On this basis, he met with several parents of Potter Street School pupils and reported that they were interested in his committee's proposals. More meetings are planned for the near future.

* * *

The Program Committee, under the leadership of Mr. & Mrs. John Cooley, plans to present an informative speaker or film at each CORE meeting.

To this end, Mr. Mahoney of the Utica Employment Service spoke at the October 15th meeting on the functions of his office in placing the unemployed in suitable jobs. He also discussed the retraining program run by his office which teaches the unemployed the skills which there is, or soon will be, a demand for.

John Paul of Hamilton College, who spent last summer working in Mississippi on the voter registration drives, will speak at the November 19th meeting about his summer's experiences.

Regional Headquarters

A regional headquarters for all CORE chapters in the Northeast United States has been set up at 48 West 125th Street in New York City under the control of regional director Louis Smith.

The office was set up at the suggestion of CORE National Director James Farmer, and the matter was approved by CORE's steering committee on June 19, 1964.

CORE's national office at 38 Park Row in New York formerly also served as the Northeast regional office, but due to the growth of the organization, Farmer felt that a separate regional office was necessary.

The regional office will coordinate the CORE chapters in this area more closely than did the national office. Smith feels that because of the new organizational facilities, it will be much easier for CORE chapters to work in conjunction with one another and to receive assistance from the national organization.

On October 15, Smith visited Utica CORE and accepted it for affiliation with the national organization. He also met with and advised the local CORE leaders.

Utica CORE holds its meetings every second Thursday at 8:00 pm at 119 Washington St., Utica. Next meetings are Nov. 19 and Dec. 3. All are invited. More information: Beth Cooper, RA4-7476

Job Bias . . .

The Niagra Mohawk Power Company, which employed no Negroes in October 1963, now has three Negro employees. This public utility has practiced discrimination throughout all parts of the state where it holds its government granted monopoly, and joint action is being planned against it by the several CORE chapters in Northern New York.

The first action took place on November 13, as 8 members of Utica CORE joined 25 CORE members from Syracuse as they went by bus to Montreal to picket the Queen Elizabeth Hotel where Niagra Mohawk had just been presented with an award for good public relations.

The New York Telephone Company's branch in Utica employs only 5 Negroes out of an area high employment total of 986, and only one of these has been added since CORE spoke with this company.

Plans were made by Utica CORE to take action against New York Telephone but were called off at the last moment when it appeared that a breakthrough in the negotiations might take place. These plans, which included circulating a leaflet concerning the company's discriminatory hiring practices, and picketing, will be resumed if progress is not made quickly.

Fazio's committee has had least success with the contractors working on Utica's urban renewal project. The contractors claim that they can hire only those whom the unions send to them. The unions claim that they cannot admit new members to the unions because not all of the present union members have work. There are presently no Negroes in the Utica trade unions.

Because of the resistance encountered, CORE, on October 26, 1964, sent an open letter to all contractors in Utica's Urban Renewal Project. It proposed:

"(1) Individual contractors, acting on their legal rights to hire non-union men, hire a reasonable number of Negroes. If contractors cannot find experienced Negroes, they can hire apprentices. These Negroes would then be required to join the appropriate union, thereby breaking the vicious circle by which failure to hire Negroes is rationalized.

"(2) CORE believes that where government money is involved, as in urban renewal, 6% of the workers in every building trade involved should be Negroes.

"(3) As a civil rights group, CORE is committed not only to responsible concern and negotiation. We are also committed, when all other means have failed, to nonviolent direct action. In this, we feel we have noble precedents, both here and abroad. It is not our wish to go the full length in what we think are just demands. In the interests of all, we urge your cooperation."

Utica CORE
119 Washington Street
Utica, New York

Lou Smith
CORE Northeast Regional Office
48 West 125th St.
New York
New York

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

~~119 Washington Street~~

88 Genesee Street RA4--0818

October 23 1964

CURRENT OFFICERS OF UTICA CORE

CHAIRMAN

Beth Cooper
16 Canterbury Rd. ~~New~~. (NEW HARTFORD
RA 4 7476

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Pearl Engram
3A-24 Washington Ctd.
RE 2 7614 UTICA

VICE CHAIRMAN

Merv Goldbass
5 Birchdale Crescent ~~New~~. (NEW HARTFORD)
RE 3 1660

TREASURER

Douglas Warmack
Bell Hill Rd.
Utica
RE 3 4594

RECORDING SECRETARY

Patricia Harvey
113 Resident Hall
Utica College
732 1111 ?

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Father Bauer
1807 Bedford Street
Rome, N. Y.
336 3082

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

HOUSING

Vincent Perry
301 Mortimer St.
797 3911

POLICE BRUTALITY

Irving Pearlman
20 Auburn Ave.
RA 4 7717

PROGRAM

Mr & Mrs
42 Van Vorst St.
732 3276

EMPLOYMENT

Rocco Fazio
119 Washington St.
Utica. N. Y.

EDUCATION
Ed Wilson
119 Washington St.
Utica

file UTICA CORE

MARCH 65

OFFICERS
Jan., 1965

CHAIRMAN:

BETH COOPER
16 Canterbury Rd., N.H. (NEW HARTFORD)
RA 4-7486

HOUSING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

FRED ALLEN, JR.
122 Riverside Dr., Utica
RE 5-7031

VICE CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM BELL
423 Blandina, Utica
RE 3-1568

PROGRAM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

Mr. & Mrs. John COOLEY
42 Van Horst, Utica
732-3276

SECRETARY:

MARCY D'HAEM
8 Sherwood Rd., N.H.
RE 2-7649

EDUCATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

ED WILSON
YMCA

TREASURER.

DANIEL SIEGEL
Hamilton College, Clinton
UL 38602

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

VINCE PERRY
920 Symonds Pl., Utica
797-3911

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

DANIEL SIEGEL

Dave,
This is a new officer list for Utica CORE.
Please remove the old list from the file.

MAR 1 1965

OFFICERS
Jan., 1965

CHAIRMAN:

BETH COOPER
16 Canterbury Rd., N.H.
RA 4-7496

VICE CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM BELL
423 Blandina, Utica
RE 3-1568

SECRETARY:

MARCY D'HAEM
8 Sherwood Rd., N.H.
RE 2-7649

TREASURER:

DANIEL SIEGEL
Hamilton College, Clinton
UL 38602

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

DANIEL SIEGEL

HOUSING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

FRED ALLEN, JR.
122 Riverside Dr., Utica
RE 5-7031

PROGRAM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

Mr. & Mrs. John COOLEY
42 Van Vorst, Utica
732-3276

EDUCATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

ED WILSON
YMCA

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:

VINCE PERRY
920 Symonds Pl., Utica
797-3911

Dear Maxine,

The above are the new officers of UTICA CORE. The N.H. behind some of the addresses stand for New Hartford, N.Y.

Louis Smith

Bill Utica CORE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Office	Name	Address	Phone
Chairman	Beth Cooper	16 Canterbury Rd., New Hartford	RA 4-7476
Vice-Chairman	Joe Rivers	106 Riverside Dr., Utica	797-3688
Secretary	Arthea Kempf	1501 Taylor Ave., Utica	RE 3-2694
Secretary	Pearl Engram	3A-24W Washington Cts., Utica	RE 2-7614
Treasurer	Justin Leiber	14 Watson Pl.	---------) V address
Chairman, Housing Committee	Vince Perry	301 Mortimer St. Apt. #4 Utica	SW 7-3911
Chairman, Employment Committee	Donald Novick	53 Paris Rd., New Hartford	RE 3-1492
Pub. Relations	Dick Gilbert	109 Clinton St. Utica	SW 7-0822

Done on list

[1964]

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125th Street
New York, N. Y.
EN 9 0100

Mr James Mc Cain, Director
Dept. Of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim;

After two meetings with officers of Utica CORE plus a three day visit with the Chapter, I feel quite safe in reccommending them for affiliation. In spite of the fact that they have not been serviced, they have a real CORE like attitude towards each other and in thier approach to the problems of the community.

I went to a General Membership meeting which was both orderly and constructive. I spent time dealing with the history of CORE and the philosophy behind its approach to the movement.

The chapter is presently engaged in securing equal employment opportunities for the very small Negro population of Utica. They are also developing real roots in this Negro community. They are also pressuring the school board to close up the all Negro elimentary school and transfer the students to the all white school which has plenty of class room space available for this purpose. In cidently, the employment committee secured 35 jobs for Negros just by visiting 12 of the largest employers in Utica to check on thier hiring practices. (See attached list). They now plan to pressure these firms one at a time.

They recently took part in the protest against the justice dept. for its failure to act in Mississippi. They are also planning a fund raising rally with Jim Farmer as the principle speaker. They have set up there office in the Negro ghetto and are gearing thier program to the ghetto needs.

I feel that I was able to smooth out most of the rough edges, but I will probally go back when Jim speaks to help them in thier community organising.

Utica CORE has been in existance for over a year and has actively cooperated with other chapters in the region. They have worked with the NAACP in Utica but it is sort of a weak group and has not been of much value to Utica CORE. They have good rapport with the militant clergymen and other civil rights advocates at Utica College.

I request that they be brought before the next meeting of the NAC with a reccomendation for affiliation.

Yours in freedom

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER UTICA CHAPTER OF CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 15th to 17th October 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, ~~Fair~~, ~~Poor~~) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no No . If yes, how soon should it be given_____ _____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Favorable report from a Field Secty.

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Employment* Schools coupled with community organising

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes yes no_____. If yes, in what way- *

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes yes no_____ Explain *

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? Periodic visits and advice.

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes yes* no____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

File
Utica
CORE

CORE pickets State Hospital

Thirty-five friends and members of Utica CORE picketed the Utica State Hospital on Saturday, December 19, to protest the hospital's attitude towards CORE's efforts to eliminate racial imbalance on the hospital staff. This action was undertaken only after repeated attempts at negotiation had failed. CORE maintains that the hospital should have at least 35 Negroes on its staff and is not taking sufficient measures toward achieving that number.

CORE's picket took place in front of the hospital, at the corner of Court and York Streets in Utica, from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. CORE members had visited the homes of many of Utica's Negroes on the two evenings prior to the demonstration to explain the purpose of the picket and elicit support

Negotiations began with Utica State Hospital on May 27, 1964, when members of CORE met with Dr. George Volow, superintendent of the hospital. At that meeting, Volow assured CORE that he would take all possible measures to eliminate racial imbalance on the hospital staff. Since that time, Dr. Volow has been less cooperative with CORE and said, during his last meeting with us, "I am not a psychiatrist for the world." CORE finds a strange incongruity between that statement and Dr. Volow's acknowledgement of the "very real connection between discrimination and mental health." As CORE said in a letter to Dr. Paul H. Hoch, New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, "It is sad and ironic that while private business in Utica and throughout the nation has seen its duty in this matter, the superintendent of a public institution for mental health should be less enlightened and less creative in applying remedies to our most pressing social problem."

CORE does not think that Dr. Volow's contention that Negroes do

(Continued on Page 3)

THE UTICA CONSCIENCE

Volume 1, Number 2 December 1964-January 1965

National Affiliation for Utica CORE

Utica CORE became officially affiliated as a national chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality on January 16, 1965. Chairman Beth Cooper received the following letter, dated January 18, informing her of National CORE's action:

Dear Beth,

At my recommendation to James McCain and his subsequent recommendation to the National Action Council, the Utica Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality was officially affiliated as a CORE chapter on January 16, 1965.

I extend my personal congratulations to a sincere and dedicated group of CORE people. May you continue to be the credit to the organization that you have been in the past.

CORE's strong belief and reliance on the democratic principle requires your chapter to assume the added responsibilities of our organizational democracy.

With that though I remain

Yours for freedom,
Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional
Director

THE UTICA CONSCIENCE -

Published bimonthly by the Utica Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, 88 Genessee Street, Utica, New York

Beth Cooper, chairman
Dan Siegel, editor

CORE PARTIES

On December 18, Utica CORE held its second annual Christmas party at the Club Flamingo on Liberty Street in Utica. Approximately 150 tickets, at 99¢ each, were sold for the party, which netted Utica CORE a profit of $90.

Alma and Sam Abernathy, owners of the Flamingo, allowed CORE to use the club for a very reduced price and also provided the band which CORE hired.

Because of the Christmas party's success, CORE has decided to hold a Valentine's Day party at the Flamingo Club on Friday, February 12. The party will run from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., and the admission will again be 99¢, payable in advance or at the door. All are invited.

DON'T BUY SCRIPTO ! ! !

The New York Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has asked CORE chapters all over the bation to cooperate with it in its boycott of Scripto pens and stationery supplies. The company is being boycotted because of its discriminatory hiring practices.

SUPPORT CORE'S BOYCOTT AND ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO SUPPORT IT ALSO !

Mississippi Volunteer Speaks

John Paul of Hamilton College, a volunteer worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi last summer, spoke at the November 19th meeting of Utica CORE. He told the group about his experiences working in the voter registration drive in Itta Bena, a small cotton town on the Mississippi Delta, about ten miles from Greenwood.

As one of the 800 SNCC volunteers in Mississippi, Paul had to pay for his own food, lodging, and transportation. He and one other SNCC worker were responsible for persuading the Negroes living in Itta Bena to take the risk of trying to register to vote. Paul said that the plight of Itta Bena's Negroes was very difficult. Because most of them depend upon their jobs on cotton plantations owned by intolerant whites for their livelihood, they are afraid to risk the jobs by attempting to register. They work for bare sustenance wages and thus are not even able to save enough money to move their families to a better location. Most of them work at least 55 hours each week, making 30¢ per hour for chopping cotton or $3.00 per hundred pounds for picking it. If they were to lose their jobs, many of them might simply starve to death.

The white inhabitants of the area, who make up only 38% of its population, as compared to the 62% Negroes, are strongly opposed to giving any rights at all to the Negroes. Paul was continually threatened by them and was run out of town on his first night there. He said "The whites I knew there are the kind of people you expect to go around writing dirty words in bathrooms." The Mississippians expected the SNCC workers to cause riots and thought that they were all Communists or dupes sent to Mississippi to "mongrelize" the society.

Paul thought that the summer's project was a definite success and said that there will probably be about 2000 SNCC volunteers in Mississippi next summer. He thought the project was successful in partially

(Continued on Page 3)

Perry to Head Employment Committee

Vince Perry has been appointed as chairman of the employment committee to replace Rocco Fazio, who has left his teaching position at Hamilton College to work in the poverty program in Connecticut.

Perry, who was born in the District of Columbia in 1932, has been active in Utica CORE since its inception and was formerly head of the organization's housing committee. He came to Utica in 1960 and is employed as director of recreation at the House of Good Shepherd in Utica.

Perry holds a B.S. in education from Hampton Institute in Virginia and is presently working for his M.A. in sociology at Syracuse University.

Fazio had been a member of the Hamilton College English Department since September 1962, before he resigned at the end of January. Under his leadership, the employment committee became Utica CORE's most effective weapon against discrimination in the Utica area.

Fazio was born in Norwich, Connecticut in 1933. He holds an A.B. from Wesleyan and a Ph.D. from the University of Rochester.

Picket.....

not apply for jobs at the hospital in sufficient numbers is valid. It is obvious that the past failure of Negroes to be hired at the hospital discourages many would-be applicants. CORE feels that recruiting efforts on the hospital's part are in order, as suggested in a pamphlet prepared by Howard Mansfield for the American Management Association and recommended by Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice-chairman of President Johnson's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. A part of the pamphlet reads as follows:

". . . steps employers can take to assure that applicants with poor backgrounds are given a fair deal are to re-examine job requirements, particularly arbitrary employment standards; . . . to intensify recruiting efforts . . . beyond the convenience of the moment to certain long range goals and the good of society in general . . ."

CORE has set up a time-table for minimum compliance with its demands: Dr. Volow was given eighteen months as of October 6, 1964, to bring the total of Negroes employed by the hospital to thirty-five. As of January 14, there were thirteen Negroes employed at the hospital, a number corresponding to that shown on CORE's time-table. CORE feels that Dr. Volow should be commended for his recent efforts and hopes that they are indicative of a new spirit of cooperation on his part.

Mississippi...

project was successful in partially changing the outlook of some of the whites in Mississippi, many of whom had never seen mixed groups before. SNCC and other rights groups became established in the South, and this will stimulate more action by the southern Negroes on their own behalf. Also, the presence of northern whites in Mississippi and the events which occurred there finally prodded the F.B.I. and the Justice Department to take some action towards protecting the civil rights of Negroes in the South.

Utica CORE holds its meetings every second Thursday at 8:00 pm at 88 Genessee St,, Utica. The next meetings are Feb. 18 and March 4. All are invited. More information: Beth Cooper,RA4-7476

Osers To Visit Africa

Dr. Jacob Oser, one of Utica CORE's most valued members, has left the United States for a seven month sabbatical leave from Utica College. Oser, an economics professor at the Utica branch of Syracuse University, will spend five months in Kenya, where he will gather material for his forthcoming book on economic development.

Dr. Oser has been planning to visit Africa since 1959, when he met the son of Togo's prime minister, then a student at Hamilton College. Oser said that he was so fascinated by the boy's conversation that he accepted his "invitation" to visit Africa.

An active CORE member and one of its founders in the fall of 1963, Dr. Oser's efforts on behalf of the employment committee have been greatly successful in the securing of new jobs for Utica's Negroes.

On January 16, as his last contributuion to CORE before his return from Africa, Dr. Oser held a party at his home for approximately thirty members and friends of Utica CORE. Each guest contributed $4, and Dr. Oser turned over the entire $130 he collected to CORE.

Dr. Oser left the Utica area on January 28, with his wife and their two children. They will leave New York on February 10, aboard the U.S.S Constitution and will spend one month sight-seeing in the Mediterranean before arriving in Kenya on March 21. The Osers will return home on September 4.

King invited To Utica

On Tuesday, January 26, Beth Cooper and Dan Siegel attended a meeting of representatives of many of Utica's civic organizations at which the possibility of inviting Martin Luther King to Utica was discussed. The meeting, held at the First Presbyterian Church in Utica, was chaired by Jack Tibbits of the Utica Council of Churches.

The group, which also included representatives of the Community Action Council, Utica College, the Presbyterian Youth, the Interfaith Council on Religion and Race, the Jewish Community Council, ESCRU, and the NAACP, decided to invite Dr. King to come to Utica some time this spring, preferably over the Memorial Day week-end.

Depending upon when and for how long he could come to Utica, the group hoped that King could make several public appearances, speaking [illegible] before youth groups during the afternoon, appearing on a television panel show, and addressing a mass public meeting at night. CORE's representatives expressed a desire to have King take part in an action project which CORE could time to coincide with his visit.

Tibbits volunteered to contact the Nobel Prize winning King. The group plans to meet again after King has communicated with Tibbits and expressed his reaction to the invitation.

New Headquarters

Utica CORE has just moved to its new headquarters, one flight up at 88 Genessee Street in Utica. The headquarters is shared by the area chapter of the NAACP.

CORE formerly held its meetings in a donated store at 119 Washington Street. However, the death of the building's previous owner and the plans of its current owner have caused CORE to seek a new meeting place. The problem was solved by the NAACP, which volunteered to share its headquarters and its rent with CORE.

Utica CORE will continue to hold its meetings every other Thursday night at 8:00 p.m., the next meetings being on February 18 and March 4.

File Utica CORE

18 January 1965

Northeast Regional Director
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Beth Cooper, Chairman
Utica CORE
16 Canterbury Rd. N.H.
New Hartford, New York

At my recommendation to James McCain and his subsequent recommendation to the National Action Council, the Utica chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, was officially affiliated as a CORE chapter on January 16, 1965.

I extend my personal congratulations to a sincere and dedicated group of CORE people. May you continue to be the credit to the organization that you have been in the past.

CORE's strong belief and reliance on the democratic principle requires your chapter to assume the added responsibilities of our organizational democracy.

With that thought I remain

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Jim McCain
Five (5) elected officers
File

File
Utica CORE

January 19, 1965

Beth Cooper, Chmn.
Utica CORE
16 Canterbury Rd.
New Hartford, N.Y.

Dear Beth Cooper:

This is to inform you that your chapter was affiliated at the Steering committee meeting in New York City on January 16, 1965.

Welcome to the CORE family. Please be in touch with us regularly in the form of monthly reports on your chapter's activities. Do not hesitate to call on us for any help you might need.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Lou Smith

JAN 2 0 1965

18 January 1965

Northeast Regional Director
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Beth Cooper, Chairman
Utica CORE
16 Canterbury Rd. N.H.
New Hartford, New York

At my recommendation to James McCain and his subsequent recommendation to the National Action Council, the Utica chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, was officially affiliated as a CORE chapter on January 16, 1965.

I extend my personal congratulations to a sincere and dedicated group of CORE people. May you continue to be the credit to the organization that you have been in the past.

CORE's strong belief and reliance on the democratic principle requires your chapter to assume the added responsibilities of our organizational democracy.

With that thought I remain

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Jim McCain
Five (5) elected officers
File

UTICA CORE
88 Genesee St.
Utica, New York
February 10, 1965

FEB 15 1965

Mr. Jim McCain
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

Enclosed find several copies of our new slate of officers.

Yours in Freedom
Marcy D'Haem
Secretary

October 11, 1965

Beth Cooper
Utica CORE
16 Canterbury Rd.
New Hartford, N.Y.

Dear Beth Cooper:

By this time you have received Bob Curvin's memo of October 7th. In addition to the information pertaining to your budget we need specific information about chapter projects. Because I will not be able to get to your chapter in the next 2 weeks, I will have to depend on chapters to do their own evaluation of their projects. The reports on chapter projects should include what it is, when it started, and what relation project had to the community.

Please make your report at least one page. We hope that you can evaluate your programs success or failure as objectively as possible.

The financial report should include your chapter budget (rent, telephone, etc.), special fund raising programs (what kind), and any other relevant information. Please have this information to us by Thursday, Oct. 21, 1965, so that we may compile it for a report to the NAC which meets on October 24th.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Ware
Northeastern Regional Director

JW:ms

(Print or type)

NAME: Utica Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

TELEPHONE NO. RA 40818

OLD ADDRESS

HOUSE NO. AND STREET, APT. NO.; OR BOX OR R. D. NO. (In care of)
119 Washington St.

CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE
Utica, N.Y.

NEW ADDRESS

HOUSE NO. AND STREET, APT. NO.; OR BOX OR R. D. NO. (In care of)
88 Genesee St

CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE
Utica, N.Y.

SIGN HERE: Mary D'Haem

EFFECTIVE DATE: Immed.

o55—16—74248-4

Ralph Jones for the School Board!

The Utica Chapter of CORE urges all those who believe in civil rights, especially as applying to equal educational opportunities for all citizens, to help elect Ralph O. Jones to the Utica Board of Education.

Actively interested in all aspects of community life, Jones is a past member of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Center, is on the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Baptist Church, and is active in several other civic and social organizations.

Jones, twenty-eight, graduated from high school in East Conemaugh, Pennsylvania in 1954 and earned a B.A. in physics from Northwestern University. He is employed by General Electric as a reliability engineer while working for a masters degree in elctrical engineering at Syracuse University.

A Utica resident who is married and has two children, Jones pledges, if elected:

"(1) I will support and encourage programs that offer the best education available for every student in the Utica School District.

"(2) I will vote for and seek to expand vocational education and training opportunities that can aid in reducing the present dropout rate and supplement the education program.

"(3) I will encourage full use of opportunities made available to the Utica School District under the President's federal aid to education program."

The election will be held on Tuesday, May 4.

THE UTICA CONSCIENCE

Volume 1, Number 3 February-April 1965

UTICA C.O.R.E. Re-elects Beth Cooper as Chairman

Utica CORE has elected Beth Cooper to another one year term as chapter chairman. Also elected at the February 4 meeting were William Bell as vice-chairman, Marcy D'Haem as secretary, and Dan Siegel as treasurer. A second secretary, Angela Rivers, was elected at the March 4 meeting.

Miss Cooper was one of the co-founders of Utica CORE in the fall of 1963 and has served as the organization's chairman since that time. A twenty-two year old native of the Utica area, she is a senior at Utica College and will pursue a career in social work after attending graduate school. Miss Cooper has worked for Utica's Cosmopolitan Center and is presently employed part-time by the House of Good Shepherd.

Vice-chairman William Bell has been a member of Utica CORE for one year. A native of Alabama, he came to Utica in 1945 at the age of eighteen. Mr. Bell, who is married and has three children, is an attendant at Utica State Hospital. He served in Austria and Germany as a member of the Army Field Artillery in 1951 and is on the Board of Trustees of St, Paul's Baptist Church.

Marcy D'Haem, twenty, has been a resident of New Hartford since 1950 when she moved there from Detroit, Michigan. An active CORE member since September 1964, Miss D'Haem is a part-time psychology major at Utica College.

Dan Siegel, a twenty year old sophomore at Hamilton College, is a resident of Bayville, Long Island. Siegel, who plans a career in journalism, has been a member of CORE since the fall of 1963 and is also the organization's public relations director.

Secretary Angela Rivers is a

(Continued on Page 4)

THE UTICA CONSCIENCE

Published sporadically by the Utica Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality,
88 Genesee Street,
Utica, New York
TELEPHONE: RA4-0818

Beth Cooper, chairman
Dan Siegel, editor

Syracuse Fights Niagara Mohawk

The Syracuse Chapter of CORE has been staging non-violent demonstrations against the Niagra Mohawk Power Corporation since March 8. Niagra Mohawk has refused to yield to CORE's demands for non-biased hiring practices.

CORE demands that Niagra Mohawk employ Negroes as a percentage of their work force at least equal to the percentage of Negroes in Syracuse. Six percent of Syracuse's population is Negro, yet Niagra Mohawk employs only fifteen out of a total work force of 1500. The company has refused to consider any of CORE's three proposals:

(1) Niagra Mohawk gradually hire more Negroes until there are 90 Negroes employed by them.

(2) Niagra Mohawk drop its requirement of a high diploma for all positions, even the most menial.

(3) Niagra Mohawk meet every six months with the Syracuse Urban League, of which it is a member, to discuss its hiring practices.

As of April 24, Niagra Mohawk had walked out of negotiations with Syracuse CORE after refusing all demands. Syracuse CORE was holding a constant vigil and was prepared to maintain this vigil indefinitely.

CORE has demonstrated at Niagra Mohawk's offices and at the homes of its president and executive vice-president. On April 8, Syracuse CORE staged a stall-in and chain-in at Niagra Mohawk's offices. Five CORE members were arrested, among them Ed Day of National CORE, who was arrested on trumped-up felony charges. He was charged with assaulting a policeman who was attempting to remove him from underneath a car. Approximately twenty members of Syracuse CORE have been arrested since demonstrations began. CORE member Roger Knapp was arrested at the Grace Church in Syracuse for his part in the stall-in and chain-in and subsequently spent ten days in jail without food while clergymen and CORE members vigiled outside.

CORE's actions in Syracuse have been hampered by the refusal of area newspapers, including the Utica papers, to give adequate coverage to the demonstrations.

Utica CORE met with officials

(Continued on Page 4)

Congratulations . . .

Utica CORE would like to congratulate the owners and management of Mungers Department Store for their progressive hiring practices. The store, which opened on Thursday, April 22, in the New Hartford Shopping Center, has chosen all its employees on the basis of their qualifications without regard to their race, color, or religion. CORE urges all of its friends to patronize this store.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING THIS SUMMER?

National CORE is looking for volunteers to work in voter registration and freedom school projects in the South this summer. Anyone desiring to spend an interesting and useful summer should contact Beth Cooper, RA4-7476, for information and/or application forms.

Father Bauer Travels South

Father Don Bauer, one of Utica CORE's most active members, was the only person allowed in the funeral room where Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, the woman murdered after the Selma to Montgomery civil rights march, was brought after her death. Father Bauer was unable to give Mrs. Liuzzo the full last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, but offered prayers for her before her body was flown to her home in Detroit.

(Continued on Page 4)

UTICA C.O.R.E. - Committees in Action

EMPLOYMENT -

Vince Parry's employment committee is presently investigating the hiring practices of three of the area's larger businesses. The group is now in touch with Abelove's Laundry, Sitrue Manufacturing, and Mungers Department Store.

Parry and Murray Sweet met with officials of Abelove's Laundry to discuss a complaint of the company's refusal to hire Negroes as truck drivers. Nothing has yet been resolved with Abelove's and future meetings are planned. Abelove's currently employs many Negroes in positions other than that of truck driver.

In its meeting with Sitrue, Inc., manufacturers of Doeskin Paper Products, the employment committee learned that only one Negro is now employed by that company. However, officials of Sitrue said that layoffs are currently in progress and that no new hiring will be done until the fall. Perry plans to contact the company at that time.

After talking with the manager of Mungers Department Store, Sweet reported that he was "reasonably satisfied" with Mungers' hiring practices.

The employment committee has also recently met with Ralph Schmidt of the Utica Youth Bureau who is to recruit area youngsters for the "job core" program of President Johnson's "War on Poverty." Schmidt said that he wished to hire a Negro as one of his two deputy directors to work with Utica's Negro youth. Qualifications for the job include a high school diploma and prior experience working with youth. The renumeration will be $4500 for six months of work.

Perry has formed two employment subcommittees to do follow-up work. One subcommittee will check on businesses that have made agreements with CORE to see if they are fulfilling their obligations, and the other will try to recruit as CORE members Negroes who have been hired due to CORE's efforts.

HOUSING-

Utica CORE's housing committee has been reorganized by Fred Allen, who was appointed to the committee's chairmanship on February 4.

Allen has divided his group into three subcommittees so that complaints received can be efficiently acted upon by predesignated members. One group will investigate the substandard living conditions of many welfare recipients. Another will watch the urban renewal project to make sure that relocations are made according to the set standards, and the third will look into the discriminatory practices of Utica apartment house owners.

The housing committee has recently met with Mike McGuirl of the Oneida County Welfare Commission to discuss the living conditions and requirements of those receiving welfare from the county. The committee has also spoken with Messrs. Martin, Reul, and Timpano of Utica's urban renewal project to try to ascertain what provisions were being made for those forced to change residence by urban renewal.

Chairman Allen, a native of South Carolina, became a resident of Utica in 1952 and a member of Utica CORE last fall. He is employed by General Electric as a specialist in electrical engineering. The thrity-seven year old Allen, who is married and has one son, has attended several technical schools. He is also a member of the Interfaith Commission on Religion and Race and the YMCA physical committee.

EDUCATION-

The education committee is seeking Parents of Potter Street School children who are willing to file suit against the Utica School System so that the New York State Commissioner of Education can order the integration of the city's elementary schools.

Ed Wilson's committee has been in contact with officials of the Potter Street School PTA and the NAACP, and Wilson hopes to mount a joint action against the Utica Board of

(Continued on Page 4)

OFFICERS OF UTICA CORE

CHAIRMAN:	Beth Cooper	16 Canterbury Rd., N.H.	RA4-7476
VICE-CHAIRMAN:	William Bell	423 Blandina St., Utica	RE3-1568
SECRETARY:	Marcy D'Haem	8 Sherwood Rd., N.H.	RE2-7649
SECRETARY:	Angela Rivers	1549 Howard Ave., Utica	797-3688
TREASURER:	Dan Siegel	Hamilton College, Clinton	UL3-8051
PUBLICITY:	Dan Siegel		

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

EDUCATION:	Ed Wilson	726 Washington St., Utica	RE5-8581
EMPLOYMENT	Vince Perry	920 Symonds Place, Utica	797-3911
HOUSING:	Fred Allen	~~128 Riverside Dr.~~, Utica	RE5-7031
PROGRAM:	John Cooley	42 Van Vorst, Utica	732-3276

FATHER BAUER . . .

Father Bauer, assistant pastor of St. Paul's R.C. Church in Rome, took part in the civil rights march along with several other area clergymen. He learned of Mrs. Liuzzo's murder and of her being Catholic at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Headquarters and set out from there to find the funeral director who had her body. Accompanied, by two Negroes, Father Bauer was at first refused permission to see her body. After three or four hours of waing and pleading with the funeral director, he was allowed to enter the room. While at the funeral room, Father Bauer was contacted by the FBI, who wished to know if he was "all right."

Mrs. Liuzzo, the mother of five children, was murdered while transporting civil rights demonstrators between Selma and Montgomery. The FBI has since arrested four KU KLUX KLAN members on the charge of "conspiring to deprive Mrs. Liuzzo of her civil rights."

EDUCATION . . .

Education. The committee has also circulated a petition condemning Utica's policy of de facto segregation in its school system.

The state commissioner recently ordered the city of Buffalo to integrate its schools. He said that he was willing to initiate action against the Utica Board of Education but that he could only do so after suit had been filed by the parents of children affected by the discriminatory policy.

NIAGRA MOHAWK . . .

of Niagra Mohawk's local branch last August. At that time, there were no Negroes among the company's 375 local employees. Niagra Mohawk agreed to give preference to Negro applicants for new positions until Negroes made up a representative number of the company's work force. Niagra Mohawk has been most cooperative in fulfilling this agreement with Utica CORE.

ELECTIONS . . .

teacher of elementary and junior high school music in the Utica School System. Mrs. Rivers, who moved to the Utica area from Arkansas in 1941, holds a B.A. from Potsdam State Teachers College. She is also a member of the Charms Social Service Club, the Etude Music Club, and the Utica Corral.

Utica CORE
88 Genesee Street
Utica, New York

Mr. Jim McCain
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38
N.Y.

Utica CORE

FEB 28 1966

Utica CORE
88 Genesee Street
Utica, New York
February 20, 1966

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that the Utica, New York Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has elected new officers.

At the february 10, 1966 meeting President Beth Cooper and treasurer Daniel Siegel retired from office. Kate Oser was elected new president and Sue Cawley was elected Secretary-treasurer. Bill Bell is staying on as vice-president.

Yours truly,
Sue Cawley
Secretary-treasurer

New Rochelle Coke

January 30, 1964

Mr. Harry Fitch
RFD 1, Box 21 Allison Rd.
Katonah, New York

Dear Mr. Fitch:

Recently Mr. Malcolm Williams started a chapter in New Rochelle, New York; this group should be nearer you than any other at the present time.
Mr. Malcolm Williams
838 Cortlandt Street
New Rochelle, New York
I am sure they would appreciate your participation.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Send name of Westchester

January 8, 1964

Mr. Harry Fitch
R.F.D. 1, Box 21 Allison Rd.
Katonah, New York

Dear Mr. Fitch:

I can't tell you how sorry I am about the delay in answering your letter, requesting information about a Westchester CORE chapter. At this time there is no such group in your community. However, you are always free to start a group, if you are, feel free to write for organizational material.

Enclosed find a card which explains associate memberships in CORE. Associate members are paying members, not active members. Only members that belong to local chapters are active members.

Thank you again for your support and interest.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

JUL 9 1963

July 8, 1963
R.F.D. 1, Box 21, Allison Rd.
Katonah, N.Y.

Mr. James Farmer
Exec. Dir.
CORE

Dear Mr. Farmer,

I rather accidentally heard part of your broadcast today with Ed Joyce, and would like to express my most earnest agreement with your ideas and, in particular, with the approach taken by Core in the crucial effort by American negroes to secure full human rights. We are all fortunate to have the leadership abilities of so articulate and reasoned a man.

I am the wiser today for your cogent explanation of Core's position with respect to employers. Apparently you attempt to enlist the employer's aid in recruiting and training negroes, and I think more and more can be done this way. I assume that the facile but essentially negative policy of fighting for fully "open door" hiring practices--the "we'll hire a negro if a fully qualified one applies for a job" routine--is to be abandoned in favor of a more positive stand which would ask the employer to play a direct part in the national effort to achieve integration. It is not enough any more for a man to refuse to impede the economic progress of the negro; when he can, he ought to actively aid it.. So many of our corporations spend so much on TV "art" shows for the advertising value of a good "public image"; it should be possible to sell them on the obvious economic advantages of soliciting negro employees, spending a little money on extra training and recruiting in order to provide equally qualified negro applicants for good positions in their industry.

I would appreciate it if you would tell me how to get in touch with a CORE chapter in Westchester County. If there is no chapter in Northern Westchester, there should be. We are as segregated as hell (and that includes Birmingham) out here. If I can be of any use, I think it might be through an organization such as yours.

Cordially,

Harry B. Fritch

File

called in - 6/4

March 4, 1964

Pending

Malcolm Williams
38 Cortlandt Avenue
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your group report form -- however, we would like a little more specific information as to your plans, what projects are in the planning stage, etc.

Also, I am enclosing a copy of the sample local constitution, as well as a copy of the national constitution. You have probably seen them already , but I wanted to mention specifically that your membership requirements should be more specific. You can set up with your "charter" members, but after that you should have requirements similar to the ones outlined in the sample local constitution. People should be committed to direct action as well as to civil rights in general.

Since you are just starting the chapter, and probably want to get as many community people involved as possible, you should contact the following woman, who called us about a week ago stating that she new several people who would be interested in becoming active in CORE in New Rochelle. This is Miss Leona Farrington, and she can be reached at NE 2-6604 in the evenings.

call her this evening

Finally, can you please let us know when your next meeting will be , so that we can have a staff member present.

Thank you. Please be in touch.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
Department of Organization

FEB 25 1964

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: New Rochelle CORE

Headquarters address, if any: 38 CORTLANDT Ave, New Rochelle, NY

Officers:

add to contact

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #
CHAIRMAN	MALCOLM WILLIAMS	38 CORTLANDT Ave, New Roch., NY	BE5-6628
Vice Chairman	W.E. PERRY JR	3 WYNDOVER LA. WHITE PLAINS, NY	RO1-1573
SECRETARY	MRS. DONALDA WILLIAMS	38 CORTLANDT Ave New Rochelle NY	BE5 6628
TREASURER	MRS. P. PERRY	3 WYNDOVER LANE WHITE Plains, NY	RO1-1573

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? 10 Associate members? —

What would you consider the average attendance? JUST STARTING

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

NOT ESTABLISHED AS YET

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

NOT ESTABLISHED AS YET

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:

ANY PERSON WHO DEMONSTRATES TO THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTE THEIR SINCERE desire to further CIVIL RIGHTS ~~~~ USING NON VIOLENT, DIRECT ACTION TECHNIQUES.

How often does the group hold regular meetings? EVERY 2 WKS **Time?** _____

Place of meeting? 38 CORTLANDT AVE. New Rochelle. NY

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

NONE

What project are you currently engaged in?

VARIOUS PROJECTS ARE CURRENTLY in planning stage

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

NONE TO DATE

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes ✓ No_____

If yes, to whom should they be sent Chairman

How many? 15

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes_____ No NOT YET

If yes, what is the name of your publication_____

Who is the editor of the publication?_____

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

WE ARE JUST ORGANIZING and WE ARE UNPREPARED AT THIS TIME TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Malcolm Wilson

38 Cortlandt Avenue, New Rochelle N.Y.

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

OLDSMOBILE
PRODUCT OF
GENERAL MOTORS

ACEY AUTO SALES, INC.

MAL WILLIAMS
SALES REPRESENTATIVE

3321 BROADWAY
COR. 134TH STREET
FOUNDATION 8-0200

RE: Formation of CORE Chapt.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

April 6, 1964

Donny Kass
12 Watkins Pl.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dear Donny:

I am sorry that it has taken so long to answer your letter of March 3rd, regarding your setting up a student civil rights group.

What I would suggest is that you contact the New Rochelle CORE chapter. They are a new chapter, and perhaps you can work out some arrangement. We do not usually affiliated high school age groups except as a part of an adult chapter. However, you can set up your own organization -- have your own projects, officers, constitution, etc. -- but should work with an adult advisor from the chapter. This way they can help you out, and you can also help them out with their projects.

The temporary chairman of the New Rochelle chapter is Malcolm Williams, of 38 Cortlandt Avenue, New Rochelle, His phone number is BE 5-6628.

I am enclosing some organizational material for you, so that you can see how you could go ahead and organize. If you want information on possible projects, please contact us -- as there are several things that are especially good for youth groups -- such as associate membership drives, collecting clothing for Mississippi, having programs in your schools on various aspects of civil rights, etc.

In any case, please be in touch with us, and dlet us know if you want to go ahead with a CORE high school chapter. You should contact Lori Rhodell, the field secretary responsible for New Rochelle, at this office for any specific suggestions or information.

Sincerely,

Organization Dept.

March 3, 1964

MAR 6 1964

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you in hope of receiving advice about the following situation. I am a boy in high school in New Rochelle New York. I have inquired among friends about forming a civil rights group. At this time I have names and 'phone numbers of 42 interested students. We are all anxious to get started in forming a group and working on projects around this area, but we don't know how to go about it. We have no adults interested at this time, we wanted to work without them if possible. Could you advise us on a good procedure? We do not expect you to advise us on possible projects, just the information necessary to get us started.

Thank you very much,

Donny Kass
12 Watkins Pl.
New Rochelle,
New York

dwk

refer to Williams send info

Bulletins Sent 5/1/64

MAY 1 1964

April 28, 1964

Dear Marcia,

I received your letter of April 6, and I want to thank you for your help in our organizing of a civil rights group.

Mr. Malcolm Williams phoned me about a month ago and invited me to a CORE meeting at his house. I attended the meeting along with about 20 of my friends who were interested in our group.

Since that meeting, my group has been organized under the name of "the Youth Division of Westchester CORE." To this date, our youth group has had 4 meetings. We are beginning an old clothes drive for the people in the south, and we are in the final stage of a CORE party we are having on Saturday night May 16. This will be our first major fund raising event for the youth

group, not the adult CORE.

For the past few meetings we have averaged about 25 people @ a meeting. I know all of these people personally and I'm sure that we will not have any "socialites" in our group.

We have followed the format you sent to me for organizing and we also have an adult supervisor from our parent chapter.

We sent fifteen of our members to the World's Fair demonstration. These people received CORE buttons, but there are about 20 members without them and wish to purchase some. So could you send some to me?

I want to thank you for your help, once more.

Sincerely,
Donny Kass
Chairman of the Youth
Division of Westchester
CORE

P.S. Ann - send 50 free
return letter

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Westchester (New Rochelle)

2. DATE OF VISIT October 18,19,20

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no X . If yes, how soon should it be given_____ _____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes_____ No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Field secretary's report, which is forthcoming.

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Negotiations with 7-Up re: employment, investigation into discrimination against Negro students within their educational system, which is integrated, raising food and clothinng for

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? Miss. yes X no_____. If yes, in what way-By establishing an office in the Negro comm., and placing new emphasis on recruitment within it.

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X no_____ Explain There is a group of all the civl rights groups which is dominated by CORE. It includes

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? At present the chapter is being serviced and has had good relations with the National. There major need is for more legal assistance of a relatively permanent nature, rather than applying for legal help for each new project.

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes X no____ Please list. The chapter's youth group has passed a resolution to support a task force worker

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit. (over)

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

Eric M. Mann
Field Secretary, N.E.

10. more moderate groups such as the N.A.A.C.P. and the Urban League. But the chapter has not let itself be pulled down by these groups, but instead has taken the initiative in most projects and has set the mood of the organization's operation.
12. in Mississippi. The group would like to know how to arrange for paying these expenses, if the group could get to meet this worker at one of their meetings, and how much the expenses would be. Please mail all information to the chapter chairman, Malcolm Williams, 38 Cortland Avenue, New Rochelle.

CONFIDENTIAL

New Rochelle CORE
October 18, 19, 20, 1964

New Rochelle CORE is a strange amalgam of affluence and sincere liberalism. Its membership is made up of a hard core of dedicated people and a large group of "let's not go to fast" people. But surprisingly the leadership of the group has been able to determine policy, without trying to cater to the majority.

The leadership of the chapter is in the hands of two competent people: Malcolm Williams and Clifford Brown, both of whom are Negro. Mal Williams is in his early thirties, lives with his father-in-law who is a wealthy Negro doctor. He is quite militant, has a good understanding of the power structure, and because of his financial independence doesn't seem to be seeking "white people's respectability." Nonetheless, he works very well in interracial situations and knows how to deal with white people when it serves CORE's purpose. Cliff Brown is a graduate of Iona College in New Rochelle, works as a probation and parole officer with the police department, and like Mal he works easily in the power structure but does not lose sight of his goals and is not intimidated by it. The two men are close personal friends and do not seem to be engaged in any personal rivalry.

The only other people I have met who seem to exert any significant influence are Mr. and Mrs. Rush, a white couple who are very active and seem fairly militant. Bernie Rush works primarily in the area of fund raising and seems to do damn well at it, of course there are plenty of funds in the area to be raised. His wife works with the CORE youth group which is just beginning and seems to be doing fairly well.

Projects: The chapter is engaged in efforts to obtain an office and has one particular one in mind. During the past few months there has been an intensive Negro voter registration program during which the number of registered Negro voters has doubled. (From 2,600 originally to about 5,100 at present. Total eligible voters: 8,000.) CORE, the N.A.A.C.P., and the Urban League cooperated quite a bit on the drive. The organization called the Committee for Negro Voter Registration is presently housed in the office but will not be able to meet the payments after November 3. Thus if CORE is able to get the office it will be able to capitalize on the positive sentiment within the Negro community which will carry over to the new residents, especially since CORE was very active during the drive.

The chapter has successfully negotiated with the Red Coach Grill in Yonkers with the cooperation of Yonkers CORE, re: Negro employment figures. Similar negotiations of an extremely effective nature have taken place with Dellwood Dairies. The Dairy has not only signed an agreement providing for integration of all levels of their work force, but has fully implemented the agreement and has surpassed the target figures which were originally established.

On Monday October 19, 1964 the State Commission on Human Rights finally acted on a discrimination case which was a joint project of Yonkers and New Rochelle CORE. A builder who operated apartments in Yonkers and lived in New Rochelle, named Mr. Landau, refused to rent and apartment to a Negro man who was fully qualified to purchase it. A vacancy did exist, the apartment was offered to the man by the rental agent, but the following day the man was told that the apartment had been rented previously unknown to the rental agent. A white verifier was sent to the building and was offered the same apartment which was

supposedly rented up. The case was taken to the State Commission on Human Rights while Yonkers CORE was picketing the building sight and New Rochelle CORE was picketing the builder's home. A good deal of public attention was brought to the case, and after considerable delays on the part of the State Commission a cease and desist order was handed down on October 19th. At this point the plaintiff had already found new lodging, as is often the case in housing cases which take so long to be processed, but there is a possibility of his being able to get out of his lease. The question remains whether or not he will wish to occupy the apartment at this time. However, this was definitely a significant accomplishment for New Rochelle CORE as it marked a completed activity which involved planning, investigation, direct action, and negotiation. The prestige of the chapter seems to have improved considerably in the middle class community and I am sure this will have good results on future negotiations with Landau and other builders.

At present I am working on a project, with excellent cooperation from Mal and Cliff, to establish some form of area organization in the Westchester and Rochland County area. New Rochelle is by far the most solid chapter of the three in Westchester (Yonkers and Mt. Versnon being the other two.) We are planning a program for 1 year, which will include the establishment of a chapter in White Plains several months hence, after we have worked with the Mt. Vernon chapter. I am trying to emphasize the self-help aspects of the project and will place most of the responsibility on the chapters themselves, staying in a strictly peripheral advisory capacity. I will write a follow-up report on the chapter's future projects and the developments in the planned area organization.

Eric Mann

Eric Mann

Field Secretary
Northeast Regional Office

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

WESTCHESTER C. O. R. E.
38 Cortlandt Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801

send cards 12/9/64

Membership List October 1964

J. Malcolm Williams (Chairman) 38 Cortlandt Ave. New Rochelle, N.Y.
Clifford A. Brown (Vice-Chairman) 330 Union Ave. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Donalda J. Williams (Secretary) 38 Cortlandt Ave. New Rochelle, N.Y
Arlene K. Hoffman (Treasurer) 523 Palmer Ave. Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Active Members

Ballin, Edith 12 Spruce Road, Larchmont, N.Y.
Ballin, Edward M. 12 Spruce Road, Larchmont, N.Y.
BRown, Carol C. 12 Bayard St., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Brown, Catherine 330 Union Ave., MT. Vernon, N.Y.
Brown, Reginald, Jr. 12 Bayard St. New Rochelle, N.Y.
Clipsham, Jacqueline Arch Hill, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.
Farrington, Harold 300 pelham Road, New Rochelle, (P.R. Ch.)
Farrington, Leona 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle (Education Ch.)
Gee, Mary E. 5 Underhill St., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
Gray, Cora 70 Horton Ave. New Rochelle, N.Y.
Henry, Magdalene 80 Winthrop Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Holmes, Napoleon 210 Pelham Road, New Rochelle (Employment Ch.)
Johnson, Barbara 22 Wynmor Road, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Johnson, Marjorie 35 Orchard Place, New Rochelle, N.Y.
Jones, G. Raiford 38 Cortlandt Ave., New Rochelle (Youth Advisor)
Jones, Joseph H.N., Jr. 38 Cortlandt Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Kerr, Richard E. 168 Brookdale Ave., New Rochelle (Voter Registrati
Murphy, Willene 65 Morris St., New Rochelle, (Housing Ch.)
O'Gilvie, Sylvia 14 Serpentine Drive, New Rochelle (Clothing Ch.)
Oliver, Mary K. 151 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Perry, Peggy 3 Wyndover Lane, No. White Plains, N.Y.
Perry, William, Jr. 3 Wyndover Lane, No. White Plains, N.Y.
Purvis, Ruth 342 Tecumseh Ave., Mt. Vernon N.Y.
Richmond, Harold 560 Warburton Ave., YonkersN.Y. (Housing CO Ch.)
Rush, Bernard 120 Elk Ave., New Rochelle (Fund Raising Ch.)
Rush, Florence 120 Elk Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Schoenbaum, Jerry 280 Victory Blvd., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Shelton, Sarah 81 Winthrop Ave. New Rochelle, N.Y.
Stevens, Lionel M. 98 Pearsall Drive, Mt. Vernon (Employment Co CH.
Tatem, Adam Oliver 38 Cortlandt Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Tatem, Camilla (Dr. Jones) 38 Cortlandt Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Tucker, Willie Mae 70 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Ziebell, Carlton 68 Mc Geory Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

Probate Members

Calnek, Maynard 3 Serpentine Drive, New Rochelle, N.Y.
Craft, Louise 792 Scarsdale Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y.
Crafton, Aaron L. 420 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Crafton, Carolyn M. 420 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Murphy, Walter 65 Morris St., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Solomon, Mona 1300 Midland Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.
BRANCH, MARIE 53 CORTLANDT Ave, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Friends of CORE

Brickle, Frances L. 81 Winthrop Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Carter, Annie Nell 60 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Davenport, Hazel 70 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Gray, LaRuth 118 Coligni Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
James, Joan 60 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Tillman, Geraldine R. 70 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Wilmington, Richard 424 W. 20 St. New York, N.Y.
Wilmington, Sally 424 W. 20 St., New York, N.Y.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

DEC 24 1964

23 December 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

After reading Eric Mann's report on New Rochelle CORE, see folder, subsequent talks with Eric on the state of development of the chapter, and after making a personal visit to New Rochelle, I feel that I can safely recommend them for affiliation.

They are, both in dedication and program, one of the stronger chapters in the Northeast Region.

Yours in freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. James Farmer
Bob Curvin
Floyd McKissick
File

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name

This group shall be known as the New Rochelle Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Article II. Purposes and Nature

Section 1. The purpose for which this group has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct action methods.

Section 2. New Rochelle CORE is an affiliate chapter of National CORE and membership shall be preferably interracial.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.
(a) To become an active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 4 weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 8 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.
(b) The CORE group shall consist of Active members, probate members and friends of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; a friend of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meetings, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an active CORE member.
(c) Only active members of CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy, (2) acceptance of new members, (3) amendments or changes in Constitution and By-Laws.
(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures and tactics; only active

members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

Section 2. Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and, after a hearing, two-thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

Section 3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who (a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; (b) persistently violates the Rules forAction; or (c) attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

Article IV. Dues and Finances

Section 1. (a) There shall be a joining fee of $5.00. (b) Dues shall be in the amount pledged by each member but not less than $2.00 per month.

Section 2. The fiscal year shall commence on July 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year.

Section 3. New Rochelle CORE shall pay a $10.00 annual affiliation fee and ten percent of its gross income to the National organization within thirty days after the close of the fiscal year.

Article V. Officers and Elections

Section 1. The officers of New Rochelle CORE shall be: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. The officers of CORE shall be elected for a term of one year, and the election shall be held at the last meeting in May.

Section 3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(b) The Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee.

(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals,

for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks.

Section 4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said election.

Section 5. A Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be by secret ballot. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election.

Section 6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting.

Section 7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

Article VI. Meetings

Section 1. CORE meetings are not open to the public and only Active members, probate members, friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

Section2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations; however, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

Article VII. Amendments

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority of the members voting.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

18 January 1965

Officers of New Rochelle CORE
506 North Ave., New Rochelle

Malcolm Williams, Chairman
38 Cortlandt Ave.
New Rochelle, N.Y. BE5-6628

Clifford Brown, Vice-Chairman
330 Union Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Secretary
Donalda Williams
38 Cortlandt Ave.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Arline Hoffman, Treasurer
532 Palmer Ave.
Marnaroneck, N.Y.

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER New Rochelle

2. DATE OF VISIT Oct 18, 19, 20

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no X. If yes, how soon should it be given_____ _____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes ✓ No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Field secretary's report for affiliation

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in 7-Up Employment Education - increasing services to Negro students

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes ✓ no_____. If yes, in what way- Opening office in Negro comm.

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes ✓ no_____ Explain OVER.

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? By allowing more time for a field secretary (over)

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes X no_____ Please list (OVER)

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

10. There is an association of civil rights groups which is dominated by CORE. (Arb. Reagan, N.A.A.C.P. also) The chapter is well aware of the limitations of these types of organizations and doesn't let these more moderate groups limit their activities.

11. to establish some form of area organization.

13. The chapter's youth group has voted to support a task force worker in Mississippi. The group would like information as to the costs of this project, what formal steps will be necessary ~~XXXX

10.00
DEC 2 1964

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Westchester CORE

Headquarters address, if any 506 NORTH AVE New Rochelle, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
CHAIRMAN -	J. Malcom Williams	38 Cortlandt Ave. - New Rochelle
VICE-CHAIRMAN -	CLIFFORD BROWN	330 UNION AVE. - Mt. Vernon
SECRETARY -	DONALDA WILLIAMS	38 CORTLANDT AVE. - New Rochelle
TREASURER -	ARLENE Hoffman	523 Palmer Ave. - Mamaroneck

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? FEBRUARY 1964
2. How many Active members do you have now? 45 Associate members? 10. Others on mailing list? 25.
3. How often do you meet? TWICE MONTHLY
4. What committees does your organization have? EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT; HOUSING; FUND RAISING; VOTER REGISTRATION; CLOTHING; YOUTH GRP.
5. How often does each of these committees meet? MINIMUM ONCE MONTHLY - DEPENDENT ON PROJECTS;
6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) APPLICATION; ATTENDANCE AT SPECIAL ORIENTATION FOR NEW MEMBERS; PROBATE MEMBERS FOR ONE MONTH; MUST DEMONSTRATE INTEREST AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION. GENERAL MEMBERSHIP THEN VOTES ON ACCEPTANCE INTO CHAPTER WITH FULL PRIVILEGES.

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? YES - FULLY!

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? YES

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? YES

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)
SEE ATTACHED SHEET!

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?
MR. McCain already has copy of our constitution.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: We gave 2 fund raising dances (cocktail sips) On June 20th 1964 and Aug. 15th 1964. No plans made for future affairs.

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.
(Use an extra sheet if necessary): SEE ATTACHED SHEET AND PRESS RELEASES!!

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: T. MALCOM WILLIAMS - CHAIRMAN

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

James T. McCain, Director
Oraganization & Chapter Development
New York 38, New York

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

CHAIRMAN HOUSING COMMITTE: MRS WILLENE MURPHY 65 MORRIS ST. NEW ROCHELLE

" EMPLOYMENT: MR. NAPOLEON HOLMES 210 Pelham Rd NEW Rochelle

" EDUCATION: MRS. LEONA FARRINGTON 300 Pelham Rd New Rochelle

" CLOTHING: MISS SYLVIA O'GILVIE 14 Serpentine Drive New Rochelle

" VOTER REGISTRATION: MR. RICHARD KERR 168 Brookdale Ave New Rochelle

" FUND RAISING: MR. BERNARD RUSH 120 ELK AVE New Rochelle

" YOUTH GROUP: MRS. FLORENCE RUSH 120 ELK AVE New Rochelle

ALSO: Chairman
Vice Chairman
Treasurer
Secretary

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

(ADDITIONAL SHEET)

QUESTION # 10.

1. NAACP - New Rochelle Chapter.
2. Ministerial Alliance.
3. Urban League.
4. Negro American Labor Council.
5. Westchester Committee for Justice Now.
6. Catholic Interracial Council.
7. Citizens for a Better New Rochelle.
8. Council for Unity.
9. Negro Voter Registration Committee.
10. Hartley Homes Tenants Council.
11. Westchester Joint Committee for Equality Opportunity.
12. New Rochelle Commission on Human Relations.
13. Yonkers CORE.
14. Yonkers Fair Housing Commission.

We have worked with the above groups to effect changes in the hiring policies of Arnold Constable Stores and Robert Hall Stores. Both projects were completely successful. We are presently working with several of the above on Con Edison AND Bell Telephone i.e. hiring policies. We also participated in the following National CORE projects:

1. Schaeffer Beer
2. World's Fair
3. Plumbers Union
4. Trailways - Regional Project

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

(ADDITIONAL SHEET)

QUESTION # 14.

1. ADDRESS BY General WALKER
2. LANDAU CASE - discrimination in housing
3. Hunter vs Deere - police brutality case

Methods:

1. Picket line
2. " " and formal complaint through state Commission of Human Rights. Commission ruled in our favor.
3. Patrolman found guilty after Departmental Hearing. Meetings with Police Commissioner and Mass March on City Hall as well as picket lines.

SEE ENCLOSED PRESS RELEASES !!

NOTE: WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE PRESS RELEASES BEING RETURNED AFTER NECESSARY PERUSAL.

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1964

CORE Unit To Picket Mississippi Pavilion

The Lower Westchester Chapter of CORE, with headquarters in New Rochelle, will picket the Mississippi Pavilion at the World's Fair starting Wednesday and continuing throughout the summer, according to a chapter spokesman, John Tighe.

The 11 chapter members will meet at 6 a.m. at their headquarters, 38 Cortlandt Ave., the home of Dr. J.H.N. Jones and travel to New York City, where they will leave for the Fair by train from Penn Station.

The chapter, which was organized in March will be joined at the Mississippi Pavilion by other Metropolitan chapters. They will carry no signs, Mr. Tighe stressed, and will not be connected with the stall-in planned by the Brooklyn chapters.

Chairman of the chapter is Malcolm Williams. William Perry is vice chairman and Mrs. Donalda Williams, secretary.

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1964

Westchester CORE Pickets; None Seized

The Lower Westchester Chapter of CORE was among those which demonstrated Wednesday at the New York State Building at the World's Fair. Mrs. Malcolm Williams of New Rochelle, secretary, reported none of the 20 chapter members were hurt or arrested.

Mrs. Williams said members of other CORE chapters were kicked and stepped on as they sat on escalators and steps, blocking access to exhibits. The chapter was reassigned to the New York pavilion from the Mississippi pavilion, Mrs. Williams stated, and picketed there until 3 p.m.

There are no immediate plans for future demonstrations, she stated.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

NEW YORK POST, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1964

General Walker Carries The Word to Bronxville

By KENNETH GROSS

"If you're quiet, you can hear him," said an expectant mother pressing close to a door at Bronxville's Gramatan Hotel.

Her husband, Confederate flag in one lapel, Goldwater button in the other, peeped through a curtain and said: "I can see him."

Behind the door former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was speaking against the UN, Congress and "the Administration."

Outside, Westchester CORE Chairman Mal Williams and 40 pickets softly sang freedom songs.

It was past 11 p.m. when Walker finished his speech. He stayed for 30 minutes answering questions and signing autographs.

"Of course, Gov. Rockefeller is part of the big sellout," he assured one admirer. "He's in on this thing just like the rest of them."

"General, tell me, can we legislate against minorities?" asked a bald man.

Walker shook his head, handed out more pamphlets and said no, that isn't practical.

"I think we're going to have a civil rights bill," he said thoughtfully. "Congress will pass it because they have to. They would be left out of government if they didnt. So much of it is being implemented without them."

"How do we recognize the Communits,?" someone aske.d

"They're all around, Walker said. "Does anyone want to buy a subscription to my pamphlets?"

A white convertible rolled slowly past and from it came shouted curses directed at the CORE pickets. "Why don't you niggers go back where you belong?. Take your nigger-lovers with you."

Williams, 34, looked across the square to where 40 youths in 10-gallon hats jeered raucously.

"It's hard to tell where the MasonDixon line lies," he said.

The pickets—age 15 to 50—marched in front of the hotel where Walker could not see them.

"It's too dark on the side where he's speaking," Williams explained. "We need police protection."

Bronxville Police Chief Thomas B. Mitchell deployed his men between the pickets and the cowboys.

"This is a potentially dangerous situation," he said. "But we have it under control.

"I wonder," he added, looking over the picket line, "where they all came from. Probably from New Rochelle."

Post Photo by Pomerantz

GEN. WALKER and FAN

Anyone for pamphlets?

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1964

Rights Group To Picket House Here

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1964

Three civil rights organizations will sponsor what they call a "demonstration for democracy" in both Yonkers and New Rochelle on Saturday.

The Yonkers Fair Housing Commission, the Yonkers Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and Westchester CORE have planned the demonstrations as a result of a refusal by E. Landau of 1 Pamela Lane, New Rochelle, to rent a 4½-room terrace apartment at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richmond. The Richmonds are Negroes, presently living at 45 W. 132 St. in New York City.

According to Mrs. Marguerite Singfield, chairman of the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission, Mr. Richmond placed a deposit on the apartment on Sunday, May 17, 1964 and was notified the following morning by Simon Lemberg, superintendent of the building, that he (Mr. Lemberg) had made an error and that the apartment had been rented the preceding Saturday by Mr. Landau.

That day, following Mr. Lemberg's phone call to the Richmonds, said Mrs. Singfield, Mr. Landau showed and offered for rent the same apartment to a white family.

Mr. Richmond then filed a complaint with the State Commission of Human Rights on which Commissioner Bernard Katzen of that agency took immediate steps and is now trying to reach a conciliation of both parties on the complaint.

However, the negotiations between Mr. Landau and the Fair Housing Committee here have failed to produce any satisfaction on the part of the three groups, so they will picket the apartment building on McLean Ave. and the Landau residence in New Rochelle, tomorrow, stated Mrs. Singfield.

Denies Bias, Landau Hits At Pressure

A charge of bigotry in housing is denied by a landlord here who owns an apartment in Yonkers .He said he favors integration, but the issue, between him and civil rights groups who accused him of discrimination was that the groups are trying to force a tenant upon him whom he does not now want, but against whom he did not discriminate in the beginning.

Civil rights pickets from the Yonkers and Westchester Congress of Racial Equality chapters were scheduled today to picket the home of Emil Landau at 1 Pamela Lane, who owns an apartment at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers.

The rights organization and Mrs. Marguerite Singfield, chairman of the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission, said yesterday that Mr. Landau had denied an apartment to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richmond, New York Negroes.

Mr. Landau's story follows:

RENTED PREVIOUSLY

"The facts at issue are that Mr. Richmond, a Negro, made an application to the superintendent of 385 McLean Ave. a luxury building managed by Landau Industries, Inc., of which I am an officer. The apartment in question was rented by me and a valid lease executed by me one day prior to Mr. Richmond's appearance in the building.

"Subsequently Mr. Richmond complained to the State Human Rights Commission and the management of 385 McLean submitted facts available showing that there was no discrimination of its part and went even further tp prove its stand on integration which it considers not only inevitable but essential. "It offered to the State Commission and to the civil rights groups involved another, then still available terrace apartment for immediate occupancy and at the same rental charge to the previous tenant to any Negro family of standing and financial responsibility.

"But the representative of the civil rights groups had only one objective: to force the management by threat and intimidation and constant harassment with a barrage of telegrams and phone calls to my office and home, to give Mr. Richmond an apartment to his specification and convenience (literally taken from the telegrams) and at the price he wants to pay.

"I emphatically explained that their tactics are so basically against a property owner that they would be priori unacceptable. The issue to be forced by anyone to accept as a tenant someone of someone else's choice, colored or white, in itself constitutes a collapse of free enterprise and can and should not be tolerated by any of our citizens.

"The issue of discrimination is quite different and here management made its stand clear and put itself on record with the State Commission and the civil rights groups involved.

"The statement with all its implication of bigotry made by Mrs. Singfield that I showed and offered for rent the same apartment denied to Mr. Richmond is an outright lie and slander and I demand an unconditional retraction of such statement."

Landau Home Picketed By Rights Units

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1964

The private home in New Rochelle of a Yonkers landlord was picketed for an hour Saturday and an hour Sunday by civil rights groups protesting alleged tenant discrimination by the landlord. He denies it.

Groups of the Yonkers chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Southern Westchester CORE chapter paraded in front of the home of Emil Landau, 1 Pamela Lane.

Mr. Landau said there were small children among the pickets. They sang songs and were accompanied by Harold Richmond, a New York Negro whom the CORE groups and the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission say was discriminated against by Mr. Landau's firm.

Mrs. Margaret Singfield, chairman of the housing commission, said Friday Mr. Landau offered for rent an apartment at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers to a white person after denying it to Mr. Richmond.

Mr. Landau said he rented the apartment before the Negro inquired about it, called Mrs. Singfield's statement a "lie and slander" and said he believes integration is necessary.

The civil rights organizations called the protest a "demonstration for democracy." Mr. Landau criticized pressure tactics, explaining he would not be forced into accepting any tenant he did not want.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1964

Hearing Slated On Charge Of Yonkers Housing Bias

YONKERS—

The complaint by a Negro couple of alleged discrimination by the owner of a Yonkers luxury apartment house was referred yesterday for a further public hearing. Bernard Katzen, investigating commissioner of the State Commission of Human Rights, handed down a determination of probable cause in the case of Harold Richmond, who complained of bigoted housing practices at an apartment at 385 McLean Ave.

Mr. Katzen conducted an investigation to find the facts in the case and then tried unsuccessfully to reach a conciliation between Emil Landau, owner of the apartment and the complainant. Mr. Landau is a resident of 1 Pamela Lane, New Rochelle.

"This decision in no way suggests the guilt of either party," said the commissioner," but merely states that the case will be decided at a hearing where all concerned parties are under oath when they testify."

Three commissioners other than the investigator will be designated by chairman of the State Commission George Fowler. The date will be announced.

Mr. Richmond's complaint charged racial bias against Mr. Landau in saying that the landlord rented an apartment Mr. Richmond asked for after Mr. Landau knew Mr. Richmond was a Negro. Mr. Landau has denied this saying he rented the apartment before Mr. Richmond came on the scene.

He put a deposit on the apartment May 17, Mr. Richmond said. and he was called the next day by the building superintendent and was told an error had been made and the apartment had been rented on May 16 to Sebastian Corrandino of Central Islip.

Mr. Corrandino reportedly substantiated the landlord's claim. The tenant's check was dated May 18 because he was not sure of how much money he had in his account at the time he rented, he told the commissioner.

However Mr. Richmond contends the apartment was shown to a white family after the superintendent called him.

Commissioner Katzen said that at the attempted conciliation between the two parties on Monday, Mr. Landau offered to rent another apartment, a more expensive one, to Mr. Richmond or to any other Negro family of financial stability.

Mr. Landau said he would reduce the rent to some degree but Mr. Richmond reportedly did not accept the offer.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1964

Picketing Last Night

Fair Housing Committee Denies Landau Allegations

Emil Landau of 1 Pamela Lane deliberately raised the monthly rent charge of an apartment to a Negro, and cited less expensive prices to prospective white tenants, the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission has charged in a letter.

Mrs. Margaret Singfield, chairman, wrote the letter to The Standard-Star in answer to a statement Mr. Landau made last Saturday when he accused the commission of pressure tactics in making him take a tenant he did not want. His company owns 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, where the alleged discrimination occurred.

Subsequently, the State Commission on Human Rights found probable cause in Mr. Landau's case and ordered a future hearing on the matter.

Mrs. Singfield told this story: "Harold Richmond, a Negro, signed a lease application for a first floor apartment at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, for $170 per month rent. Yet a white family coming after him was asked to pay $165 per month and the family Mr. Landau claims rented the apartment was asked $160 a month.

"At a later date a ninth floor apartment was offered to Mr. Richmond for $240 a month, while the same apartment was also offered to a white family for $200 a month.

"Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand why Mr. Landau considers 'integration not only inevitable but essential.' Certainly it would be profitable."

Mrs. Singfield questioned Mr. Landau's statement that he rented the apartment on the first floor of the luxury building to a white family before Mr. Richmond applied for it. She doubted wether the lessee signed the lease, but rather a lease application — the same document Mr. Richmond signed.

She said the Yonkers Commission tried to negotiate a conciliation but could not, then planned the "Demonstration for Democracy," a picketing by Yonkers CORE and Southern Westchester CORE of Mr. Landau's New Rochelle home.

Mr. Landau called police headquarters Thursday afternoon because of the continued picketing. Capt. John Meehan, Staff Services commanding officer, assigned police to give the Landau property special attention. A special post was created for the duration of the picketing. Police had previously been assigned for the picketing, but coverage was augmented by additional police starting Thursday night.

Since the picketing started Saturday, the adults and children, chanting Freedom songs, have been walking in the street, there being no paved walks on Pamela Lane.

Curb Side Point

But Thursday night the pickets insisted they had the right to walk on the grassy area by the curb which they said is designated a public sidewalk whether it is actually paved or not. Joseph Jackson, a member of the Planning Board, and a member of CORE, who was at the scene said they had the right. Capt. Meehan agreed to let them walk along the curb on the grass.

Mr. Landau disputed their right and turned on the lawn sprinklers to water his grass. The pickets continued walking but opened umbrellas.

Police Chief Edward F. McCaffrey said he advised Mr. Landau today to contact his attorney and request a conference with the Corporation Counsel's office, Engineering department, and police, to determine what is city and what is private property on Pamela Lane to avoid further problems about where pickets may or may not walk.

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1964

Candlelight Vigil Protests Rental Bias

Some 35 pickets, each carrying a candle, held a candlelight vigil from darkness until 10 p.m. Friday in front of the home of Emil Landau, 1 Pamela Lane.

A CORE spokesman said the picketing would continue today and tomorrow most of the day, with candlelight vigils after dark. The pickets march only back and forth in front of Mr. Landau's property, which is located at the corner of Quaker Ridge Road.

Mr. Landau owns an apartment house at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, and reportedly deliberatly raised the monthly rent of an apartment when a Negro applied and cited less expensive prices to white tenants.

On Thursday night when pickets began walking on the grass at the curb instead of the street, Mr. Landau turned on his lawn sprinklers and the pickets had to don raincoats and open umbrellas to keep from being soaked.

Friday Mr. Landau attended a conference with city officials and was told that the city owns 10 feet of land from the curb (there is no sidewalk on Pamela Lane) and that if Mr. Landau sprinkle the city-owned property while the pickets are walking he could be liable to a summons for obstructing the sidewalk area.

A CORE spokesman said there were no incidents Friday night and the picketing continued without disturbance. Police are still assigned to maintain order.

The state commision on Human Rights is planning a hearing on the Yonkers apartment problem but no date has yet been set.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1964

Mount Pressure On Landau

CORE Plans Mass Protest In Pamela Lane Section

The picketing that has gone on for 10 nights in front of the home of Emil Landau, 1 Pamela Lane, will take on a new dimension next week with a mass demonstration throughout the neighborhood. Civil rights groups are protesting what they say are bigoted renting policies which Mr. Landau employs at a luxury apartment he owns at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers.

The mass picketing, being organized now by the Westchester Congress of Racial Equality chapter, will be scheduled within the next few days.

Outsiders Coming

CORE public relations officer Clifford Brown said the group will bring in Brooklyn and Bronx CORE chapters to help. The idea is to pressure neighbors into influencing Mr. Landau to admit a Negro tenant in the apartment house, he said.

On another front in the case, Mr. Landau is due in City Court Friday to answer a technical assault charge against Sandra Butler of 64 Trenor Drive and will be due next week on a similar complaint brought by Mr. Brown, a Mount Vernon resident.

The alleged assaults stem from an incident during picketing last Thursday night. The civil rights group said Mr. Landau turned on water sprinklers which wet them while they walked in front of his house.

Mr. Brown said each of the 20-odd pickets intends to file separate assault complaints against Mr. Landau. So far the City Court has reported two summons issued above.

July 9 Hearing Set

The State Commission for Human Rights announced that a hearing for Mr. Landau and Harold Richmond. the Negro complainant in the McLean Avenue case, would be held July 9 in the Yonkers City Hall's Common Council chambers.

The hearing in effect would determine guilt or innocence. Previous meetings between the parties with the State Commissioner Bernard Katzen and earlier with the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission found reasons of probable cause against Mr. Landau.

CORE spokesman Mr. Brown said the chapter had wired State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz for an injunction stopping the renting of the apartment until the Commission decides the case. He reportedly would not get into the case while the Commission has jurisdiction, but said as a matter of personal advice that the civil rights groups should pressure the State Commission to hold the hearing as soon as possible.

Granted Extension

Mr. Brown said time was important because Mr. Richmond has a 60-day extension at his New York apartment but in the beginning, when the McLean Avenue building superintendent told him he could have the apartment, he canceled his lease in New York.

Soon thereafter, both Mr. Richmond and the two mediation boards claim Mr. Landau offered the apartment to a white person. Mr. Landau has said all along he had rented the apartment before Mr. Richmond came and the superintendent made a mistake in telling Mr. Richmond the apartment was for rent.

Mr. Richmond, 31, is a control engineer for the United Nuclear Plant in Eastview and planned moving to Westchester to be closer to his work.

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1964

Plans For Mass Picketing Canceled By CORE Chapter

The Congress of Racial Equality's Westchester chapter has called off the mass picketing demonstration it planned this week for the Pamela Lane area. Public relations agent Clifford Brown said the group decided it would be the wrong tactic to alienate the neighbors of Emil Landau of 1 Pamela Lane, the man they have picketed for nearly two weeks over a racial dispute in housing.

Originally, CORE said Brooklyn and Bronx chapters would picket the entire Pamela Lane oval to pressure neighbors into influencing Mr. Landau to come to a settlement with Harold Richmond, a Negro who was turned down from an apartment Mr. Landau's company owns in Yonkers.

A large demonstration took place on the street Sunday afternoon with about 70 CORE and NAACP pickets chanting freedom slogans and singing hymns. They stayed on the street and did not go on lawns, Mr. Brown said.

Picketing To Continue

The civil rights groups still will continue picketing Mr. Landau's home, as they did last night when 40 pickets marched in front of his home between 8 and 10 p.m.

There was a hint of future civil disobedience such as a sit-in, if there is no settlement. Over the weekend, there was a report that Mr. Landau and Mr. Richmond were close to an agreement through negotiations of the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission, but this situation has deteriorated.

On Thursday Mr. Landau told the Commission he would rent a $240 luxury apartment to Mr. Richmond for $170, the price of the first floor apartment he originally applied for. However, the rental would be made on the condition the civil rights groups repudiate and apologize for the tactics it has used. Mr. Richmond said the group would repudiate nothing.

It was understood that much ground had been gained in undertanding between the two parties Thursday and then a subsequent falling-out took place over the apology issue.

At that time CORE said it would stop the demonstrations and drop the court actions against Mr. Landau. CORE has said that over 20 pickets would file separate assault complaints against Mr. Landau from an incident arising when he turned on lawn sprinklers that wet pickets during early picketing.

On Friday morning, Sandra Butler of 64 Trenor Drive, one of the pickets, brought the first charge against Mr. Landau. He pleaded guilty and a hearing was adjourned until July 3.

The Stan
NEW ROCHELL
MA
CHA

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1964

TEEN RESISTS ARREST

Richard Hunter Jr., 17, of 60 Horton Ave., was arrested in absentia Sunday after allegedly resisting arrest and assaulting Ptl. Richard Deere, arresting officer, at the Hartley House on Horton Avenue. Hunter is presently in New Rochelle Hospital. Police said that Hunter refused to move when ordered by a police officer.

ndard-Star

CHELLE N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1964 TEN CENTS

ARCH ON CITY HALL
HARGES BRUTALITY

300 Block North Ave.

More than 300 demonstrators, both Negro and white, representing local civil rights groups, began a demonstration Wednesday at 8 p.m. in front of City Hall, 515 North Ave., which lasted until after 1 a.m. this morning. The demonstrators, some of whom were carrying placards charging police brutality, staged two brief lie-ins on North Avenue between Horton and Hamilton Avenues, but were persuaded to desist by Police Commissioner Edward F. Carey and leaders of the groups involved. No arrests were made.

According to police, the only [illegible] of youths who attacked the occupants of a car stopped on North Avenue due to the lie-in. Ptl. Frank Garcia, who went to the aid of those in the car suffered lacerations of the right hand and abrasions of the left arm, after being punched and cut with a can opener. He was treated and released at New Rochelle Hospital. Otherwise, police reported, the demonstrators were peaceful. Their leaders cooperated with police, asking that no violence or abusive language be used.

onstration was the hospitalization and arrest of a 17-year-old who had been charged with attacking a police officer at the Hartley Houses on Horton Avenue Sunday. He was Richard Hunter of 60 Horton Ave. He was admitted to New Rochelle Hospital at his doctor's request, where he was treated for a laceration of the scalp requiring six stitches and a possible concussion. He was due to be released today and will be arraigned either today or tomorrow morning at City Court on charges of resisting arrest and assault. The arresting officer was Ptl. Richard Deere, who had told the youth to move on. The groups have called for the suspension of Ptl. Deere.

Police said they had forewarning that something was going to happen as leaflets advertising the demonstration were distributed at the Hartley House project and at City Hall during the afternoon. More than 50 policemen were alerted and standing by for possible trouble. Thirty-five off-duty men were called, the midnight shift was called in at 10 p.m. and those on duty remained until the demonstration was over. Although there were plans for a similar demonstration this morning at 7:30, nothing had materialized by 10 a.m.

Commissioner Carey, Police Chief Edward McCaffrey, and leaders of the organizations involved met at 9 p.m. in City Hall to discuss the issues involved. Leaders and organizations present included Joseph Jackson, first vice president of the New Rochelle Branch, NAACP; George Carter of the Hartley House Tenants Association; James Williams and Clifford Brown, both of the local CORE; Murray Fuerst, corporation counsel; Everett Gerson, Hunter's attorney; the Rev. Herman P. Cannady of Refuge Church of Christ; Jack Schiff, NAACP executive for the Citizens Committee of New Rochelle, and Richard Garland of the Westchester Movement.

After hearing eye witnesses of

See Page 2 - - PROTEST

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1964

As Result Of Sprinkling

CORE Officials Add 2 Complaints Against Landau

The CORE offensive on Emil Landau increased yesterday with two more City Court summonses lodged against the Yonkers landlord who lives at 1 Pamela Lane. It brought to a total of four the number of assault charges Mr. Landau will have to appear to answer. Eventually, siad CORE, about 20 separate complaints will be filed "Keeping him busy for sometime."

Technically, the summonses accuse Mr. Landau of assault through turning on water sprinklers on June 11 when CORE picketed his house, but specifically their purpose is that of nuisance value in pressuring Mr. Landau to give in to their demands for an apartment rental to Negro Harold Richmond.

The picketing outside his house goes on nightly, as it has for two weeks. CORE representatives say it began as a demonstration with the thought only of gaining an apartment for Mr. Richmond in the luxury building at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, but since then has changed into a principle the insist they will win.

Equally, Mr. Landau has stood fast, not giving in to the pressures. The first assault complaint, brought by Sandra Butler of 64 Trenor Drive, moved him to plead innocent and ask for a jury trail.

His second appearance will be Friday when Clifford Brown, CORE public relations chief and a County probation officer, has his complaint due. Mr. and Mrs. James Williams filed separately yesterday and those summonses will be due June 29 and July 1. They live at 38 Cortland Ave. Mr. Williams is Westchester CORE's chairman.

At one point last week, there appeared to be a settlement when the Yonkers Human Relations Commission heard the parties. Mr. Landau then offered to rent Mr. Richmond a $240 ninth floor apartment for $170, the price of the first floor apartment that figured in the original dispute. He said he would pay the difference himself on condition CORE and the civil rights workers repudiate their public tactics toward him. They refused.

Mr. Landau also has steadily denied discrimination in refusing the apartment to Mr. Richmond, though the Yonkers Fair Housing Commission and the New York State Commission for Human Rights after negotiations, found probable cause that he did. The state agency has scheduled a hearing for July 9.

Mr. Richmond, a New York resident employed by United Nuclear Corp. Development Division in Eastview, said he applied for the Yonkers apartment to be closer to his work. He said he was given a tentative okay by the superintendent and was turned down later by Mr. Landau, the landlord. Mr. Landau said he previously had rented the apartment to a white man without the superintendent's knowledge.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

CORE to Send Clothing to Mississippi

Westchester CORE has launched its Mississippi Project Clothing Drive to provide clothing for underprivileged Negro citizens of Mississippi. A storage warehouse at 28 Harrison St. has been made available by the City of New Rochelle Thursday from 7-10 p.m.

The need for clothing in the area has been increased because of economic reprisals such as loss of jobs directed towards the Negroes for their participation in the present voter registration drive, Clifford A. Brown, vice chairman of Westchester CORE, states.

A commercial moving van will transport the articles collected here to Mississippi for distribution by teams of the Committee of Federated Organizations. Westchester CORE has been involved in the project for the past several months and the response to date has been good, Mr. Brown reports. Members of its Clothing Committee will receive the clothing at the warehouse.

Those wishing to give items are asked to telephone CORE at BE 5-6628.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

The Standard-Star

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1964

Punishment 'Inadequate'

CORE Chapter Raps Deere Verdict

Westchester chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality took issue with the decision Tuesday to reprimand Ptl. Richard Deere. CORE said it was a device to appease the Negro and not an adequate punishment for the patrolman.

The CORE position also said the hearing examiner, Henry K. Smith, and Police Commissioner Edward F. Carey were irresponsible in their decision.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Westchester Bar Associaton, found the New Rochelle patrolman guilty of using unnecessary force in arresting 17-year old Richard Hunter and Mr. Carey agreed. The punishment was to "reprimand" the policeman. The decision was that Deere used bad judgment but was not sadistic or vicious.

June Incident

The incident occurred June 21 in front ot the Hartley Houses project where a group of youths were blocking the sidewalk. The officer asked the boys to move on, and all except Hunter complied. When Hunter continued to ignore the officer's order, Ptl. Deere placed him under arrest. The youth pulled away and shoved the officer who went off balance, he claims. The policeman then hit Hunter with his nightstick.

CORE's statement: "The decision in the Deere-Hunter case is just another example of the continued injustices the Negro citizens can expect from the police power structure of this city.

"Ptl. Deere was found guilty of using unnecessary force. What does this mean? It means absolutely nothing. Ptl. Deere has received a verbal reprimand, hardly an adequate punishment for clubbing a 17-year-old youth.

"Mr. Smith, the chairman of the Westchester Bar Association and the person who presided over the hearing, stated that the clubbing was a 'mistake in judgment by an inexperienced officer.'

"Mr. Smith also pointed out that 'fine, suspension or dismissal was inappropriate . . .'

"CORE charges that this kind of reasoning in face of the gravity of the offense is irresponsible.

"It is appalling to think that

See Page 2 - - CORE

TODAY'S CHUCKLE

Put all your money into taxes. It's the only thing sure to go up.

CORE

(Continued from Page 1)

Police Commissioner Carey, a man charged with the responsibility of running a force whose primary duty is to enforce the law and protect the citizens, could consider a verbal reprimand as adequate punishment.

"When civil rights groups charge bias in the city administrations it is looked upon with great disfavor. It is difficult to fathom the 'split personalities' of the administration when they claim to want good race relations on the one hand and order such inappropriate, irresponsible decisions on the other.

'No Peace'

"There will be no peace in this city or elsewhere until the two standards of justice have vanished.

"The American Negro is in one of the most difficult times in his history. It will take a sustained, forceful effort on the part of every black citizen to break down the smiling, pretentious face of bigotry.

"It seems unmistakably clear that the decision and its bold print publication is a device to appease and please the Negro.

"Westchester CORE considers the Hunter case 'still open.'" The statement was signed by Clifford Brown vice chairman and Malcolm Williams, chairman of the CORE Chapter.

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1964

Assail Deere Decision

Rights Groups Demand Civilian Review Board

Establishment of a civilian review board with jurisdiction in police matters has been called for by representatives of the Civil Rights organizations which comprise the Westchester County Joint Committee on Equal Opportunity. The committee, at a meeting last night, said the decision reprimanding Ptl. Richard Deere "for using bad judgment" in the arrest of Richard Hunter June 21 is not sufficient for the act committed.

The Joint Committee, which met at the home of Mrs. Inez R. Henderson of 230 Hamilton Ave., is composed of the Negro American Labor Council, Urban League of Westchester Inc., Congress of Racial Equality, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Westchester Coordinating Committee for Justice Now, the NAACP, and Westchester Christian Leadership Conference and Hartley Homes Tenants Council.

The Committee states, "It is our opinion that a verbal reprimand is inadequate punishment in the case of a patrolman having been found guilty of using unnecessary force. We feel the inappropriateness of this decision to only verbally reprimand Ptl. Deere was made possible by the absence of a responsibly-appointed body of citizens to review cases of this type. We, therefore, strongly recommend the City of New Rochelle establish a civilian review board."

A civilian review board is recommended, the group continues, because the Deere case indicates that a decision of "such magnitude" should not be rendered by any one individual. The review board would be more acceptable throughout New Rochelle, the committee states.

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

New York Herald Tribune, Monday, October 19, 1964

Rights Unit Cites Landlord

The landlord of a Yonkers apartment building has been ordered by the State Commission for Human Rights to make all housing accommodations under his control available to applicants without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

The Commission order came after a public hearing on a complaint by Harold Richmond, a Negro, of 45 West 132d St., Manhattan. Mr. Richmond charged that he had been denied the right to rent an apartment because of his color. He said Mr. Lemberg, a superintendent for E. Landau Industries, accepted a deposit from him on a 4½-room apartment at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, then later phoned that the apartment had already been rented without his knowledge.

The Commission learned that a white woman who applied for the apartment on the same day that Mr. Richmond received the phone call was told the apartment was vacant. Although the apartment in question has been rented, the Commission order required that E. Landau Industries offer in writing to Mr. Richmond the first similar apartment to become available at the McLean Ave. address.

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1964

3

Landau Apt. Discriminated Against Negro, State Rules

NEW YORK (AP) — The State Commission for Human Rights has ruled that the owners and superintendent of a Yonkers apartment building discriminated against Negroes in renting practices. The owner is Emil Landau of 1 Pamela Lane, New Rochelle.

The commisson yesterday ordered the owners and operators of the building at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers, to make all housing accommodations available to applicants without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

The order followed a public hearing on a complaint filed by Harold Richmond, a New York City Negro, who said he had been denied an apartment in the building because he was a Negro.

The building is owned by Landau who is president and managing agent for the building and Simon Lemberg is superintendent.

The commission noted that no apartment in the building ever had been rented to a Negro, and the three commissioners found that the owners and operators had committed unlawful discriminatory practices .

They were ordered to "cease and desist from maintaining a policy of refusing to rent or lease to Negroes."

Richmond contended that Lemberg had accepted a deposit from him on an apartment, only to fail later to honor the agreement on the grounds that Landau already had rented the apartment.

The commission said it found that a white woman had applied for the apartment on the same day that Richmond was turned down and she was given a lease for the apartment.

CORE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1964

2 More Groups Join City Manager Fray

Westchester CORE and Citizens for a Better New Rochelle entered the "city manager fray" this morning with CORE coming out in opposition to Corporation Counsel Murray C. Fuerst, leading contender for appointment, and CBNR urging "a diligent national search."

CORE, in a statement, protested "the haste in which Council is making the selection for the post of city manager" noting "Council has not exhausted its resources in searching for a properly qualified person. There is still much time remaining, considering the fact that Mrs. Betty A. Meagher's resignation does not become effective until February."

The CORE statement continues, "Undoubtedly, as all over the country, there is bound to be great social change in this city. Is Mr. Fuerst capable of constructively directing this change? CORE says no.

School Case Cited

"Mr. Fuerst has taken a stand. He was counsel for the Board of Education during one of New Rochelle's most critical times—the Lincoln School situation. He was vocal in favor of maintaining segregated schools. It is felt that a man who has been involved in this sort of situation has projected an image and as a result could not impartially serve a community such as New Rochelle.

"CORE feels that the Negro in New Rochelle is alarmed at the consideration of such a candidate.

"Additionally, Mr. Fuerst has stated publicly that he is not an applicant for the position. If he is selected and accepts, it smacks of a political deal.

Could Alienate Negroes

"CORE feels that the selection of Mr. Fuerst will not best serve the entire community. A choice in that direction might well tend to further alienate the Negro and greatly curtail his fight to become part of the shaping of this community."

CBNR, in a resolution adopted by its board of directors, noted "nothing less than an outstanding, richly equipped and thoroughly experienced professional will do."

The board listed as "qualifications" the manager must possess: "knowledge of how to serve and inspire City Council, proven capacity for being an executive over executives giving both leadership and control, knowledge of personnel relations to elicit creative and dedicated public service.

"He must have a sociological background and sensitiveness to human needs; he must communicate with clarity, become an integral past of the community and at the same time remain unentangled in partisan bickerings, political power struggles or narrow sectional interests."

The CBNR resolution had been prepared and circulated to board members last week before public announcement of City Council's intention to nominate Mr. Fuerst. The resolution does not mention Mr. Fuerst as a candidate but calls on Council to "seek out a person by diligent national search."

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., WED., NOVEMBER 25, 1964

CORE Sends Miss. Negroes Gift Clothing

Some 200 cartons of clothing left New Rochelle Monday by truck for Mississippi to be distributed among deprived Negro citizens there. The clothing campaign, conducted the past three months, was under the sponsorship of Westchester Chapter of CORE.

Clifford Brown, vice-chairman for CORE, praised the public response, stating it was immeasurably appreciated. Clothing of slain Civil Rights worker, Michael Schwerner was donated by his family, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, Mr. Brown said.

The CORE worker also expressed appreciation to Citizens for Better New Rochelle and its president, Samson Gordon for financial assistant. CBNR is paying transportation costs to Mississippi with funds realized from the civil rights rally held at Beth El Community Center last August.

Mr. Brown also commended members of the CORE chapter, who, he said gave long hours of work, sorting and packaging the items.

The truck is expected to arrive in Meridan, Miss. Thursday where Eric Weinberg, director of the CORE Community Center, will organize distribution throughout the rural communities.

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

CORE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Congress of Racial Equality

THE STANDARD-STAR, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1964

30

Apartment Bias Case

CORE Delighted by Ruling, Sorry about Provocation

Westchester Chapter of CORE today expressed pleasure with the decision of the State Commission for Human Rights in the Richmond vs. Landau Case.

The State Commission this week found Efil Landau's apartcrimination in housing and ordered him to cease and desist. The Commission also ordered that Landau, Inc. make the next vacant apartment available to Mr. Richmond.

Mal Williams, chairman of CORE, said today "It is a terrible thing when men have to go to such lengths to secure their rights. Landlords like Landau must be ferreted out and answer to the law when practicing such ugly measures which rob free men of their right to enjoy the fruits of residing where they so choose."

Mr. Landau's apartment is at 385 McLean Ave., Yonkers but Mr. Landau has a private home at 1 Pamela Lane, New Rochelle. When Mr. Richmond first accused the Landau apartment of discriminating against him, Westchester CORE took up his cause and flanked both the apartment house and Mr. Landau's private home with pickets on many occasions for several weeks during the summer.

Throughout the picketing, the discrimination charge was brought first in front of the Yonkers Human Relations Commission and then the State Commission for Human Rights. Throughout the hearings, CORE and Mr. Richmond maintained Mr. Landau's management had refused Mr. Richmond an apartment because he was a Negro. Mr. Landau maintained he was innocent of discrimination in

File
Westchester CORE

January 19, 1965

Mr. Malcom Williams, Chmn.
Westchester CORE
506 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dear Malcolm Williams:

This is to inform you that your chapter was affiliated at the Steering committee meeting in New York City on January 16, 1965.

Welcome to the CORE family. Please be in touch with us regularly in the form of monthly reports on your chapter's activities. Do not hesitate to call on us for any help you might need.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Lou Smith

19 January 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mr. Malcolm Williams, Chairman
New Rochelle CORE
506 North Ave.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dear Malcolm,

At my recommendation to James McCain and his subsequent recommendation to the National Action Council, the New Rochelle chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, was officially affiliated as a CORE chapter on January 16, 1965.

I extend my personal congratulations to a sincere and dedicated group of CORE people. May you continue to be the credit to the organization that you have been in the past.

CORE's strong belief and reliance on the democratic principle requires your chapter to assume the added responsibilities of our organizational democracy.

With that thought I remain

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Jim McCain
Three elected officers
File

LSS/dc

23 February 1965

Mrs. Rush
Youth Advisor
Westchester CORE
506 North Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mrs. Rush,

It is unfortunate that I am unable to continue my work in the Westchester area at this time. However, I would like to make some observations and suggestions.

1. There are some really good people in the chapter and it is around these people that the chapter can be made to move. i.e. Sidney, Myra, Elanor, Matthew, Janice, Billy, and Kenny.

2. I believe a program can be developed around housing. Get Mrs. Murphy to work with the young people.

3. Set up a membership drive in the high school.

4. Bob Monroe can be detrimental to the group but I was in no position to do anything about it. Any one of the above named could do the job better.

5. Finally, if the group begins to move in the general direction I have outlined, they can wear their buttons

At this time I would like to thank you and your entire family for the gracious hospitality shown me during my brief stay in your community.

I remain,

Yours for freedom,

c.c. Mal Williams
Clifford Brown
Louis Smith

Judy Howell
Youth Coordinator
Northeast Regional Office

JH/dc

5 March 1965

TO: Northeast Regional Office

FR: Judy Howell, Youth Coordinator

RE: Field Trip to Westchester Youth CORE, New Rochelle, N.Y.

On February 14, 1965 I made a trip to New Rochelle to determine how much work was necessary in the area. I found a youth group that met every two weeks(it was not meeting that Sunday). The group had an executive committee of four:

Chairman Bob Monroe, young Negro boy also chairman of Student's Committee for Mickey Schwerner Post and member of youth NAACP.

Co-chairman Elenor Rash, white girl, advisor's daughter.
Secretary Janice Beaver, white girl.
Treasurer Ronald Jessamy, Negro boy who is very inactive

The group has a membership of about twenty. I spoke to Bob and Mal Williams and was informed that the youth chapter was not involved in any community projects.

Lou Smith sent me into the area on Sunday February 21, 1965. I addressed the membership and set up two committees. One, the membership committee started a membership drive at the high school while I was there. It had acquired fourteen new members before I left. The other, the planning committee was set up to find community projects in conjunction with the adult chapter.

I went to the local history branch of their public library in an effort to teach the planning committee how to do reasearch on community problems. Housing seemed a g od area for the group to work in.

Finally, in a letter to Mrs. Rush I made the following recommendations.

1. Names of the young people that held the group together.
2. Continuation of the membership drive.
3. Developing a program with Mrs. Murphy (housing chairman) and the planning committee.

Yours for freedom,

cc Judy Howell
Mal Williams
Bob Core

Judy Howell
Youth Coordinator, Northeast Region

cc: Riley

10-19-65

OCT 20 1965

Attention: Joyce Ware, Regional Director
George Wylie, Nat'l Assoc. Director

We would greatly appreciate this notice mimeographed and sent out to the chapters in the New York City area (incl. Nassau and Suffolk).

If this has to wait for Joyce Ware's approval, so be it, however we don't have much time and if it could be circulated by Saturday of this week it would be very nice.

Also a short note of appeal either by George Wylie and/or Joyce Ware on the same mimeographed page I feel would be of help.

I will,upon Joyce's return,contact her. I will also contact the individual chapter chairmen personally as a follow-up.

Cliff Brown

Cliff Brown
Educ Chairman
Mt. Vernon C.O.R.E.

Send memo to N.Y., N.J. & Conn CC or 10/26/65

October 19, 1965

NOTICE

TO: ALL CHAPTERS in NEW YORK CITY area.

From: Cliff Brown, Education Chairman, Mt. Vernon C.O.R.E.

Re: Demonstration Support

For the past 14 months, Mt. Vernon C.O.R.E., under the leadership of Mrs. Isabel Hawkins, has been attempting to break the segregated school barrier in Mt. Vernon.

Immediately prior to the sending of a delegation to Albany to confer with State Commissioner James Allen, strong protest action is planned.

C.O.R.E. is working hand-in-hand with the N.A.A.C.P. here. The NAACP State Conference (10/65) has designated Mt. Vernon a "target area" and pledged its support.

I know we can count on our own in a time of crises. Please! Please! Don't fail us. We need you desperately.

Place: Board of Education Bldg., 165 N. Columbus Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Time: 7:00 P.M. (sharp).

Date: Thursday, November 4, 1965

Note: We will follow-up with personal contact very shortly.

Yours in Freedom,

CAB

Cliff Brown
Education Chairman
Mt. Vernon C.O.R.E.

CAB:mg

Enc. 10.00

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Yonkers Chapter CORE

Headquarters address, if any Box 181, Main Post Office, Yonkers, N.Y.

OFFICERS:

Done

Title	Name in full	Address
Chairman	Curtis Giddings	226 Riverdale Ave. - Yonkers N.Y.
Vice-Chairman	James Moore	52 Yonkers Ave. - Yonkers, N.Y.
Treasurer	Arnold Ghinger	115 Kimball Terrace - Yonkers, N.Y.
Secretary	(Mrs.) Helen Averbach	393 Riverdale Ave. - Yonkers, N.Y. 914 - 080562

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? September, 1963

2. How many Active members do you have now? 32 Associate members? 5 Others on mailing list? 10.

3. How often do you meet? First, third & fifth Tuesdays (every month)

4. What committees does your organization have? Membership, finance negotiating, fund raising, public relations

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Semi-monthly

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) Attends meeting, completes written application, screened by membership Committee, pays initiation fee & dues.

over

Your File

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes. It is stressed in each project that we attempt

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)
NAACP, NAUC, N.Y. CORE, Bronx Core, Westchester Committee for Joint Action, Yonkers Commission on Human Rights
Clippings have been catologued, will supply on request.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?
Constitution enclosed.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: Presently planning a series of socials to promote a Spring Jazz Festival

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): Integrated Work force of Dellwood Dairies inc. thru negotiations; integrated Refine Sugars Co. Yonkers Co.; effected better housing thru negotiations with slum landlords, participation in "White Castle" project, now organizing "A+P" project in Westchester County.

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Curtis Giddings, chairman Yonkers CORE

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

Gordon R. Carey, Field Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

CONSTITUTION of Yonkers CORE

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this group shall be the Yonkers Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

CORE is an organization of individuals, preferably interracial, working to abolish distinction based on skin color, religion and national origin.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person vitally interested in the program of Yonkers CORE and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership.

(a) To become an Active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 4 weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 4 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the constitution and CORE Rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by 51% of the members present and voting.

(b) The Yonkers chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality shall consist of Active members, probate members and friends of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; a friend of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meetings or gives financial aid, but who does not desire to become an Active member of CORE.

(c) Only Active members of Yonkers CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy, (2) acceptance of new members, (3) amendments or changes to this constitution.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by Yonkers CORE are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc.; only Active members may vote should matters of policy be involved.

2. A persons membership may be in question and charges brought against said member if three members so request. If after a hearing, two-thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion, that person shall no longer be considered an Active member of CORE. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or National Convention of CORE.

ARTICLE IV. DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount of $1.00 initiation and $1.00 per month.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of Yonkers CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer

2. Officers of Yonkers CORE shall be elected for a term of 12 months, and the election of officers shall be in the month of May.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects. The Chairman shall ~~not~~ cast the deciding vote in cases of ties ~~but shall have the same voting rights as any Active member.~~

(b) The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice Chairman shall have the authority to appoint the membership committee and shall act as that committee's chairman.

(c) The Recording Secretary shall take minutes and keep a record of all CORE activities.

(d) Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence to and from Yonkers CORE, including sending out notices of all membership meetings to all Active members and interested parties.

(e) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals, for collecting dues from each member, and for maintaing a bank account and issuing checks. (checks must be counter-signed by the Chairman.)

4. Notice of election must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said election, and two notifications are preferable.

5. Nominations shall be made only from the floor. A majority (51%) of the votes cast shall constitute an election. In the case that no one gets a clear majority there will be run-off elections.

6. There must be a quorum present before any action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of Active members only. A quorum shall be 8 as long as the membership is under 50.

7. In the event that an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in 4 weeks. In the latter case the chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. During discussions on any application of any probate member for full membership, all persons not Active members in good standing may be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before Yonkers CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents. [with the permission of the chairman

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by two-thirds of the members voting.

the end

(NOTE: this is the proposed form of the constitution of Yonkers CORE submitted by the Constitutional Committee, chairman Robert Auerbach, to the Nov. 5th, 1963 membershi meeting.)

Passed the following Tuesday

Yonkers Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality
Box. 181
Main Post Office
Yonkers, N.Y.

Class of Service

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LT	International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1964 JUL 7 PM 12 59

SSE025 NBB168 SYE125

SY YOA072 PD YONKERS NY 7 1229P EDT

THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUIALITY, JAMES FARMER NATIONAL DIRECTOR

38 PARK ROW NYK

REQUEST IMMEDIATE AFFILIATION OF YONKERS CHAPTER OF CORE OUR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS GOING TO MEET WITH YOU AT YOUR CONVENIENCE

ROBERT AUERBACH

(45) .

file Yonkers CORE

JUL 7 1964

June 16, 1964

Mr. Robert Auerbach
Chairman, Yonkers CORE
Box 181 Main Post Office
Yonkers, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Auerbach:

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of June 2, but I have been out of the office almost constantly, and have only now had an opportunity to read it.

I would welcome the opportunity to meet with your Executive Committee at the earliest possible date. Mr. McCain is out of town at present, but is expected back next week. As soon as he returns, I shall get in touch with you again to set a date.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

c: McCain

YONKERS CHAPTER

CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

BOX 181 — MAIN POST OFFICE YONKERS, NEW YORK

JUN 4 1964

June 2, 1964

Congress Of Racial Equality
James L. Farmer, National Director
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

The Yonkers chapter of CORE has asked me to request a meeting between yourself, Mr. McCain and the members of our Executive Committee, at the earliest possible date.

The purpose of such a meeting would be to discuss the program of Yonkers CORE and the question of of our chapter being affiliated.

I would appreciate a reply soon as possible.

for a militant unity,

Robert Auerbach
Chairman

CORE

membership meeting

agenda

A. Community Relations Program
B. Voter Education
C. Municipal Housing Authority
D. Poplar St. Tenants Council
Etc.

OCT 2 1964

tues. 8:00 P.M. Oct. 6th.

At the Samuel Dow Post
109 Palisades Avenue
Yonkers, New York

YONKERS CORE
Box 181 Main Post Office
Yo. 8-0652

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER YONKERS CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT Oct, 19, 23, 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____
no X. If yes, how soon should it be given_____
The chapter is well aware of CORE principles of operation. Its problems lie more in the area of community organization and programing.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X

No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated I have discussed the question of affiliation

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Working with the Poplar Street tenants group, working to support housing legislation in Yonkers, and trying to organize new tenant groups in the community.

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?

yes X no_____. If yes, in what way- SEE 8

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes_____ no X Explain At this point the chapter has been aloof from most of the other civil (over)

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____
The previous field secretary got too involved in the internal conflicts of the chapter, and seemed to have created an attitude of suspicion and mild

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____ no____ Please list. hostility

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Eric M. Mann
Field Secretary

7. with the members of the executive committee and we both feel that affiliation is desirable and practical within a short time. I have told them that in my opinion after the forthcoming project, which will be a chapter-wide attempt to really go out into the community through person-to-person contacts to find out from them what they would like a CORE chapter to do for them, and to incorporate them into the membership and leadership of the chapter. After this project, which should some results within three or four weeks, I will submit a report urging affiliation if the chapter has shown sufficient interest and participation.

10. rights groups in the community because they are so interrelated to the power structure that they are completely useless. The N.A.A.C.P. and the Yonkers Committee on Human Rights, a city agency, are run by "responsible" citizens who have opposed almost every policy put forth by CORE.

11. towards the National. At this point, however, the factionalism of the chapter has died down to some extent, as has this negative attitude towards National. The leadership of the chapter needs and appreciates the opportunity for a field secretary to be able to work with them, and like many of the chapters sees its greatest need to be some help in establishing a relationship with a lawyer on a permanent basis.

CONFIDENTIAL

Field Secretary's Report: Yonkers CORE
cc. James McCain, Lou Smith

I am writing this as a preliminary report on the Yonkers chapter although my information is far from complete. There will be a supplementary report submitted in a few weeks.

Yonkers CORE is a chapter with a fairly good conception of the problems facing it, but at this point is not well equipped to handle these problems. It has recently undergone a serious faction fight, a fight which although costly was very necessary for the chapter. The previous chairman, Curtis Giddings, was one of the leaders of a group which was fighting to establish a Yonkers Commission on Human Rights. The city, although reluctant at first, came to realize that this was a convenient way to stifle criticism by incorporating its worst critics into the power structure. Giddings was appointed to the Commission, and immediately resigned from CORE. He told the members that he would be unable to function as chairman, a decision they understood, but his public statement announced his resignation from the organization completely. After this there was an intense faction fight between those who were trying to make CORE into a N.AA.CP. and those who wanted more militant action. The latter faction won and most of the members of Giddings' group quit the chapter. However, a leadership vacuum developed. Five people were nominated for the chairmanship and only one person was willing to take it. He was Bob Auerbach, a seventeen-year-old, who is presently the chairman of the chapter. Although he is quite young, Auerbach is quite mature and has a good grasp of the problems of Yonkers and the problems presented by his own youth.

The group is presently engaged in a project with a local tenants group, the Poplar Street Tenants Council. This group has petitioned to have its rents reduced by the Rent Control Administration in White Plains, and has succeeded in having the rents reduced from 80-85 dollars to $27.50. At present, however, the landlord has to some degree complied with the demands of the tenants and thus has been allowed to raise his rent back to the $85 level. The landlord is now telling the tenants that they must pay back rent for the time during which they paid reduced rents. At present, the tenant group has retained a lawyer who is looking into the legality of the landlord's demands.

The chapter has recently been involved in employment negotiations with the Red Coach Grill and housing discrimination cases, both projects being run in conjunction with Westchester (New Rochelle) CORE. Details of these cases are contained in the chapter file on Westchester Core.

I met with the executive committee on Monday, October 19 and listened to them discuss future projects. They were planning to develop support for a resolution in the Yonkers Common Council which would establish a committee to study sub-standard housing in the city. This type of project, in my opinion, demands a good deal

of political sophistication, a quality which is not present to a high degree among the chapter membership or leadership. At that point in the meeting I ran a work-shop type of set up in which we tried to evaluate what factors would convince a councilman to vote in favor of such a measure. I tried to point out which groups would naturally oppose us and we tried to develop arguments which would counter theirs. From there we discussed the various power groups in the community which might be favorable to such a resolution and the different approaches which would be most successful with each of them. From their we went into the various personalities of the members of these groups, which ones were friendly with others, and which groups would best be approached by CORE and which groups would best be approached by others. At the end of the meeting I stressed the need for two immediate goals which they agreed would be given high priority by the chapter: 1. A political and social inventory of the community: Negro population, voting registrations, income level, housing distributions, large employers in the community, their hiring practices, number of jobs available and the skills necessary to qualify for them, the political affiliation of the various election districts, the councilman from the district, his voting record and general attitude towards civil rights issues, the ethnic composition of his district etc. This was prescribed to give the chapter a factual and conceptual basis for entering into new projects and to emphasize the importance of seeing the problem in terms of the total picture. and 2. An intensive attempt to expand grass roots activities by (1) encouraging the Poplar Street tenants group to expand its activities outside of the housing area, rather than disband once its immediate goals are achieved. (2) organizing new tenants groups with an emphasis on their self-governing status rather than CORE completely dominating the leadership structure of these new groups. and (3) encouraging members of the Poplar Street group to work with CORE in developing these new groups, since important leaders in the Poplar Street group should be encouraged to further develop their leadership potential, as well as the fact that they probably will be more successful in reaching new groups by telling of their own successes than if the CORE group itself tried to tell others about it.

At present I am working with Bob Auerbach and his mother Mrs. Helen Auerbach to try to bring these goals into more specific focus, and to plan detailed programs for implementing them.

Eric M. Mann
Field Secretary,
North East Region

Yonkers Herald Statesman 1964 Thurs. Nov. 19

Tenants Grievances

FILE—YONKERS

Get 3-Sided Hearing, Deadline On Repairs

City officials and citizens met yesterday in the office of the Yonkers Commission on Human Rights to discuss grievances presented by the Poplar Street Tenants Council, composed of residents of 50, 52 and 54 Poplar St. The buildings are owned by Arnold Brenhouse.

The landlord has been given until 9 a.m. next Monday to clear up violations, according to Miss Charlotte Baker, executive director of the Human Rights Commission. She said the meeting noted that the Board of Health had set up a schedule of repairs some time ago and that the deadline was set forth in a letter sent Oct. 26 by Richard Paccione, director of environmental health.

Among those present at the meeting were Mayor John E. Flynn, City Manager William A. Walsh Jr., Mrs. Daryl Blackwell and Mrs. Jeanette Wallace, cochairmen of the Tenants Council, the Rev. Luther Evans of the Community Memorial AME Church, Building Superintendent John J. Balint, representatives of the health and environmental health departments, Yonkers CORE president Robert J. Auerbach, and Erik Mann of national CORE.

The tenants discussed grievances dating back two years, Miss Baker reported. They complained that while some repairs have been made, the jobs were unworkmanlike.

To Mrs. Blackwell's complaint that city departments involved did not coordinate and were too slow, Mr. Walsh replied the city was presently working to coordinate efforts, according to Miss Baker. She noted that both housing and health inspectors are to make a joint inspection of the Poplar St. houses Monday.

Mr. Walsh explained that since the new building code went into effect Oct. 1, the Health Department now makes immediate referrals to all other departments.

Mayor Flynn stated that since he took office last Jan. 1 he has been involved with a number of tenants on an individual basis in solving problems.

The group noted that there are no legislative provisions setting standards for repairs and equipment. It was agreed at the meeting that this be referred to the new Common Council committee which has been appointed to investigate slum conditions in Yonkers.

File Yonkers CORE

Dec. 31, 1964

N O T I C E S

MEMBERSHIP MEETING - WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6 8:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6 8:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6 8:00 P.M.

This is a special membership meeting called to elect a new chairman and a new secretary.

The meeting will be held at 393 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

TENANTS DEMONSTRATION - The tenants demonstration at City Hall has been moved up from Jan 5th. to Jan. 12th.

* *

December 31, 1964

Dear Member:

This letter is to serve notice to you that I am resigning as chairman of Yonkers CORE, effective January 6, 1965

My resignation is in no way ment to express disapproval with the course that Yonkers CORE has set for itself in the last few months and particularly in the last few weeks. Rather I am in complete support of the course that we have taken.

It is however my belief that this course (eg. the mobilization of large numbers of tenants to challange the inactivity in City Hall), can now best be carried out by other persons.

I will remain an ACTIVE member of Yonkers CORE, for I see it as the only organization in this community which is capable of organizing the community, as shown by the Poplar St., Hawthorne Ave, and Jefferson St. Tenants Councils. CORE is, further, the only organization on the "Yonkers Scene" which is willing and capable of waging an all out battle on the social injustice and poverty which exists in Yonkers, despite the denials of so-called "liberals" both Negro and white, many of whom believe they have been assimilated into the "power structure" via the Yonkers Commission On Human Rights.

I will look foward to seeing you at Wednesday nights' meeting.

Yours for freedom,

Bob Auerbach

Bob Auerbach

Yonkers CORE

YONKERS CHAPTER

CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

BOX 181 — MAIN POST OFFICE YONKERS, NEW YORK

Febuary 3, 1965

CORE Regional Office
Louis Smith
48 W. 125 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Lou:

I have been very bussy in the last several weeks and therefore I have not been able to get you the following information before now.

The following officers of Yonkers CORE were elected at a membership meeting held on Jan. 6th., 1965:

Chairman: Otto Rapley Jr., 128 Dunbar St. - Yo. 9-2070
Co-chairman: Robert Auerbach, 393 Riverdale Ave. Yo.80562
Community Relations Director: Marshall L. Brown,
98 Ravine Ave. - Yo. 3-7190
Mattie Withers- Secretary -: 47 N. Broadway - Yo. 8-6595
Tres: Arnold Ghinger, 115 Kimball Terrace - Be. 7-7692
Mem. At Large: Darla Blackwell* 52 Poplar St.HA30579

*Darla Blackwell is housing chairman and chairman of the Poplar Street Tenants Council.

Sincerely yours,
Bob Auerbach
Bob Auerbach

cc:
Jim McCain

July 6, 1965

Chairman,
Yonkers CORE
P.O. Box 181, Cantral Station
Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Chairman:

This is to inform you that your chapter has been affiliated by the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality, on Tuesday, June 29, 1965, in Durham, North Carolina.

We welcome you to the CORE family.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

October 11, 1965

Mr. Albert Jackson
Yonkers CORE
54 Yonkers Avenue
Yonkers, New York

Dear Albert Jackson:

By this time you have received Bob Curvin's memo of October 7th. In addition to the information pertaining to your budget we need specific information about chapter projects. Because I will not be able to get to your chapter in the next 2 weeks, I will have to depend on chapters to do their own evaluation of their projects. The reports on chapter projects should include what it is, when it started, and what relation project had to the community.

Please make your report at least one page. We hope that you can evaluate your programs success or failure as objectively as possible.

The financial report should include your chapter budget (rent, telephone, etc.), special fund raising programs (what kind), and any other relevant information. Please have this information to us by Thursday, Oct. 21, 1965, so that we may compile it for a report to the NAC which meets on October 24th.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Wade
Northeastern Regional Director

JW:ms

Yonkers CORE

March 28, 1966

Mr. Albert Jackson
Yonkers CORE
54 Yonkers Avenue
Yonkers, New York

Dear Mr. Jackson:

It is with great urgency that I write this letter to you. I seem to have no alternative but to direct you to attend a meeting at the National officeof CORE on Tuesday April 12th at 6:00 P.M. to discuss your chapter's activities.

Please confirm the above appointment by phone or mail within the next few days so that we may make arrangements to keep the date clear on our calendar.

If there is no response to this directive, theematter will be reffered to our National Director, Mr. Floyd B. McKissick for further action.

We await your immediate response.

Yours for freedom,

HEC:fcc

Herbert E. Callender
Director of Organization

Community Organizing and Yonkers CORE

by Robert Auerbach, Co-Chairman
of Yonkers CORE

(The first in a series of discussion papers on community organizing, organization and ~~and~~ political action)

Community Organizing and Yonkers CORE

Tenants Councils

The first attempt by Yonkers CORE at organizing in the community came when members of the CORE Housing Committee organized the tenants of 50, 52, and 54 Poplar St.

There was a period of several months between the time when the first tenants council was organized and the time when the second council was organized. CORE has now organized a total of five tenants councils, consisting of some 20 buildings, with a tenancy of almost 100 famillies. It is possible to anticipate the developements that will take place in the newer tenants councils by examining the history and organizational developements of the Poplar St. council. And particularly as those developements relate to the building of a "permanent" community movement.

After a number of months of active struggle by the Poplar St. tenants and CORE, a number of repairs were made. As a result of these repairs several tenants became inactive in the council. Several other tenants moved out of the buildingds. Today only a small nucleus of the tenants are still active.

Since the efforts of the tenants councils are directed only at getting repairs in the specific buildings in which the tenants live, once repairs in the specific buildings are made, many tenants lose interest in participating in any broarder social movements, when such movements have existed. That is what happened at Poplar St. and there is no reason to assume, that given similar conditions, the same things will not happen in the newer councils.

The Purpose of the Councils

When Yonkers CORE started organizing tenants, the purpose was of course to help tenants living in substandard housing but CORE was also motivated by a desire to build a lasting "radical" community movement. A number of tenants have been brought into Yonkers CORE but many are active in no civil rights group or social movement. While we have built a small community base of working class Negroes, via the tenants councils, CORE has not succeeded in building anything like a cohesive community movement.

To build a Community Movement of the urban poor, which would be in a position to challenge the poverty that exists in the "pocket ghettos" of Yonkers and challenge the

underlining institutions in our community that enforce conditions of poverty upon the Negro Community, was one of the fundamental purposes of CORE's tenant organizing projects and it must become an essential part of the chapter's organizational and political perspectives.

The Results of the Councils

The tenants councils have proved to be a valid organizational form in Yonkers and in the context of a broarder community organization they can have continued value. The councils are the first organizations in the Negro Community in Yonkers, that have directly involved the low-income residents of the City's "pocket ghettos", in militant struggles against slumlords and the City Administration and its "do-nothing" Health and Building Dept. Further, the work by CORE members in organizing the councils has provided many members with needed experience in community organizing and has trained a number of community people in organizing.

Community Movement Projects

It is now the responsibility of the chapter to develope community organizing projects that start where the tenant organizing projects left off. The tenants councils, due to their size and orientation, become ineffective in dealing with larger community issues, unless the councils are part of a broarder community organization.

What is needed at this point is a multi issue community organization, based on and limited (at first) to a particular neighborhood. CORE organizers would have to canvass the area and thereby find out what the residents think their (and the community's) problems are. The organizers would then have the job of organizing door by door, house by house and block by block, in an entire neighborhood, around the problems that the residents are concerned with, with the goal of organizing an independent organization made up of and led by the residents of the area and not led by or "advised", in the traditional sence of the word, by CORE members.

There are several areas in Southern and Central Yonkers in which such projects could be organized. One of which is within the neighborhood designated by the City Planning Board as the Getty Sq. Neighborhood - "Neighborhood Four"

Getty Sq. Community Movement (Project Area)

The Project Area would consist of Jefferson St., the lower end of Riverdale Ave., Clinton St., Vark St., Herriot St., and the lower end of Hawthorne Ave.

Project Area Characteristics

Population: 14155

Housing: 31% of dwelling units in neighborhood are substandard. More dwelling units are substandard in neighborhood than in any of the other 38 neighborhoods.

Composition: 541 of 4913 dwelling units are occupied by Negroes.

Welfare: 28% of the total welfare cases are in this neighborhood.

These figuers are taken from the "Neighborhood Analysis" prepared by the City Planning Board and are based on the total "Getty Sq. Neighborhood" but they are representative of the Project Area specified above.

The common denominator of most of the people who live in the Project Area, both Negro and white, as well as those of "latin" background, is that they are poor and are subjected to substandard housing, poor services and low paying jobs, a relatively high number of people on Welfare and unemployed.

Organizing

Perliminary canvassing of the area should begin in May and start with the members of the Jefferson St. Tenants council. It would be necessary to rent a store front which could be used by the local resident and by CORE. Before the end of June it might be possible to call the first meeting of the local people, at which time they could form some type of organizational structure, elect their own leaders, and develope their own program.

Political Perspectives

The developement of an interracial movement of the poor, around issues which are not purely racial,

but rather around issues that deal with economics, living and housing conditions, unemployment and education, lack of public services, low-income and Negro removal through Urban Renewal, etc., is fundamental to the concept of this project.

Although most of the residents of the area are Negro, the neighborhood is integrated. The political power structure not only of Yonkers but of every city, has tried to divide the Negro and white poor, along racial lines, by indicating to each group that their interests are not only different but counterposed. Whites who live in substandard housing, who are unemployed, who suffer from many of the same problems that the Negroes in the Project Area do, should and must be organized.

If the Project Area can be thoroughly organized on an interracial basis, enough pressure may be brought on the political power structure, to seriously alter the poverty that has become entrenched in this community or to so change the power structure so that those in positions of community power and leadership, particularly those elected officials representing the Project Area, will be those who are responsive to the needs of the people, precisely because they will themselves have these same needs.

This paper is a perliminary outline. There will be a number of other papers dealing with specific problems of the Project Area and problems relating to organizing, organization, the role of CORE in the project, program and political action.

File — Yonkers Core

CORE and the city wide tenants movement

The drive by YONKERS CORE to improve slum housing began in the fall of 1963. In November of that year, tenants of 50, 52 and 54 Poplar St. asked CORE for help. They had brought complaints about their substandard housing conditions to their landlord Arnold Brenhouse of the Apogee Holding Corp., to the Health Dept. and to the Rent Control Commission. Still the housing code violations were not corrected. Representatives of YONKERS CORE met with the landlord who mantained that the tenants had no complaints. Subsequently however, Dr. Sikes of the Health Dept. admitted to these representatives that there were verified complaints on file and that the Housing Code had not been enforced.

Between November 1963 and August 1964 no repairs were made. In August 1964 a tenants council was organized by members of CORE's housing committee. In late August 18 of the 21 tenants met with the landlord and Mr. Ricard Pacione, Director Of Enviornmental Health. Mr. Brenhouse was given 60 days within which to make repairs.

The few repairs that he then made were in the apartments of the three tenants who had not joined the tenants council. Even the repairs made have been notably poor quality. The lack of real compliance with the Housing Code was reported to the Health Dept. Mr. Pacione and the Executive Director of the Yonkers Commission On Human Rights toured the buildings concerned and had a second tour in the company of the landlord. The landlord was then given an additional 30 days by the Health Dept.

Within this 30 day period, there was a meeting of the tenants and representatives of CORE with Mayor Flynn, the City Manager, representatives of the Health and Building Depts. and the Commission On Human Rights. The City Administration promised to bring this landlord to court if he did not complete the repairs within the 30 days. The repairs were not completed within that time.

These buildings are not in as bad condition as many others in Yonkers. That it should take more than 13 months to get so called "minor repairs" accomplished is an irony.

At a joint meeting of the Poplar St. Tenants Council and YONKERS CORE, it was decided to call a City Wide Tenants Demonstration to demand that the Housing Code be enforced not only at Poplar St.

but throughout the City, to demand the prosecution of slumlords, and to demand the legalization of "Rent Strikes" so that tenants themselves could force slumlords to make improvements required by the housing code. It was not unti this demonstration was announced that a summons was issued to Mr. Brenhouse.

During the spring of 1964, a tenant at 402 Riverdale Ave. had to live in a water-logged apartment for months because the landlord did not remedy the situation and because the City was unwilling to prosecute him.

During the summer of 1964 a tenant in one building on downtown Riverdale Ave. and six tenants in another building filed complaints with the Health Dept. When the landlords involved heard that CORE was concerned, the necessary repairs were made.

On Jefferson St. substandard housing conditions have been known to the City for years. During the fall of 1964, the tenants of 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, and 108 Jefferson St. filed complaints with the Health Dept.. It was not until CORE organized a tenants council and threaten the above mentioned City wide tenants demonstration, that an inspector was finally came to two of the buildings in January 1965.

In November 1964, the tenants of 124, 126 and 128 Hawthorne Ave. formed a Tenants Council and filed complaints with the Health Dept. No inspector has been there yet.

Tenants councils and committees are now being organized in eight other buildings now. In one of these buildings the tenants say that conditions have been so bad for so long that they are afraid tha that the building will be condemed rather than repaired.

On June 1, 1964 a picket line(not the city wide tenants demonstration - which had been called for Jan. 12, 1965) was formed by CORE and a number of tenants on the South Broadway side of City Hall to demand better enforcement of the Housing Code and Rent Strike Legislation. In June and again in July of 1964 CORE met with Mayor Flynn to discuss these demands.

Experience of the past year indicated that the Health Dept. still can not or will not handle complaints effectively and promptly. Furthermore, inspections by themselves are not sufficient to obtain corrections of violations. Vigorous enforcement is needed. Also a legal proceedure is needed (ie. rent strikes) whereby tenants themselves can take action. Thus they can both overcome resignation and get needed repairs.

Note: The City wide tenants demonstration, which had been called for for Jan. 12, 1965, was posponed, pending the Public Hearing before the "Picone Committee" of the Common Council, on Sat. Jan.23, 1965.

Programatic Perspectives for Yonkers CORE

Housing:

A. A pilot project, starting in the first week of June, of door to door and block by block canvasing. Such a project would envolve taking a specific area, (eg. an area of two blocks) to begin with. Such an area would contain a high percentage of substandard and slum housing and at the same time have a substantial number of Negro and Pourter Rican tenants. A task force of CORE members will be organized, for the purpose of carrying out this project. Those CORE members who will make up this task force will attend a workshop, set up by the Housing Committee, at which both instructions and discussion will take place on the tactics of organizing tenants; rent controol; housing and health violations; rent strikes and similar information. After the task force has attended this meeting, it will be sent out into a specific and preselected area, that will have been choosed by the Housing Committee. Members of the task force will interview tenants and inform them of the purpose of this project and offer all services at COREs dispossal, to help the tenant to help himself. After the tenants in a building have been interviewed and their cooperation gained, the task force members will try to get one of the most interested tenants to organize a meeting of all the tenants in his or her building, at which task force members could be present. The purpose of such a meeting would be to plan specific and joint action, that the tenants deem fesible. While CORE members should be present at this meeting, to give advice, the tenants should be left to run their own affairs. CORE should be ready to assist tenants in anyway possible, from helping them get rent controol, to organizing direct action. The tenants should meet periodically after the first meeting and should continue meeting amongst themselves untill there complaints are remedied.

The purpose of this project would be two fold: (1) To remedy the health and housing violations that exist in much of the the housing that Negroes and Pouter Ricans in Yonkers live in.; (20 To develope a base for CORE and CORE activities in the community. Presently Yonkers CORE is "talking to itself" and CORE has so far, under our present program or rather lack of program, has failed completely, to relate to the REAL needs of REAL people.

CORE

Chapel Hill CORE

THE LOVE THAT FORGIVES

BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 15, 1963

1 November 1963

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

For the past six weeks a group has been active in Chapel Hill which looks forward to affiliation with the Congress of Racial Equality. The proposed Chapel Hill Chapter was formally organized on October 2, 1963 as outlined in the enclosed Summary of Activities; which is, of course, premature as our short past is hopefully nothing compared to the future.

Also enclosed is a copy of the Constitution we have adopted together with a Membership list and a check for $18.00, $10.00 fee + 10% of funds collected to date. No newspaper documentation of our activities is submitted at this time because we have deliberately avoided publicity so far, though there have been a number of offers, believing that this must be carefully co-ordinated with the onset of our Direct Action Projects (see section 21 of the Constitution). A sample bumper strip of a kind we have distributed is included also.

We hope all this will be found satisfactory and look forward to affiliation with CORE. If we can give further information please let us know, or inquire of Mr. Floyd McKissick.

Sent a Chapel Hill Chapter application to Duke

Sincerely yours,

Peter Leak
John B. Dunne
Ben Spaulding
Albert Amon

Peter Leak — Co-Chairman
John Dunne — " - "
Ben Spaulding — " - "
Albert Amon — External Co-ordinator

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CHAPEL HILL CHAPTER

ACTIVITY REPORT # 1

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AS OF 31 OCTOBER, 1963

The Chapel Hill Chapter was formed after extensive discussions with leaders of the civil rights movement in Chapel Hill and Central North Carolina. There seemed to be a pressing need in this community for a disciplined, well organized direct action group. Chapel Hill has seen many protestations of liberality, some past progress in civil rights, very little recent progress, and much integrationist action this past summer, which might have been more effective with more thorough organization and planning.

People known to be dedicated to the civil rights cause enough to have exposed themselves to personal risk, were invited to an Organizational Meeting held on 2 October, 1963. After each person described his past work for the cause (at least two-thirds had been jailed for it) the possibilities for a new organization were discussed in an atmosphere of congenial dedication. Past mistakes and future opportunities received equal attention. The thirty-eight persons at this meeting became the nucleus of the active Membership of the proposed Chapter.

Since then we have met each Wednesday and received ten new Candidates for Membership. Post Office Box 382 in Chapel Hill was rented for a permanent address and arrangements for an office at 111 N. Merritt Mill Road completed. The office is now staffed for four hours each afternoon and may be telephoned at 929-2360. The availability of a fixed place where volunteers may work or call in for information about how they can serve in any aspect of the movement, will make for much smoother co-ordination of activities than has been possible in the past. Dues pledged, so far, come to about $40.00 per month. This, together with the sale of Bumper Strips and, soon, Christmas Cards, and a campaign for Associate Members and Friends of CORE, seems to offer adequate, initial financial support.

All public facilities within five miles of Chapel Hill are being carefully tested to allow accurate evaluation of the amount of segregation still prevalent in this area. It is already apparent that segregation is far more widespread here than local newspaper publicity would lead one to suspect. For example, segregation is a general practice in the downtown barbarshops here. In addition, specially intensive investigation is underway of a number of establishments selected as offering specially favorable opportunities for desegregation in the face of direct action. These investigations include: studies of the opinions and financial positions of owners, managers, and key employees; study of nature of trade, customers and customer attitudes; and studies of competitive businesses.

These investigations are to be completed within the coming week. Direct Action Projects will be set up at the next meeting of the Chapter, carefully planned for effectiveness and for conformity to the CORE Rules for Action.

The Chapter also plans to co-operate: with the University NAACP in action to desegregate the North Carolina Memorial Hospital; and with Chapel Hill CURED (Citizens United for Racial Equality and Dignity, a local mass participation group) in a campaign for voter registration and broadened employment opportunities.

Future Activity Reports will be prepared describing our experiences, successful or not, and evaulating anything we may learn that could be useful to other Chapters facing similar problems.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY-CHAPEL HILL CHAPTER

CONSTITUTION, 30 OCTOBER 1963

PURPOSES

1. The Chapel Hill Chapter: will work for the elimination of racial prejudice, injustice, and inhumanity; will seek to be granted, and to maintain, affiliation with the National Congress of Racial Equality; and will engage in programs of investigation, negotiation, direct action, and education in ways conforming to the nonviolent philosophy of CORE. In particular, the National CORE Constitution and Rules for action are to be supported by the Chapter, and by all its active Members, individually. Policies and programs of National CORE will guide those of the Chapter. The Chapter will try to achieve full co-operation with other organizations working for Civil Rights in the community, but will not affiliate with any organization other than National CORE.

MEMBERSHIP

2. It is expected that Active Members will work selflessly for the goals of CORE and personally exemplify its ideals. Persons wishing to join are to apply in writing, pledging their support of the Purposes of the Chapter specified in Section 1 of this Constitution.

3. Upon approval of a majority of Active Members voting at a General Meeting, applicants will become Candidate Members. Candidate Members will be encouraged to participate in the programs and meetings of the Chapter but will not have voting privileges.

4. The activity of Candidate Members will be reviewed by the Steering Committee (S. 9-15) after two weeks in the cases of Active Members of other CORE Chapters, or four weeks in other cases. The names of Candidates, and Steering Committee recomendations if any, will be placed before the next General Meeting (S. 16-18) for consideration. Election to Active Membership shall require approval of three-quarters of a quorum of Active Members (S. 18), voting by secret ballot. Only Active Members may be present at the time of discussion and voting on applicants, either for Candidate or Active Membership.

5. Active Membership shall not be granted: to any person who expounds a philosophy which is contradictory to the fundamental principles of CORE or who associates himself with any organization which does so, or which in other ways opposes, or attempts subversion of, CORE; or to any person who persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action.

6. Active Members who have not attended meetings or participated in any Chapter activity for five consecutive weeks will become Inactive. Inactive Members may be restored to Active status upon application to, and approval of, the Steering Committee. Failing to receive this approval, Inactive Members may appeal to the Chapter as a whole and have their active status restored by majority vote at a General Meeting.

7. Active Members whose behavior is inconsistent with the Purposes of the Chapter, either through prolonged inactivity or through action reflecting discredit on the Chapter, may be temporarily or permanantly removed from membership. Signed complaints submitted to the Steering Committee will be investigated. A majority

OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE CAN REMOVE A PERSON FROM ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP. THIS DECISION CAN BE APPEALED TO THE CHAPTER AS A WHOLE, AND CAN BE REVERSED BY MAJORITY VOTE AT A GENERAL MEETING.

8. OTHER CLASSES OF AFFILIATION WITH THE CHAPTER, SUCH AS BEING A FRIEND OF CORE OR AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER, MAY BE OFFERED TO CONTRIBUTERS AND SUPPORTERS, WHO WILL NOT BE GRANTED VOTING PRIVILEGES.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

9. A STEERING COMMITTEE SHALL BE SELECTED AT ELECTION MEETINGS TO BE CALLED ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST DAYS OF FEBRUARY, JUNE, AND OCTOBER. ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS ARE TO RECEIVE AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE OF THESE MEETINGS.

10. THE STEERING COMMITTEE WILL CONSIST OF THREE CO-CHAIRMEN, A SECRETARY, A TREASURER AND TWO CO-ORDINATORS (S. 11). ACTION PROJECT DIRECTORS (S. 19) WILL BE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE DURATION OF THEIR PROJECTS.

ELECTIONS TO THE STEERING COMMITTEE WILL BE BY SECRET BALLOT. ELECTION OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN WILL BE SEPARATE FROM ELECTION OF THE REMAINING FOUR MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

BALLOTS ARE TO LIST THE NOMINEES OF THE VOTER'S CHOICE IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE, UP TO THE NUMBER OF VACANCIES TO BE FILLED. VOTES ON EACH BALLOT WILL BE WEIGHTED: ONE, FOR THE LEAST PREFERED NOMINEE; TWO, FOR THE NEXT; AND SO FORTH WITH THE MOST PREFERED NOMINEE RECEIVING A WEIGHT CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

IN ANY ELECTION IF THERE ARE MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY NOMINEES AS THERE ARE POSITIONS TO BE FILLED, THERE WILL BE A RUN OFF ELECTION AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE GREATEST WEIGHTED VOTE, WITHIN THE LIMIT OF TWO CANDIDATES PER VACANCY.

11. THE STEERING COMMITTEE WILL APPOINT ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN TO BE ACTING CHAIRMAN, THE OTHERS WILL BE ALTERNATE CHAIRMEN. ALL THREE ARE EXPECTED TO BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE WORK OF THE CHAPTER AND BE READY TO ASSUME ACTING CHAIRMANSHIP AT ANY TIME. THREE CO-CHAIRMEN ARE PROVIDED TO INSURE THAT THE CHAPTER WILL NOT BE DEPRIVED OF LEADERSHIP BY ACCIDENT OR DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM ACTION PROJECTS. FROM TIME TO TIME ACTING CHAIRMANSHIP WILL BE CHANGED TO GIVE ALTERNATE CHAIRMEN EXPERIENCE AND KEEP THEM IN READINESS TO ASSUME ACTING CHAIRMANSHIP. THE SECRETARY WILL RECORD ALL ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAPTER, MAINTAIN ALL FILES AND RECORDS, AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OFFICE MANAGEMENT. THE TREASURER WILL KEEP CAREFULL ACCOUNTS OF ALL MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHAPTER AND ASSIST IN OFFICE MANAGEMENT. THE CO-ORDINATOR FOR INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING RAPID, EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH THE MEMBERSHIP; THE CO-ORDINATOR FOR PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLICITY, PUBLICATIONS, DISPLAYS AND RELATIONS WITH THE NEWS MEDIA. IN ADDITION TO THESE OR OTHER SPECIFIC DUTIES, MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE ARE TO BE READY TO ASSUME ANY OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES THEY MAY BE ASSIGNED TO SUPPORT CHAPTER PURPOSES. THE FOUR OFFICES OTHER THAN THE CO-CHAIRMANSHIPS WILL BE ASSIGNED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

12. ALL ULTIMATE CONTROL OF THE CHAPTER LIES IN ITS ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP AS A WHOLE. THE STEERING COMMITTEE IS TO ACT RESPONSIBLY IN BEHALF OF THE CHAPTER BETWEEN GENERAL MEETINGS, BUT HAS NO OTHER PRIVILEGES. STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS WILL BE

OPEN TO INTERESTED ACTIVE MEMBERS, UNLESS SPECIAL CONDITIONS LEAD A GENERAL MEETING TO TEMPORARILY CLOSE THEM. ANY DECISION MADE BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE MAY BE REVERSED BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE GENERAL MEETING. (EXCEPTIONS, S. 6,7)

13. VACANCIES WILL BE FILLED BY ELECTION AT THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING.

14. MEMBERS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE STEERING COMMITTEE BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE AT A GENERAL MEETING CALLED WITH AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE TO ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS.

15. DECISIONS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AT LEAST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE MEMBERS, AT LIBERTY TO ATTEND, ARE PRESENT. DECISION WILL BE BY MAJORITY. VOTING WILL BE BY ROLL CALL IF AT LEAST THREE COMMITTEEMEN ASK FOR ONE. RECORDS OF ALL ROLL CALL VOTES WILL BE OPEN TO ACTIVE MEMBERS.

MEETINGS

16. GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE CHAPTER WILL BE HELD ON THE FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAYS OF EACH MONTH, AND ON ALL OTHER WEDNESDAYS UNLESS THESE ADDITIONAL MEETINGS ARE SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY BY MAJORITY VOTE AT A GENERAL MEETING. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS MAY BE CALLED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE AT ANY TIME, PROVIDED ACTIVE MEMBERS BE GIVEN AS MUCH PRIOR NOTICE AS POSSIBLE. (EXCEPTIONS S. 9, 14, 22)

17. GENERAL MEETINGS WILL BE OPEN TO ACTIVE MEMBERS, CANDIDATE MEMBERS, AND APPLICANTS FOR CANDIDACY. MEETINGS ARE TO BE OPENED TO GUESTS OF ACTIVE MEMBERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. PUBLIC MEETINGS MAY BE CALLED, BUT NO CHAPTER BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED AT THEM.

18. VOTING ON POLICY, MEMBERSHIP, THE STEERING COMMITTEE, OR AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION WILL REQUIRE THE PRESENCE OF A QUORUM OF AT LEAST HALF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS. ONLY ACTIVE MEMBERS MAY BE PRESENT WHEN THESE ISSUES ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AND DECIDED. IF NO QUORUM IS PRESENT BALLOTS WILL BE MAILED TO ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS WHOSE VOTE WILL BE COUNTED IF RECEIVED WITHIN A WEEK OF THE MAILING.

POLICY

19. MAJOR PROGRAMS OF THE CHAPTER WILL BE CONDUCTED BY ACTION PROJECTS. EACH PROJECT WILL HAVE A DIRECTOR WHO IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER AND WHO MAY, BUT NEED NOT, BE A MEMBER OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE. EACH ACTION PROJECT AND ITS DIRECTOR MUST BE APPROVED BY MAJORITY VOTE AT A GENERAL MEETING. PARTICIPATION IN AN ACTION PROJECT MAY BE LIMITED TO ACTIVE MEMBERS OR BE OPEN TO CANDIDATE MEMBERS OR EVEN CITIZENS IN GENERAL, DEPENDING ON ITS PURPOSE. AT LEAST TWO STEERING COMMITTEEMEN WILL ATTEND ALL MEETINGS OF ACTION PROJECT PARTICIPANTS. THE PROJECT DIRECTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROJECT FIELD ACTION, AND ALL PARTICIPANTS MUST FOLLOW HIS DIRECTION OR LEAVE THE FIELD ACTION IMMEDIATELY. THE CORE RULES FOR ACTION MUST BE KNOWN AND FOLLOWED BY ALL PARTICIPANTS.

20. ALL FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE CHAPTER SHALL BE SPENT ONLY WITH STEERING COMMITTEE APPROVAL. RECORDS OF ALL EXPENSES SHALL BE OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF ANY ACTIVE MEMBER OR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL CORE.

21. NO MEMBER MAY MAKE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT ABOUT THE CHAPTER WITHOUT STEERING COMMITTEE APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENT. NO INTERVIEWS, CONCERNING CHAPTER POLICY OR IN THE NAME OF THE CHAPTER, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEWS MEDIA ARE TO BE GRANTED

WITHOUT STEERING COMMITTEE APPROVAL. AT SUCH INTERVIEWS ONE OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN AND AT LEAST TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE MUST BE PRESENT. ALL SIGNS USED IN PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OR DIRECT ACTION PROJECTS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PROJECT DIRECTOR AND THE STEERING COMMITTEE. MEMBERS ARE NOT TO SAY ANYTHING THAT COULD HURT THE CHAPTER OR ANY OF ITS ACTION PROJECTS, EVEN IN CONVERSATIONS WITH FRIENDS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

22. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION MAY BE CHANGED AT A GENERAL MEETING PROVIDED THAT ACTIVE MEMBERS RECEIVE TEN DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE SPECIFYING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. AMENDMENT WILL REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS.

23. THE CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL CORE WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CHAPTER ALSO. ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER, REVISED, WHERE CONSISTENT WITH THIS CONSTITUTION WILL GUIDE DELIBERATIONS AT CHAPTER MEETINGS.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CHAPEL HILL CHAPTER

MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1963

ACTIVE MEMBERS

ALSON, JERDINE	223 N. GRAHAM
AMON, ALBERT - EXTERNAL CO-ORDINATOR	RT. 1, BOX 151, DURHAM
BALDWIN, BETTY	611 CRAIG ST., CHAPEL HILL
BENTON, DAVID	115 S. GRAHAM, CHAPEL HILL
BROWN, CAROL	306 SUNSET DR., CHAPEL HILL
CALHOUN, LOUIS S.	8 COBB TERRACE, CHAPEL HILL
CARTER, WILLIAM JR.	605 CRAIG ST., CHAPEL HILL
CATHELL, MARGARET	19 COBB TERRACE, CHAPEL HILL
COTTON, CHARLIESE	309 EUGENE ST., CARRBORO
CUSICK, PAT	BOX 202, CHAPEL HILL
DUNNE, JOHN - CO-CHAIRMAN	219 E. FRANKLIN, CHAPEL HILL
EZRA, ROSEMARY	BOX 382, CHAPEL HILL
FARRINGTON, BETTY	221 N. ROBINSON ST., CHAPEL HILL
FARRINGTON, RUBY	223 N. GRAHAM ST., CHAPEL HILL
FIKES, IDA	211 MITCHELL LANE, CHAPEL HILL
FIKES, LESLIE	211 MITCHELL LANE, CHAPEL HILL
FIKES, JOHN	211 MITCHELL LANE, CHAPEL HILL
HODGE, CORA LOUISE - SECRETARY	208 KENAN HALL, UNC., CHAPEL HILL
HOLEMAN, HERMON	LINDSAY ST., CHAPEL HILL
HOOKER, HENRY	413 SUNSET AVE., CARRBORO
JONES, BRENTA L.	214 N. GRAHAM ST., CHAPEL HILL
LANEY, FRIDA	221 N ROBINSON ST., CHAPEL HILL
LANEY, HAZEL	221 N ROBINSON ST., CHAPEL HILL
LEAK, PETER - ACTING CHAIRMAN	111 N GRAHAM, CHAPEL HILL
MADDEX, JACK	412 CONNOR DORMITORY, UNC., CHAPEL HILL
MILLER, CHARLIE	103 RAFFIN, CHAPEL HILL
MINOR, EDNA F.	503 GOMAIN AVE., CHAPEL HILL
VAN RIPER, PETER L.	BOX 332, MANNING DR., CHAPEL HILL
VAN RIPER, HOPE	BOX 332, MANNING DR., CHAPEL HILL
ROSS, RONALD J. TREASURER	527 EHRINGHAUS HALL, UNC., CHAPEL HILL
SANDERS, WILLIA	402 N. MERRITT ST., CHAPEL HILL
SPAULDING JR, BENJAMIN W.-CO-CHAIRMAN	219 EHRINGHAUS, CHAPEL HILL
STRALEY, JOSEPH	52 DAVIE CIRCLE, CHAPEL HILL
THOMPSON, ROBERT	110 MERRITT ST., CHAPEL HILL
THOMPSON, SADIE	209 FORGRAVES ST., CARRBORO
TOUSHEE, JAMES	322 BROAD ST., CHAPEL HILL
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND - INTERNAL CO-ORDINATOR	416 EHRINGHAUS DORM., UNC., CHAPEL HILL
WYNN, WILLIAM	303-A MASON FARM RD., CHAPEL HILL

CANDIDATE MEMBERS

COTTON, EUYVONNE	309 EUGENE ST., CARRBORO
CREEL, RICHARD	215 EVERETT, CHAPEL HILL
DANSBY, DAVID	106 CARR DORM, UNC., CHAPEL HILL
FOUSHEE, CHARLIE	BETHEL CHURCH RD.
PARKER, KAREN	401 W. COBB DORM. UNC., CHAPEL HILL
RAY, TIMOTHY	500 N. GREENSBORO ST., CARRBORO
RECKFORD, MARY	729 E. FRANKLIN
RIGGSBEE, ANNIE	122 MERRITT ST.
WILLIAMS, GLORIA	516 W. ROSEMARY ST.
WILLS, RICHARD	321 CONNOR

November 12, 1963

Chapel Hill CORE
Peter Leak, Acting Chmn
Box 382
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Mr. Leak:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council meeting on November 8, 1963.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please kee pin touch with us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

Chapel Hill

Box 382
Chapel Hill, N.C.
December 17, 1963

DEC 2 0

Dear Jim and Marv,

Please forgive the mess and lousy form that I'm sure will characterize this letter. As Gorden Cary may have told you, Chapel Hill is on the way, to freedom for Christmas, etc... Enclosed are a few of countless clippings, and several mimeogaphed sheets of many that we are turning out. Chapel Hill CORE is the host for the movement here, and has invited Rev. Lavert Taylor, Field Sec't'y for SCLC, Buddy Tinger, field worker for North Carolina CORE, and Quinton Baker, Pres. of the Youth andCollege Chapters of the NAACP in North Carolina, a militant and most effective leader, to join our staff until Jan. 1, at least. All three are almost definitely accepted. Also, for the next 10 days, John Salter, Field Organizer for SCEF will be working with us.

I will not herein elaborate on the background of the situation here, because we are in the midst of a crisis period and there is no time for lengthy communication. Last night the home of one of the leaders in the chapter here burned. We have the FBI and the North Carolina SBI investigating it. It was the home of Peter and Hopex Van Riper, formerly of Detroit CORE. We will let you know developements on this as they come in; it is not definite whether it was an accident or arsen, but if an accident, occurring as it did at the hight of present tensions here, it's some coincidence.

Our demands are: We will not cease our activities until all establishments in Chapel Hill, including the University, serve and hire without regard to a person's race or color. This means virtually a demand for a PA ordinance and definite fair employment action beforewe even let up. A lot of public sentiment is going our way because of the nuber of people deciding to stay without bail for Christmas, if necessary.

We need help. We are already getting national publicity, but feel that this lovely, quiet town would make alovely focal point for Christmas across the nation, and need more. We need money and sympathy marches around the country, if at all possible. The operating expenses, as well as the bond money andpossible fines if we win,are running up. A national Support Chapel Hill's Sacrifice for Freedom campaign might be in order, at least on a limited scale. Our themes are Freedom for Christmas, Black andWhite Together, Sacrifice for Freedom, etc.

We are about togo back downtown, so I must close this and get it off. Please let me know immediately what you think of our program, and what you think we might expect from nat'l CORE and other chapters and communities. This town has such a complex of being liberal that it's literally immunized against the movement. If we don't win everything this time, we can kiss it good-bye.

Many thanks, and I'll look for an early reply,

Hastily, and for freedom,
John B. Dunne

John B. Dunne

PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN

IN THIS SEASON OF SADNESS AND COMING JOY, CAN WE SEE BEHIND THE MASKS AND THE BANDS AND STILL HEAR FAINTLY THE ANGELS' MESSAGE? CAN WE STILL FEEL AND BE MOVED BY ITS CALL FOR GOOD WILL TOWARDS ALL? HOW CAN WE CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS WHILE OVERLOOKING THE HATREDS AND HABITUAL INJUSTICES THAT DIVIDE AND HURT OUR COMMUNITY?

IN THIS SEASON, AS WE LOOK OVER OUR CHRISTMAS GIFT LISTS, ARE THERE SOME RESPECTED, ADULT FRIENDS WHO MIGHT FIND A DEEPER JOY IN KNOWING THAT A GIFT HAD BEEN MADE IN THEIR NAME- TO CHARITY, TO THEIR CHURCH, OR TO THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT?

WITH DEEP REGRET IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENTS DO NOT YET SERVE MEN OF GOOD WILL WITH EQUAL DIGNITY.

ALLEN'S AMOCO SERVICE STATION
ALLEN'S GRILL
BRADY'S RESTAURANT
CAROLINA BARBER SHOP
CAROLINA BEAUTY SHOP
CAROLINA GRILL
CHAPEL HILL BARBER SHOP
CLARENCE'S BAR AND GRILL
COLONIAL DRUG STORE
THE FROZEN CUSTARD
LEO'S RESTAURANT
MERRITT'S ESSO SERVICE STATION
NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
THE PATIO, DINE AND DANCE
THE PINES RESTAURANT
ROCK PILE
THE SHACK
TAR HEEL BARBER SHOP
TAR HEEL MOTEL
TAR HEEL SANDWICH SHOP
UNIVERSITY BARBER SHOP
UNIVERSITY MOTEL

~~WALKER'S GULF STATION, FRANKLIN STREET~~
~~WALKER'S GULF STATION, EASTGATE~~
WATT'S MOTEL
WATTS RESTAURANT
Sport Center

GIVE FREEDOM FOR CHRISTMAS

CHC

YOUR DONATION IS NEEDED

15 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

This concerns you!....if you are a member of the human race. If you have ever wondered what it means to be a member of the human race in these progressive times, here is one aspect: The American Negro.

The following is from a letter, written by Martin Luther King, in answer to a statement by eight clergymen that his activities were "unwise and untimely."

"We have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God-given rights. The nations of Asia and Afrika are moving with jet-like speed toward the goal of political independence, and we still creep at horse and buggy pace toward the gaining of a cup of coffee at a lunch counter. I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say 'wait.' ...when you see the vast majority of your twenty million Negro brothers smothering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society; when you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech stammering as you seek to explain to your six year old daughter why she can't go to the public amusement park that has just been advertised on televieion , and see tears welling up in her little eyes when she is told that Funtown is closed to colored children, and see the depressing clouds of inferiority begin to form in her little mental sky, and see her begin to distort her little personality by unconsciously developing a bitterness toward white people; when you have to concoct an answer for a five year old son asking, 'Daddy, why do white people treat colored people so mean?'; when you take a cross-country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading 'white' and 'colored'; when your first name becomes 'nigger' your middle name becomes 'boy' (however old you are), and your last name becomes 'John', and when your wife and mother are never given the respected title 'Mrs.'; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued by inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of 'nobodiness'; ...then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait. There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over, and men are no longer willing to be plunged into the abyss of injustice where they experience the bleakness of corroding despair. I hope, Sirs, you can understand our legitimate and unavoidable impatience."

Please read this, think about it, and answer to yourself the following questions. If your skin is white it has been a convenience. You have never had a door closed in your face because your body was clothed in a dark exterior. If your skin is dark, you know the hurt of "the stinging darts of segregation." What can we all do? ...inside ourselves and through community action.

Questions:

If your skin is white.....

1- What comparable situations have you and your children had to cope with?
2- How would these things help or hinder the development of traits you admire most in your fellow man, in yourself, and in your children?
3- How would these conditions help or hinder your attaining your goals in life?
4- What would you do to help make things different for your children?
5- How would you describe someone not concerned with your position? apathetic, insensitive, cold, shallow....?
6- What would motivate someone who objected to setting you free from these conditions?...fear, cruelty, hatred selfishness, bitterness....?
7-You are not personally responsible for the history of this situation, but do you not feel personally responsible for changing this dehumanizing pattern?

If your skin is dark....

1- Do you keep yourself informed on what goes on in your town and country?
2- Do you keep yourself informed on the quality of your children's schooling?
3- Are you a registered voter, helping to affect just laws and lawmakers?
4- Are you doing all you can to help correct these conditions?
5- Are you taking part in community actions to improve things?

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY-CHAPEL HILL

DEC 2 0 1963

WHY FOUR PEOPLE CHOSE JAIL

I. RACIAL INJUSTICE CONTINUES UNCHALLENGED IN CHAPEL HILL. NO EFFECTIVE EFFORT , LEGAL OR PERSONAL, HAS SHOWN ANY RECENT PROGRESS OR EVEN PROMISE OF PROGRESS.

II. CHAPEL HILL REMAINS INDIFFERENT TO THIS BRUTAL SOCIAL SICKNESS. PERHAPS PAST PROGRESS IS HOLDING US BACK NOW BY BLINDING WELL MEANING PEOPLE TO THE URGENT NEED FOR MORE THAN TOKENISM NOW.

III. LAST SUMMER THE CHAPEL HILL MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION WAS CHOSEN AS THE SITE FOR A DIRECT ACTION PROTEST IN THE HOPE OF ALERTING THE COMMUNITY TO THIS NEED. ON JULY 19 THIS PROTEST WAS MADE. 34 PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED AND JAILED. THE ACTION WAS NOT INTENDED TO DEFY THE LAW BUT RATHER TO WORK FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT. THE DEMONSTRATORS HAD NO DESIRE TO AVOID THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ACTION.

IV. ON JULY 21 THE MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFERED TO DROP ALL CHARGES AGAINST THE DEMONSTRATORS. IT WAS AGREED THAT ALL DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD CEASE UNTIL THE FIRST OF AUGUST. DURING THIS TRUCE THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS WAS TO CONDUCT INTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

V. DESPITE THIS, ROY COLE, THE CITY SOLICITOR REFUSED TO DROP CHARGES. THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE PROSECUTED AND CONVICTED. THE CASES WERE THEN APPEALED TO THE ORANGE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

VI. WHEN THE CASES CAME UP LAST WEEK THE JUDGE AGREED WITH THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, FLOYD MCKISSICK, THAT TRIAL SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL SIMILAR CASES HAD BEEN DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

VII. NEVERTHELESS THE COUNTY SOLICITOR, MR. COOPER, INSISTED UPON PRESSING CHARGES AT ONCE AND IN FULL. HE SELECTED FOUR CASES FOR TRIAL AT THIS SESSION.

IX. THEY WERE CONVICTED, BUT COULD HAVE PAID FINES OR APPEALED TO HIGHER COURTS. NOTHING BUT THEIR PERSONAL COMFORT WOULD HAVE BEEN GAINED BY PAYING THE FINES. BECAUSE SIMILAR CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, IT WOULD NOT HAVE HELPED THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT TO APPEAL THE CASES.

X. THEY HAD ORIGINALLY PROTESTED TO CALL ATTENTION TO AN INTOLERABLE EVIL. IN THIS SPIRIT THEY DECIDED TO SERVE THEIR SENTENCES, THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL FOR HOPE VAN RIPER AND CHARLIESE COTTON, THIRTY DAYS AT HARD LABOR FOR PATRICK CUSICK. IN THUS GIVING A MONTH OF THEIR LIVES THEY ARE MAKING A CHRISTMAS SACRIFICE FOR THE SOCIAL HEALTH OF OUR COMMUNITY.

LET US MAKE IT WORTH THEIR WHILE BY WORKING TO REALIZE THE ORIGINAL CHRISTMAS APPEAL. PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN.

= = = =

AN APPEAL TO THE MORAL LEADERSHIP OF CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill was NOT named without a reason, for it has long been a community that has served as a conscience to North Carolina, a center not only of academic studies, but of profound ethical concern with the lives of the men, women and children of this state. It is a city of churches, churches that give tangible shape and form to that real concern for the spiritual nature of man.

In the past several days a new tension has come to Chapel Hill, a tension of the spirit. We have been preparing to observe the birthdate of the child, Jesus, born in the poverty of a stable and destined to be the gentle Lord of us all. It is a season of joy for Christians and for all men of good will. The choirs of our churches are rehearsing even now such songs as "Go tell it on the mountain, that Jesus Christ is born" and "Joy to the World, the Lord is come." Yet, even as the decorations are set in place and the songs ring out and we think ahead to the family circles that will gather for the holidays, there are students again filling the jails in Chapel Hill.

The new protests began when Pat Cusick, Charliese Cotton, and Hope Van Riper refused to pay their fines for "trespassing", (fines growing out of desegregation projects of some nonths ago,) on the grounds that as long as Chapel Hill was not fully free they did not feel they could in good conscience pay their way out of jail. They are serving 30-day sentences and will be in jail over the holidays. Since their decision on Thursday something began to move in the hearts of some of those living in Chapel Hill. Within three days more than 25 persons were arrested, charged with trespassing on segregated business establishments, and sent to jail. Some of these have been released on bond, but others have chosen to join those who had already decided to spend the Christmas season in jail. They feel the usual Christmas pagentry is without meaning as long as a single person can be refused service in Chapel Hill because of his color.

The great majority of those arrested have been students. Some of them have been high school students. Their action has not been lightly undertaken, for if it takes courage for an adult to disobey the lay, it takes greater courage for a high school student to do so. Some of the students from the University will be separated from their families at this Christmas season - for the first time in their lives.

We know the great and heavy responsibilities that fall upon the clergy at this season of the year, one of the most holy celebrations of the Christiann

FAITH. AND YET WE WONDER IF IT IS ENTIRELY RIGHT THAT STUDENTS SHOULD MARCH--ALONE. JESUS TAUGHT THAT "A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM", BUT IF THE STUDENTS ARE TO LEAD WILL THERE BE NO RESPONSIBLE ADULTS WHO WILL FOLLOW? WE KNOW THAT EVERY PASTOR, NOT ONLY THOSE WHO LEAD THE NEGROES CHURCHES, BUT THE PASTORS OF THE WHITE CHURCHES AS WELL, HAVE BEEN PRAYING OVER THIS MATTER. WE KNOW THEY ARE DEVOUT MEN AND WE CAN DO NO MORE THAN LAY THE MATTER BEFORE THEM, EVEN THOUGH WE KNOW IT RESTS ON THEIR CONSCIENCE EVEN NOW.

WE KNOW THAT EVERY MAN IN THIS COMMUNITY, INCLUDING OUR MINISTERS, HAS RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS TO HIS FAMILY, TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. BUT THE MAN ORDAINED TO PREACH THE GOSPEL HAS AN ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY TO GOD, TO PREACH THE GOSPEL FULLY, TO PREACH IT IN THE FLESH, AND TO ACCEPT CHRIST'S ADMONITION THAT THOSE WHO WOULD FOLLOW HIM MUST BEAR HIS CROSS.

MOST OF THE STUDENTS NOW IN JAIL, AND OTHERS WHO ARE PREPARING TO ENTER JAIL, HAVE TAKEN THIS COURSE OF ACTION BECAUSE THEY HAVE BELIEVED THE GOSPEL THEY WERE TAUGHT, THAT ALL MEN ARE MADE AS BROTHERS UNDER GOD. THEY NOW WAIT TO SEE WHAT ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY THE TEACHERS WHO TAUGHT THEM. IT IS NOT WE WHO APPEAL TO THE PASTORS OF THE NEGRO CHURCHES, AND TO THE PASTORS OF THE WHITE CHURCHES; IT IS THE LIVING GOSPEL WHICH, THROUGH US, APPEALS TO EVERY MAN OF GOOD WILL IN THIS TOWN NAMED AFTER A CHAPEL SET UPON HILL.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Three Choose Holiday In Jail

Chapel Hill, N.C., Dec. 23: The holiday season will not be especially merry for three CORE demonstrators arrested here recently. Tried last week on charges of trespassing they chose to serve 30 days in jail rather than to pay $50 fines.

Patrick Cusick of Rome, Georgia, Mrs. Peter Van Riper and Miss Pearl Cotton of Chapel Hill, all elected to remain in jail at their trial Thursday, December 12th in the Orange County Superior Court.

Cusick was moved to the county prison infirmary following eight days of fasting. He refused to work or to eat as long as he was in the segregated Durham County work camp. In a letter from the jail to CORE National Chairman Floyd McKissick, Cusick said, "I know that it is morally wrong to cooperate with the evil system of segregation. I don't do it outside and I will not do it in prison, so until I am transferred to an integrated or a 'Negro' camp I will not eat nor work."

Meanwhile, demonstrations in Chapel Hill continued and a total of 126 persons were arrested at weeks end. The Chapel Hill CORE chapter has attempted to get restaurants in this university city to desegregate. According to CORE field worker John Dunne, "We had hoped to make Chapel Hill the first totally integrated city in North Carolina by Christmas."

Louisiana Youth Still Held

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 23: Kenny Johnson, 16 year old Plaquemine youth is still confined to the State Industrial School here as a result of his participation in CORE demonstrations in Plaquemine last summer. In the custody of the state until he reaches the age of 21, he has already spent more than two months in jail. Thus far, attempts by CORE attorneys to free Johnson have failed.

Although facing a five-year sentence, Johnson was able to write in a letter to the CORE national office last week, "When you look at it, my sacrifice is a very small one compared to the one others have paid...Before our goal has been reached many more sacrifices will have to be made...But we shall surely overcome someday."

####

Chapel Hill

PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN

IN THIS SEASON OF SADNESS AND COMING JOY, CAN WE SEE BEHIND THE MASKS AND THE BANDS AND STILL HEAR FAINTLY THE ANGELS' MESSAGE? CAN WE STILL FEEL AND BE MOVED BY ITS CALL FOR GOOD WILL TOWARDS ALL? HOW CAN WE CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS WHILE OVERLOOKING THE HATREDS AND HABITUAL INJUSTICES THAT DIVIDE AND HURT OUR COMMUNITY?

IN THIS SEASON, AS WE LOOK OVER OUR CHRISTMAS GIFT LISTS, ARE THERE SOME RESPECTED, ADULT FRIENDS WHO MIGHT FIND A DEEPER JOY IN KNOWING THAT A GIFT HAD BEEN MADE IN THEIR NAME- TO CHARITY, TO THEIR CHURCH, OR TO THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT?

WITH DEEP REGRET IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENTS DO NOT YET SERVE MEN OF GOOD WILL WITH EQUAL DIGNITY.

ALLEN'S AMOCO SERVICE STATION
ALLEN'S GRILL
BRADY'S RESTAURANT
CAROLINA BARBER SHOP
CAROLINA BEAUTY SHOP
CAROLINA GRILL
CHAPEL HILL BARBER SHOP
CLARENCE'S BAR AND GRILL
COLONIAL DRUG STORE
THE FROZEN CUSTARD
LEO'S RESTAURANT
MERRITT'S ESSO SERVICE STATION
NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
THE PATIO, DINE AND DANCE
THE PINES RESTAURANT
ROCK PILE
THE SHACK
TAR HEEL BARBER SHOP
TAR HEEL MOTEL
TAR HEEL SANDWICH SHOP
UNIVERSITY BARBER SHOP
UNIVERSITY MOTEL
WALKER'S GULF STATION, FRANKLIN STREET
WALKER'S GULF STATION, EASTGATE
WATTS MOTEL
WATTS RESTAURANT

GIVE FREEDOM FOR CHRISTMAS

CHC

John Dunn, Chairman of Chapel Hill Freedom Committee

The Chapel Hill FREEDOM MASS MEETING

St. Joseph A.M.E. Church
Sunday, Dec. 29 1:30.

SEE + HEAR:

REV. B. ELTON COX
N.C. CORE FIELD SECRETARY,
RENOWNED CIVIL RIGHTS
LEADER IN HIGH POINT, N.C.
SUBJECT - "LET FREEDOM RING"

COME ALL YE
FREEDOM LOVERS!

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Val Coleman

200 Jailed In Chapel Hill, North Carolina Scene Of First Major Racial Struggle Of The New Year

Chapel Hill, N.C., Jan. 2: Chapel Hill, North Carolina, long known as a mecca of southern liberalism and site of the University of North Carolina, has become the scene of a bitter racial clash involving efforts of the Chapel Hill CORE group to integrate over 25 public establishments which do not admit Negroes. After fruitless negotiations, Chapel Hill CORE began demonstrations over two weeks ago involving sit-ins and mass marches.

Over 200 demonstrators have been arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Fifteen demonstrators refused to post bond and remained in jail throughout the entire holiday period. Several of the "jail-ins" are on an extended hunger strike in protest over the segregated prison facilities.

Negro Girl Wounded by Sniper Shot In Parallel Action

In a parallel action, some 30 miles south in Sanford, North Carolina, a fifteen-year-old Negro girl was shot in the leg by an unseen sniper during a protest march led by Chapel Hill CORE leader John Dunne. Efforts to end outright segregation in the Chapel Hill area will continue indefinitely until a satisfactory settlement is in hand.

###

Marvin Rich

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La. 70112

January 3, 1964

JAN 7 1964

ACTION MEMO FROM: Jim Dombrowski, Executive Director

TO: Board Members and Friends Everywhere

IN RE: Protests Needed at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Since December 13, almost 200 people have been jailed in Chapel Hill, N. C for taking part in sit-ins and other demonstrations against segregation. Despite Chapel Hill's liberal reputation, the demonstrators say there are 25 motels and eating places that do not serve all people. Demonstrations started again after months of fruitless effort to get city officials to adopt a public-accommodations ordinance.

On New Year's Eve, seven sit-inners were doused with ammonia and beaten with a mop handle by the proprietor of a restaurant where they were sitting in. The ammonia was thrown in the eyes of Miss Rosemary Eliza, a white student at the University of North Carolina. She and six others were burned by the liquid. One of our field organizers, John R. Salter, Jr. reports that a state trooper watched while this was going on but did not interfere.

Those doused with ammonia and 14 others were jailed for the protest at the restaurant. Miss Eliza had just got out of jail after serving two weeks for taking part in another demonstration. She had conducted a hunger strike while locked up. Salter himself has been arrested twice for his part in the sit-ins. He reports that jailers cut off the heat in the middle of the night.

You are asked to protest the arrest and violence by letter or wire to Mayor Sandy McClamrock, City Hall, Chapel Hill, N. C., and to Dr. William C. Friday, President of the University of North Carolina, 402 E. Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, N. C. The University has threatened disciplinary action against students convicted as a result of the sit-ins.

Also urge both of these men to work for a city ordinance to open all public accommodations to all people and to enact a city law requiring fair-employment practices. These are the principal demands of the demonstrators. It would help if you sent a copy of your communication to the Chapel Hill Freedom Movement, Box 328, Chapel Hill, N. C. Also get your friends and organizations to protest.

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-8576

JAN 20 1964

January 18, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am not impressed by the idea of conferring privately with Governor Sanford on the 23rd of January, as he has requested regarding the Chapel Hill situation. That is the day I am scheduled to be in New York in the first place. Secondly, many of the Negro Leaders in the State advised him against issuing his statement against us and they are disgusted with him. Thirdly, you will recall the last conference we had with the Governor at the time the Freedom Highway Project was underway. We lost our total momentum as a results of that conference.

On yesterday, I met with a group of Chapel Hill people, seventy-five strong, who are going to push for a Public Accommodation Law by the next meeting of the Aldermen which is scheduled for February 11th. These people have not been affiliated with CORE but are strong and influential citizens who want a Public Accommodation Law passed. This group has also set up communication between the Chapel Hill CORE group and the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen are now committed to pass a Week Public Accommodation Act, if nothing more. I do not see what good a conference with the Governor can accomplish. I do not feel that he is as trustworthy as I felt in the past. Lastly, while I am willing to make some concession for an equalitable solution to the Chapel Hill situation, I would rather deal with the Chapel Hill people and use as a bases for settlement the following:

1. No demonstrations will be conducted by the CORE Group in Chapel Hill providing:
   a. That all charges in all Courts are dismissed against the demonstrators or continued until such time that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled on this question.

2. That the officers of the Court refrain from making jokes and mockery of the human misery of people.

3. That a Public Accommodation Law be passed by the 15th of February, 1964.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

File Chapel Hill Send $500.— Monday 2-3-64 sent by wire Tuesday

JAN 29 1964

Post Office Box 382
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
January 27, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director Organization of CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please forgive the long silence. The struggle continues and I am sure that Mr. McKissick and Mr. Farmer have filled you in with most of the details.

Enclosed is a statement of our financial situation. We have been doing our utmost at raising funds, but the bills seem to pile up faster than contributions. I have been asked by the treasurer of the Freedom Committee to request a substantial loan from National CORE, up to $1500, to pay off pressing debts and to have funds on reserve for impending bills and hospitalization costs should demonstrations begin on a massive scale in early February. Another cost which will be facing us is transportation of demonstrators from other areas in North Carolina, which costs will be defrayed when possible by the local chapters. Paper, and mimeographing costs plus the telephone bills and to the list of expenses. Although we are working hard to handle as many of these costs as we can, we find ourselves in a crisis financially, and only time (doesn't that sound familiar——the man) will alleviate.

Also, in order to most effectively activate the Negro Community across the state, particularly the students at North Carolina colleges, to join us in this drive, it would help considerably if telegrams were sent to all CORE chapters to begin preparing their people for such an eventuality. Also, you may contact the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee at 929-2360, Box 382, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mr. McKissick has indicated that other personnel maybe able to come to Chapel Hill to help us. We are in desirable need of such additional staff as may be available, and as soon as possible. For people who we feel would be of maximum help in this area are: Bruce Baines, Bob Gore, Larry Wilson from Danville, and Claudia Edwards. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible, concerning the possibility of one or more of these people being sent here.

What is the chance of our obtaining here, the movie "Freedom Ride" or "Walk in My Shoes"? They would help in fund raising as well as public relations here.

OK Sent 1-64

Finally, I requested from Marvin Rich 1,000 Freedom movement bottons last week and they have not arrived. We need them as soon as possible. Probably the order was lost in the shuffle. Could you possibly check on it for us.

Will keep you posted RE: on all events as necessary. Thanking you for your help, I am yours

For Freedom,

John Dunne

John Dunne, Chairman
Chapel Hill Freedom Committee

CORE field workers

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

MASS ACTION RESUMES IN CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill, N.C., -Feb. 6--Contingents from CORE groups throughout North Carolina are assembling for major protest demonstrations and a mass rally here on February 8th.

This date had been set for the resumption of mass action if no progress were made in desegregating this reputedly liberal university town.

According to a survey conducted by "The Daily Tar Heel," the University of North Carolina's student paper, 32% of Chapel Hill's restaurants discriminate, three of the town's five motels exclude Negroes. Eight out of nine barbershops service only white only, segregated wards and rooms are maintained by the North Carolina Memorial Hospital and one grocery store posts a "whites only" sign on its door.

Over 350 sit-inners have been arrested since December when Chapel Hill CORE started its action campaign. Since February 1st arrests of sit-inners at the segregated restaurants have been made daily.

In early January, the Chapel Hill Ministerial Association presented the Board of Aldermen a petition with 1,850 local signatures asking for enactment of a public accommodations ordinance. Only two of the six aldermen favored it: Hubert Robinson, a Negro and Mrs. Adelaide Walters. When the Board met on January 13, Mrs. Walters moved that the proposed ordinance be debated. Instead, the Board set up a committee to seek voluntary desegregation, despite the failure of such efforts last summer.

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

MASS MARCHES, SIT-DOWNS, ARRESTS MARK
D-DAY IN CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill, N.C., Feb. 13--Mass marches and sit-downs at main intersections and in front of segregated restaurants, resulting in 108 arrests marked D-Day--February 8th--the date set by Chapel Hill CORE for a massive demonstration if no progress had been made toward desegregating this university town. CORE groups from all parts of the state dispatched sizeable contingents to participate.

Despite sporadic violence from white spectators, the demonstrators maintained the nonviolence to which they had pledged themselves. Just prior to leaving the Church of God for the afternoon march, Robert Gore, CORE assistant community relations director, led the assembled demonstrators in reciting an oath of nonviolence which said, in part: "I will submit to assault and will not retaliate either by act or by word."

Then he, together with CORE National Chairman Floyd McKissick, headed over 300 demonstrators in the first march from the church, which is located in nearby Carrboro, into the center of Chapel Hill. At the town's busiest intersection--Franklin and Columbia--120 of the marchers sat down on the pavement. Others sat down at key spots along highways leading into town.

Sit-downers at Pittsboro Road were assaulted by white onlookers and a TV reporter photographing the scene was hit over the head before police interceded. Another group of marchers started a lie-in on the basketball court where the University of North Carolina was playing Wake Forest College. Others laid down in front of the gymnasium exits.

Over 100 participated in the final march, in early evening. At the traffic light of the Franklin-Columbia intersection, 70 of the group sat down and sang "We Shall Not Be Moved." They were moved, only by being carried into police wagons. State troopers had been dispatched by Governor Terry Sanford to work with city police and county deputies. During the day-long demonstration 108 arrests were made, bringing to 544 the number of demonstrators arrested since the start of the action campaign in mid-December. Among the 108 were John Dunne, chairman of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee and a CORE Task Force Worker--and Avon Rollins executive committee member of SNCC.

####

Box 38?
Chapel Hill, N.C.
February 20,1964

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

As you are probably well aware, Chapel Hill CORE's struggle has reached a point of crisis, with close to six hundred arrests and no tangible success, aside from the all-important arousal of community concern for the problem and a growing militancy and courage on the part of formerly submissive Negroes. Although the most recent demonstrations have been by far the most radical and disruptive that Chapel Hill has ever seen, they have been far below the expectations which arose from the 'full resources' promise of Jim Farmer's if this was not an open city by February 1.

Realizing the true nature of Jim's statement, and the fact that actually there are many communities across the nation which are depending on the national office for assistance, we have attempted to plan our strategy on the basis of local resources. In the area of finances however, the resources of the Negro community in Chapel Hill (1800) are few and small. There is no middle class here; all but about five people are engaged in menial or lowerm income jobs. They are almost drained already, and several have already lost their jobs. We can continue to raise money locally, but I'm afraid that no matter how hard we work, our efforts will be insufficient to meet the monstrous bills which are facing us. (We have raised approximately $2000 since December 13.)

Our bills are, in rough figures, as follows:

1. Bonds $5400

[illegible] 523.00

159.38

159.38

[illegible] This comprises daily operating costs including heating [illegible] Freedom School churches during the school boycott [illegible] the office, mimeographing paper, mailing costs [illegible] press releases and communications, photography and [illegible] developing costs, etc...,which we must meet every day.

We are about to have the telephone removed, and the bonding company is something more than impatient, to the point that they now refuse to [illegible] a substantial part of the bill is paid.

Therefore, since unpaid bills are open information to the nosy press, which is already hinting that we have run out of both steam and money, we need help. Therefore, for the sake of national CORE's reputation and for the sake of the movement here and acros s the saate, we make the following requests of CORE:

Farmer

1. Entertainment for a benefit to be held in Durham in early or mid-March; Suggestions:
   Dick Gregory
   Lena Horne
   Brook Benton
   Ray Charles
   Peter, Paul and Mary
   Odetta
   Joan Baez
   or/and etc...
2. A national fund-raising campaign, or at least a communication outlining the background and needs of the situation here, and its importance for the movement everywhere.
3. A communication to the bonding company, Banker's Fire and Casualty Insurance Company of Durham, North Carolina, underwriting the bonding costs, with some kind of monthly arrangement of payments until the debt is retired. $100 a month would probably be satisfactory to them, with the local chapter supplying additional money to them as it comes in.
4. A marathon mass meeting in New York City, with speakers such as Farmer, James Baldwin, Bayard Rustin, etc., along with a delegation from here.
5. Communication to drganizations which have in the past supported efforts such as this to start their own fund-raising campaigns.
6. An immediate check for $300 to allay these expenses for which we are subject to imminent foreclosure and arrest.

I deeply appreciate your consideration of our plight, and hope that there will be some way in which this crisis may be alleviated.

Buddy and I will be sending you a complete report on the situation here as soon as we get a second free. Sorry we were unable to talk at the conference of the staff in New Orleans, but we could not afford to have everyone pull out of here with the movement in so crucial a stage.

Thanking you for your assistance, I remain

Very truly yours,

John B. Dunne, Chairman
Chapel Hill CORE

March 3, 1964

Chapel Hill Voter Registration Comm.
419 Hillsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Mason 111:

In referance to your letter of February 25, 1964; requesting information Voter Registration and a price for 2,000 I am Registered buttons.

We will sell 2,000 buttons at 2¢ each, total $40.00. We do not have any complied material on VR at this time, however, you will be able to get such from Mr. Wiley Branton, Director VEP, 5 Forsyth St., N.W Atlanta 3, Ga.

If we can be of further assistance please, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

FEB 25 1964

Chapel Hill Voter Registration Committee
419 Hillsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

February 24, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sirs:

In a quiet, unpublicized way, the Chapel Hill Voter Registration Committee has been increasing the number of Negro citizens registered to vote in this township. The Committee was conceived in mid-December, 1963, out of a pressing need to make Chapel Hill's Negro citizens more active politically. With a small number of energetic Negro and white volunteers the Committee conducted a house-to-house survey and registration drive throughout the Negro communities in this township during the latest registration period. The results of both the canvass and the enrollment drive were, we feel, most gratifying. Of some 1,430 Negro adults contacted twenty-one years or more of age, 717 were found to be registered. The registration campaign added 122 more new names to the voting lists.

The frequency of such comments as "I don't know what I'm voting for," or "What good is my vote anyway?" has prompted the Committee to organize itself into a permanent registration and education body. We have since divided the township into small units, each of which has a block captain. These block workers are now distributing regularly issued newsletters of objective abstracts of issues and platforms. We believe that these informative abstracts will induce previously inactive citizens to consider becoming a part of the electorate.

We have every reason to believe that our work has generated considerable enthusiasm in the Negro community. The fact that a higher percentage of Negro voters than white voters went to the polls in the last election, the fact that many Negro citizens have called upon one of our co-chairmen to discuss certain issues, and the fact that our block workers have been so energetic in their work seems to bear out this supposition. Consequently, the Committee would like to make every effort to maintain this enthusiasm. Here is where your office might be of assistance to us. The Committee understands that you have available "I Am A Registered Voter" buttons. We would

Asst. Marvin

Yours

very much appreciate a price quotation for bulk quantities (about 2,000) of these lapel buttons. The Chapel Hill Voter Registration Committee would be most appreciative for any other materials the Congress of Racial Equality might have concerning voter registration and education.

Cordially yours,

W. E. Mason III
W. E. Mason III

Edwin Caldwell Jr.
Edwin Caldwell, Jr.

Dodi Donnelly
Dodi Donnelly
(Mrs. Tom G. Donnelly)
Co-chairmen

$40.00 for 2,000 at 2¢ each
I am Registered Buttons

field Report

Rt. #1
Box 107-A
Durham, N.C.
March 23, 1964

Dear Mr. McCain,

This rather overdue report will cover my activities for CORE since my arrival in Chapel Hill on December 16, 1963. I worked in Chapel Hill until the time of the staff conference in New Orleans. Since returning from New Orleans I have been in Chapel Hill only to the extent required by court appearances. During this period I have been, for the most part, in Durham. Tomorrow I shall leave this area to begin work in an area roughly comprising North Carolina's 3rd Congressional District, and containing the towns of Dunn, Goldsboro, Kinston, Clinton, Jacksonville, New Bern, Greenville, and Washington.

Chapel Hill has not been a complete waste of time. At the very least, a myth has been shattered. The fact of racial discrimination has taken on a reality that engaged many UNC and Duke students and faculty who had not even blinked when demonstrations took place way, way [illegible] miles away in Danville, Va. During an otherwise silent period Chapel Hill alone kept the civil rights issue on the front pages (or at least the eleventh or twelvth pages) of the state's newspapers. Our ability to destroy Chapel Hill's image and to generate an atmosphere of creative chaos as promised on February 1st has inspired in the hearts and minds of mayors and city coun - cilmen throughout N.C. fear of, if not respect for, crazy militant CORE. Furthermore, a sizable number of well-intentioned but inert white sympathizers in Chapel Hill have awakened from their twenty-years' sleep. Perhaps most importantly, many of us who worked in Chapel Hill have learned how not to run a movement.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILL

Nevertheless, a pretty good case can be made for calling the Chapel Hill movement a failure. For one thing, we did not achieve our stated goals. More crucial, however, was our failure to create a community movement with grass roots impetus or even support.

To borrow a theme from the Greek tragedians or the Marxist economists, the movement never had a chance; structurally, it was tragically flawed; from its inception, it carried within itself the seeds of its own destruction. All dire consequences resulted from direct action being entered into prematurely. The movement began with an accident. Four people, intending to hit-and-run, were warranted and arrested. A rapid build-up was undertaken. The most readily available volunteers for sit-ins, i.e., those best known to the leaders and organizers, were college students from predominately white UNC. We thought we had enough strength to give Chapel Hill bad national publicity with the forces we could muster. We thought that the aldermen would yield to the threat of such publicity. So we went ahead with what we had, confident that we could blackmail the aldermen into passing a public accommodations ordinance, and convinced that we need not take the time to build a firm base of support within the Negro community.

Within the first week of demonstrations Chapel Hill CORE [illegible]. The Chapel Hill Freedom Committee was born. Not "Freedom Movement," but "Freedom Committee." In effect, it consisted of staff members of national organizations who happened to be in Chapel Hill at any given time, plus the leaders of Chapel Hill CORE. The formation of the Freedom Committee placed John Dumas in quite an anomalous position. Formerly he had been the real leader of Chapel Hill CORE. Now he became Chairman of the Freedom Committee. In so doing, he had three strikes against him:

LLY ILLEGIBLE

a member of the Task Force.

The whole problem of lack of Negro involvement was exacerbated we began to play to the press and to the white liberals. We were constantly seeking the gimmick that would get us the Ordinance. Always we strove to get the headline that would threaten Chapel Hill's image. We spoke articulately, even glibly, in press statements, at public forums, on television panels.

Early in January we began to get fairly substantial participation from Chapel Hill Negroes. When 175 people walked from Durham to Chapel Hill and Jim Farmer addressed an overflow crowd in the middle of January, we were pretty confident that we had it made. The D-Day statement had an unexpected effect, however. Many people stopped participating, feeling that National CORE was going to take care of everything. A second blow was Cox's self-immolation ultimatum.

From a tactical standpoint, the February 1st, D-Day demonstrations went well. On February 8th street and highway sit-ins tied up the town in knots. Then we ran out of money and out of bonding credit. Sometime during the New Orleans staff conference a makeshift school boycott was attempted. No real groundwork was laid, and it turned out to be a complete fiasco. Two high school students were expelled; when we were unable to get them re-instated, student support of the movement all but vanished. Shortly thereafter, the movement stalled completely as we went to court en masse. For the past four weeks the Freedom Committee has been fighting a wholly defensive battle.

In lieu of a movement a "Holy Week Fast" is being resorted to. It seems most unlikely that this effort will coerce the aldermen into passing a public accommodations ordinance; it also seems

PAGE PART

less than wholly desirable that it do so. Now, more than ever, what Chapel Hill needs is a grass roots movement with indiginous leadership. It would be healthiest on many counts if the outside white staff people who speak for Chapel Hill's Negroes were to get out of Chapel Hill, if the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee were to dissolve, if Chapel Hill CORE were to be revived with new leadership, if the movement were to confine itself to the relatively unspectacular business of securing jobs, and decent housing on an open occupancy basis.

The frustrations of such a movement as this has been have taken their toll in interpersonal conflicts among staff members. Some of the staff have become intensely ego-involved in the Chapel Hill movement and take very personally the failures we have experienced. There comes a time, however, when a quarterback, [illegible] must be behind the line of scrimmage, must eat the football.

****

[illegible] is thoroughly screwed up mess. After speaking with Revs. Nixon and Wooten in New Bern and several other people who are familiar with that situation, this is best synthesis of contradictory stories I can construct.

Emerson Taylor is apparently totally unreliable. He is the illegitimate son of Rev. Nixon. Rev. Nixon is the former advisor to the NAACP Youth Council in New Bern. Rev. Wooten is the President of the NAACP Adult branch in New Bern. Sometime since last summer- probably around November or December- Rev. Wooten conspired with Charles Neiman, NAACP State Field Secretary and Tom Extradinaire, to depose Rev. Nixon as Youth Advisor. An election was held in

GE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

flagrant violation ofthe NAACP constitution, and Nixon was bounced. Prior to this phony election, Nixon had autocratically expelled Emerson Gaylor (his son) from the Youth Council. Nixon alleges that Gaylor talks like he is crazy and is very likely "a dope addict." According to,Nixon, Gaylor is power-mad and decided to form a CORE chapter so that he could be a leader of something. Nixon says also that Gaylor has no following to speak of and has no capacity to lead. Nixon apparently is the leader of the militant faction in New Bern. He appears to retain the allegiance of nearly all the members of the Youth Council. His successor, Mr. Milteir, is in the Wooten camp. Wooten says that he is in favor of direct action under certain circumstances, and it is hard to determine whether he means it. The prevailing attitude seems to regard him as a tom. He cites Nixon's expulsion of Gaylor as an indication that Nixon is power-mad. He compares Nixon with Robert Williams. A loose and uncertain alliance exists between him and Gaylor. Enter Robert Spruill. Spruill is aligned with Rev. Nixon. He is <u>not</u> the Chairman of New Bern CORE. In fact, alas, if the truth be told, there is no New Bern CORE. Apparently Gaylor submitted a list of Officers to the National Office and that is why Robert Spruill is listed as Chairman. The list apparently was a complete fabrication; in any case, Spruill was listed as Chairman without his knowledge or consent and certainly without his having been elected. Spruill, in fact, is a leader in the NAACP Youth Council. Back to Nixon. There seems to be some class prejudice involved in Nixon's ouster as youth advisor. The adults felt that he was unsuit- to be around kids because of some criminal activity in his past. I don't know what he served time for, but suspect that it might have been connected with his refusal to contribute to Gaylor's

support. AS to Nixon's believing that CORE is a Communist organization.... He said that he thinks there might be some Communists in CORE and other CR groups, but that he doesn't care who helps him get his freedom, as long as he gets his freedom.

As to the Linda Harris case, I was able to confirm that at the end of January she was discharged from the Women's Marines and that she moved in with a Negro friend, Dolly Taylor of 908 Bloomfield Street, New Bern, intending to stay only a few days until she could tie up some loose ends before returning to her home. Police Captain Bratcher forbade her to stay with Miss Taylor and ordered her to leave town within 24 hours. The police bought her a bus ticket and put her on the bus the next day. Miss Taylor and Rev. Nixon both think the New Bern police and some segs at Camp LeJeune conspired on this. The Commanding Officer at LeJeune is a General Coursey. He is regarded as a seg. I got the impression that Miss Harris did not belong to any CR organization. I do not know the circumstances related to her dismissal from the Corps. She is now at her home in Minnesota or Wisconsin. Miss Taylor was to have mailed me her address, but has not done so. I will be in the New Bern area within a few days, and will check this out further.

****

I am inclosing some correspondence which I would like to keep in my own files, so please return it. I will not need returned the letter to Elon College or the memo to Newspapers and Periodicals. The Elon College letter is a carbon of one of 49 such letters that Ginny Ericson and I wrote and Dr. Hughley agreed to sign with his rather impressive title. Responses are just beginning to dribble in. The Newspaper and periodicals memo went out to about 240 editors.

Please tell me whether I may deal personally with Mrs. Mary Duke Trent Biddle Semans, a prominent, wealthy, and sympathetic

resident of Durham, regarding a contribution to CORE.

Unaffiliated CORE chapters exist at North Carolina State College in Raleigh and at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. N.C. State CORE has recently replaced its original officers. This is good. The new chairman is Miss Fran Netter of 125 Cox Ave., Apt. #8 (828-3526). I have not been in close contact with the group as such for several months, but on the basis of recent conversations with members, I am very dubious about its meriting affiliation. The Johnson C. Smith group might now be gathering strength. Several members participated in a very well thought-out hit-and-run at a Charlotte restaurant that succeeded in opening that restaurant and three others. On Sat. March 14, about200 Smith students joined 300 other students from a bunch of colleges, including Catawba, Salisbury, Pfeiffer, Lenoir-Rhyne, Queens, Charlotte, Belmont Abbey, and Davidson in a mile-long march from the Smith campus to Charlotte's main post office where they mailed a petition to President Johnson, urging him to do his best to break a filibuster. The march was conceived of by a sophomore at Davidson, Calvin Zon, and was coordinated by a Davidson senior, Joe Howell. The Davidson Civil Righs Group (see previous reports) is also beginning to function.

Duke CORE is now organizing an emergency food and clothing drive for Martin County in eastern N.C. where distribution of Gov't surplus food was cut off in reprisal against the Williamston demonstrations. They are also exploring the possibilities of Duke's inaugurating a pre-college program to enable high-aptitude Negro high school graduates with deficiencies in their secondary preparation to qualify for regular admission to Duke. Harry Boyte has resigned as chairman in order to do some academic work and has been replaced by Mary Dean Lee, a freshman from Milledgeville, Ga., whose father is the president of Women's College of the Univ. of Ga. I don't have her P.O. Box number, but she can be reached at College Station, Durham.

Students from Duke and North Carolina College are preparing research reports for a conference to be held in Durham from April 23-26. I have done some work on the conference, but Ginny Ericson has done a great deal more, and she will report on it in detail.

I have been XXXXXXXXXXX trying to determine which of N.C.'s 170 or so hospitals will be affected by the recent Supreme Court decision declaring separate-but-equal facilities XXXXXXXXXXXXXX a violation of Hill-Burton anti-discrimination provisions. I am awaiting replies from several governmental agencies. Compliance XX will have to be forced.

Also , I have made several contacts with labor people in N.C. I expect that close cooperation can be achieved with some TWUA people in a tandem drive for fair employment guarantees and freedom to unionize. More on this next time.

I tentatively plan to go to Nashville on April 4th and 5th for a conference called by some college students at Vanderbilt, Peabody, and Scarritt to discuss the role of white students at Southern campuses in CR movements.

I shall leave this area tomorrow.XXXXXXXX I expect that I will be working in the southeastern part of the state from now through the May 30th primary, at the very least, court appearances in Orange County permitting.The larger towns in this region had direct action movements last summer and are almost SURE to be the scenes of street demonstrations again this summer, with or without outside agitation. My objective will be to work in an advisory capacity with the leaders in half a dozen or more towns to direct their demands toward employment, housing, and education . Also, between now and April 17, the filing deadline for municipal, county, and state senatorial and general assembly candidates, I'll try to

encourage candidacies of Negroes for certain offices as a stimulus to voter registration. In both the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts serious consideration is being given to staging a write-in campaign in the congressional races. Much of my own planning is contingent upon the decisions reached in those two districts. If a write-in campaign should develop, the candidate's program will be directed not solely along racial lines, but will XXXXX seek to reach poor whites by offering an alternative to an anti-labor, anti-civil libertarian, anti-social welfare incumbent. We are weighing the idea of forming a 'brain trust' of poli sci, law, sociology, and economics professors to bolster such a campaign. Plans are being drawn to utilize students in Voter Registration campaigns very roughly as they were used during the Mississippi Freedom Vote; i.e., arranging a shuttle of students to be used at the discretion of a local VR movement, perhaps for three or four days at a XXXX stretch. The shuttle would probably begin around April 20th and continue through May 2nd or 9th.

****
****

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Jim Peck

ONE-YEAR JAIL TERMS FOR RIGHTS LEADERS IN CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill, N.C., May 21--Those designated by the prosecutor as leaders of the February 8th CORE mass demonstration against segregation here, were singled out by Judge Raymond Mallard for 1-year prison sentences.

They included John Dunne and Joseph Tieger, both CORE Task Force workers, Patrick Cusick and J.B. Henry. In sentencing Tieger, Judge Mallard characterized him as a participant in "an international conspiracy to overthrow the government."

Arthur Crist was sentenced to eight months, Louis Calhoun, Quinton Baker and Rosemary Ezra to six months and Roosevelt Atwater to four months. Four others got 10 days and approximately 90 were given suspended sentences ranging from six months up to five years with stipulations for "active probation." In addition to the prison sentences, fines were imposed, some ranging up to $500. Those with long sentences were in jail up to two weeks pending release on appeal.

The charges were "obstructing traffic" and "resisting arrest." As part of the February 8 demonstration, freedom marchers sat down on the pavement at the town's busiest intersection--Franklin and Columbia. Since the CORE campaign to complete desegregation of this college town started in Mid-December, over 550 nonviolent protestors have been arrested.

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Jim Peck

PROTEST STIFF JAIL TERMS IN CHAPEL HILL AND SAN FRANCISCO

New York, N.Y., June 4--Excessive prison sentences meted-out recently to peaceful civil rights demonstrators in Chapel Hill, North Carolina and San Francisco, California drew vigorous protests on June 3 from CORE National Director James Farmer. The protests were in the form of wires sent to the governors and attorney generals of the two respective states.

In Chapel Hill two CORE Task Force workers and two other persons designated by the prosecutor as leaders of a mass demonstration on May 8 were sentenced to a year in prison by Judge Raymond Mallard. Two were released on appeal but two have been in jail over three weeks. Five others received sentences ranging from four to eight months. In addition fines up to $500 were imposed and 90 persons received suspended sentences ranging from six months to five years.

Farmer's wire to Governor Terry Sanford said: "It is hard to believe that in a state like North Carolina with its liberal reputation, civil rights demonstrators can receive sentences even harsher than have been imposed to date in Mississippi."

In San Francisco six demonstrators have received sentences of 60 days, one 45 days and four 30 days from Judge Andrew Eyman. All 11 are serving their sentences as is CORE Chairman William Bradley, who got 5 days for contempt after he rose to protest the harshness of the sentences. Fines of $200 each were imposed in addition on the 11, who are the first to be sentenced of 600 demonstrators arrested in recent months during the hotel and auto showroom campaigns.

Farmer's wire to Governor Edmund Brown said: "It is unfortunate that a California court should impose such heavy sentences on dedicated individuals campaigning for basic human rights."

###

October 2, 1964

Joan Drake
P.O. Box 1094
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Joan Drake:

Marvin Rich is having a good deal of Johnson-Humphry Democratic material sent to Floyd McKissick for our people in N.C. Please get in touch with him and decide how to distribute it. Marvin is also trying to get the national party to find out what is keeping the shipment of material out of Raleigh.

Please let us know what happens.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

November 12, 1963

Mary Fairbank, Chairman
Duke University CORE
Box 7242, College Station
Durham, N.C.

Dear Miss Fairbank:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council meeting on November 8, 1963.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

$80.50 sent
Org. Notification

Duke CORE
7594 College Station
Durham, North Carolina
27708

DEC 6 1963

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

File

Dear Sirs:

We are proud to announce that we, one of the baby Chapters of CORE, have seventy-five (75) paid members. Enclosed is a check; it is for half of our membership dues, eighty dollars and fifty cents ($80.50).

Very truly yours,
Cassandra Smith
Treasurer Duke CORE

CORE

NEWSLETTER No. 1

Duke University November 21, 1963

On Controversy

To build a Congress of Racial Equality chapter at Duke is to invite controversy. CORE owes its existence to the controversial issue of racial discrimination. We'd rather not have to organize. We'd prefer that everyone felt as we do that inequities based on race are contrary to the moral and constitutional heritage of this country. But they don't, and so we must get out and work for what we feel is right.

What is CORE? CORE is an interracial organization striving toward equality of opportunity for all people. It seeks to gain its ends by direct, nonviolent action. Direct action means personal confrontation with those of conflicting viewpoints, and offers a challenge to the strength of arm-chair idealism. CORE is perhaps best known for its support of civic protest, but the investigations, negotiations, and public airings of grievances which precede such demonstrations are equally important CORE activities. Whatever our approach to specific problems, we of CORE at Duke wish to create an atmosphere in this community in which every individual, regardless of race, is accorded dignity, respect, and the opportunity to improve his life through his own initiative. We work thereby for the rights of all men.

Our tactics are not new - we learned them from Gandhi - nor is our example at Duke. Many people at this university have worked for the cause we now share. In their tradition we shall continue to mobilize and bring to bear the concerned opinion of the Duke community on problems of racial discrimination in the campus and Durham areas. This periodic newsletter is an instrument to that end.

A glance about reveals a great many cases of racial discrimination. Our aim is to provoke change through persuasion, not coercion. For this reason we prefer controversy to complacency. Even if we have to prod a little.

Science and the Race Problem

Those who heard George Wallace speak on campus last month realize that it has become common practice to invoke "scientific authority" to justify inequities in civil rights. It is particularly distressing when a member of the scientific community misrepresents science to this end. One such person is W.C. George, now Professor emeritus at U.N.C., whose "Biology of the Race Problem," commissioned by the Governor of Alabama, has been taken by some as the last word in defense of school segregation. The point is that catalogues of racial differences are totally irrelevant to questions of consitutional guarantees. They only "conceal a fallacy in the cloak of scientific precision."

The most convincing critique of scientific irrelevance comes from other scientists. A permanent committee of this country's major scientific organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has recently published a report in the AAAS journal "Science" (November 1, 1963, pp. 558) entitled "Science and the Race Problem." A "Must" reading for everyone, this report gives a sober discussion of the available scientific methods and evidence which may be used to illuminate problems of racial harmony. The Committee concludes:

> "...that the available evidence on the measurable differences among racial groups cannot properly support a challenge to the principle of human equality, which is assured by the Constitution of the United States. The use of purported "scientific evidence" to justify noncompliance with the Constitution debases both science and the human conscience."

We welcome this clarification of the position of science in racial problems, and will have reprints of it available shortly. We urge that it be given the careful consideration it deserves.

file

MAY 18 1964

Box 4220, Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina
May 14, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality

Dear Mr. McCain:

The inclosed newsletter summarizes our activities this year. This summer several members will remain in Durham to continue the confrontation with the Mayor's Committee and the power structure. A good number of our members will be in civil rights projects in the South this summer.

Other ideas we have discussed for next year include possible rent strikes, investigation of segregated housing, and the formation of a committee of law students to aid us in pressuring the city to implement the civil rights bill. We also plan to use the facilities of Duke's Sociology Department and the information they have collected about Durham in order to gain a fuller understanding of the city's structure. We plan to continue coordination with other civil rights groups in our area (in Durham and at N.C.C.) Our officers for the past semester have been as follows:

Chairman: Harry Boyte
Vice Chairman: Tom Gibbons and Mary Dean Lee
Secretaries: Shelly Blum, Don Meyer, and Don Pŏling
Treasurer: Sandy Smith
Legal Advisor: Ted Todd

At the beginning of next year we will evaluate the activities of members this year and award some active membership. After this we will continue this policy of evaluation probably on a semester basis.

I feel that we have made a beginning this year and look forward to our future progress in making every man's dream of equality a reality in our area.

Sincerely yours,
Harry Boyte
Harry Boyte
Chairman, Duke University Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality

CORE

MAY 18 1964

NEWSLETTER No. 5

Duke University May 13, 1964

The past year has brought to Duke an increased concern over the problems of civil rights, privileges, and responsibilities. We devote this last newsletter of the spring to a summary of CORE's part in this controversy, and to a projection of next year's activities.

Campus

Since formation of the CORE chapter at Duke in October, 1963, our efforts have been concentrated in two areas: investigation and information. Despite Duke's non-racial academic policies, some discrimination still remains, particularly in faculty housing and hospital admissions. We have also looked for, and in some cases found, discrimination in the hiring, wage and advancement policies of the University, in fraternity practices, and in the use of athletic and other public facilities. Constructive dialogues have been established with people at all levels of the administration. Many of our findings have been published in the Chronicle.

In order to establish a solid basis for discussion, we have offered information about the civil rights movement to a campus-wide audience. National and local representatives of CORE and other civil rights groups have addressed our open meetings. The strategy and techniques of non-violent protestation have frequently been discussed and demonstrated. The chapter sponsered a panel discussion, led by law students, of the legal aspects of civil rights. Newsletters from the national offices of CORE, SCLC and SNCC, copies of the Congressional Record, books, and pamphlets have been made available at meetings, in East ans West Campus library displays, and through a circulating "suitcase" library of our own. The response has been encouraging.

Community

Negotiation by Duke CORE has resulted in the integration of one restaurant (Annamarie's), and discussions are continuing with several others which remain segregated. We are working closely with the Mayor's biracial committee in an effort to integrate public accommodations and broaden employment opportunities throughtout Durham. Tutorial help was offered to the city's Negro schoolchildren. Support was given to voter registration drives in Durham, Chapel Hill, Williamston and Enfield. The chapter organized a demonstration march to Chapel Hill supporting the public accommodations ordinance then being debated there. Many of our members participated further in Chapel Hill demonstrations, suffering arrest and general harassment.

National

During debate over the Civil Rights Bill in the House of Representatives, the chapter sent a resolution of support with one of its members, who remained to lobby on its behalf. Duke CORE helped establish the Southern Student Organizing Committee, a group of students on predominantly white campuses interested in civil rights. The committee serves to stimulate information flow, seminars, and voter registration projects in white and Negro communities. We are currently helping to circulate a petition urging President Johnson to provide protection for students working on civil rights projects in the South this summer. Last winter we collected books for a Negro community in Greenwood, Mississippi which has no access to public libraries.

Next year

The Duke chapter of CORE has recently been granted a University charter, which will facilitate our role as an information provider next fall. We plan to ask more prominent civil rights leaders, such as Martin Luther King, to speak here. Film programs and more panel discussions will be scheduled. We will seek debates with conservative groups, including the Citizens' Council. Our efforts toward elimination residual discrimination at Duke will be continued. With the passage of the Civil Rights Bill we will work for its implementation in Durham. In every way we can, we will strive to make every American a full American.

Have a thoughtful summer.

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

SEP 18 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Duke University CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER Box 4220 Duke Station, Durham, N.C (after 9-21)

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Chairman: Harry Bayte; V. Chair.: Tom Gibbons
Mary Dean Lee
Treas. Sandy Smith; Legal Advisor: Ted Todd
Sec: Shelley Blum, Dan Poling, Don Meyers

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING (see back)

EXECUTIVE MEETING (see back)

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES ✓ NO

We will conduct several as we have in the past.

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN (see back)

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? (see back)

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES ✓ NO

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? By publicity in local papers and campus notices concerning projects and meetings. (see back for active membership criteria)

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST). We will, beginning September, 1964

4. Because of the campus nature of our chapter, it will be necessary to schedule meetings after we return to college. Our first general meeting will probably be about Oct 4 and will be held every two weeks after that, with special meetings called when necessary. Our executive committee will meet weekly.

6&7. Most of our membership has been widely scattered this summer, with individuals working in many places including Mississippi; Texas; Georgia; Daytona Beach, Fla.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Cambridge, Maryland; and North Carolina. Our work this year will include a wide variety of activities. Continuing past projects, we will work in voter registration, tutoring, informational activities, investigation of Duke policies and discrimination in Durham, and negotiation with the power structures, with demonstrations if necessary. In addition we will consider working in unionizations, rent strikes, and creating new political coalitions in Durham to combat Goldwaterism and seek solutions to common problems of poverty and exploitation.

9. We let last year be a trial year to determine active members. Our chapter will define the criteria in our first meeting this year.

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA We need 200 pamphlets concerning the nature of CORE and its philosophy as soon as possible.

sent 9/21/64

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES ✓ NO ___
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ___ NO ___

We will continue work in voter registration this year extensively.

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES ___ NO ✓
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER ___

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES ✓ NO ___
EXPLAIN HOW We will continue and intensify our work from last year in tutorial projects. In addition, we of course do a great deal of informational work with college students including discussions, films, pamphlets, newsletters etc. This year we plan to coordinate social activities with North Carolina College in order to create

(See back)

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

submitted,
Harry Boyte

14. (cont) increased interracial understanding among larger groups of predominately Negro and white composition.

Claudia J. Edwards Task Force Worker Report ending Jan. 4,1864

Mr. James McCain
30 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

JAN 16 1964

Durham, North Carolina

In December 29,1964 the Durham chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality project plans was made for the year of '64. The Duke University chapter of CORE and Mayor Wense Grebrake would be invited to compare notes od the development of 1963 and to discuss new targets for '64.
There would be a meeting called of all CORE chapters in North Carolina so other chapters would know what happened the past year and what activites was proposed for the new year so the chapters could co-orfinate their activites. The meeting was set for Jan. 4,1964 at Attorney F. B. McKissick office.

On Jan. 4,1964 the following CORE chapters met at Attorney McKissick office to discuss the activites of '63 and '64 projects.
The meeting was called to order by Attorney F. B. McKissick, he gave a report on Charlotte, North Carolina, they need ~~mass~~ direct action in public accommodation and voter registration over four thousand (4,000) negroes registered in 1963.

Mr Kenneth Williams, ~~chairman~~ P. O. Box 536, Winston Salem Teachers College Winston Salem, North Carolina--chairman of Winston Salem CORE reported all restaurants, motels, hotels, bowling alleys, theaters are opened except seven (7), voter registration was ~~ex~~ at the very lowest. Also the CORE chapter was under fire form the Urban Re-Newal, N.A.A.C.P.
On the project of Voter Registration these suggestios was made:
1. House to house canvassing, local business, churches, re-checking precincts direct action, by using precinct maps; by using two CORE members in each precinct and they would get local people form the precinct to help canvass, so there would be permanent members in that precinct.
The CORE group has a meeting with the Mayor on the 14th of January about ~~desegregation~~ desegregatin of the last seven places.

Mr. E. G. Kern and Rev. B. Elton Cox reported for High Point CORE, High Point, North Carolina. All restaurants (excetion of 1), motels, hotels, bowling alleys, drive-inns, are ~~desegergated~~. The theaters are still a segregated also there is a law suit against the CORE grounty the Keys Theater Inc., employment of neror personnel is high. In Sept. 600 negroes registered.

Mr. William Thomas, 1933 East Market, chairman of Greensboro, North Carolina CORE reported , about 22 restaurants, motels, hotels are ~~desegregated~~ desegregated . ~~There~~ There is a need for direct action and stronger voter registration drive. They are going to do na elevation of Greensboro before statting direct action.
Direct action project: Tobacco factories, restaurants, and city buildings.

Burlington and Graham Congress of Racial Equality, Burlington, North Careline reported by Atterney McKissick and Rev Cox, desegregation of public schools without a court order, public accommodation segregated, hospitals segregated wards.

Miss Joyce Ware and Atterney F. B. McKissick reported on Durham, fourty-four % (44%) of Durham is intergated(restaurant,motels hotels, bowling alleys, theaters; there is two (2) negroes working in the citynhall, Sanitation department is all negro, nine (9) Urban Re-Newal projects, and a strong voter registration campaign.
Project '64 housing,employment, public accommodation,.public accommodation law; and testing the North Careline Constitutsion and State statutes that uphold segregation.

Mr. John Dunnell11% Merrith Mill Rd. Chapel Hill, North Careline chairman of Chapel Hill CORE reported projects of '63. Amarch in sympathy of Birmingham, march to mail letters to congressman asking for passage of the Civil Rights Bill, Walkers Gulf Service Station to removed signs from the bath room, Consolidation of all public schools. There are 28 segregated places, public accommodation law to be ruled on January 13, 1964
1946 project : Public accommodation, University of North Careline.

Projects for '64 Congress of Racial Equality Regional Conference.
1. Conference on Politics and Civil Rights to be held in Durham.
2. March on Raleigh
3. Election of Regional officers--February 1, 1964 in High Point, North Careline
4. During Spring break a work shop for High School and College students.
5. Freedom House ($6,000.00) to be located in Durham for trainig and work shops.

[redacted] 24 1964

Claudia J. Edwards Task Force Worker Report ending Jan. 18 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Week ending January 18,1964
Durham, North Carolina

On January 13, Mayor Wense Graham called Attorney F. B. McKissick and said the Toddle House and Dobbs House had desegregated. On the following day Joycelyn McKissick, Mrs. Evelyn McKissick, Floyd McKissick and I tested the above maned places, and all was desegregated (There is two(2) Toddle Houses and one (1) Dobbs House in Durham.

Everything is dead, here in Durham, because of semester examinations, and for the outcome in Chape Hill, North Carolina.

File
Durham, N. C.

Claudia J. Edwards Task Force Worker Report ending Feb.1,1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

FEB 5 1964

week ending February1,1964
Durham, North Carolina

On January 28, I went to Danville, Virginia for trial on violating a city injunction and ordiance, I was sentenced to twenty days in jail with ten days suspened or a fined of $50.00 the attorneys paid the fined.
Wednesday night I went to Smithfield, North Carolina with Attorney F.B. McKissick and Miss Joucelyn McKissick to ayass Rally.
Joycelyn and I talked the students and adults about forming a Core chapter, a metting was set for Thursday, February 6,in Smithfield, also on Thursday I was tried on the second charge of violating a the injunction and ordiance I was fined $200.00 , the Attorneys appealed the the case to the Federal Court of Virgina,

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8108

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

June 3, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Attn: Mr. Val Coleman
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Val:

Enclosed you will find our check, #139, in the amount of $50.00 (Fifty Dollars), for CORE Records and check #138, in the amount of $10.00 (Ten Dollars), for annual affiliation fee.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK"ls

Enclosure: 2

Rec'd. 60.00

JUN 5 1964

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Greensboro, N. C.

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER P. O. Box 2194, Greensboro, N. C.

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Ulysses Ralph Lee Jr. - President
Rickney Moses - 1st. Vice Chairman
Alvin Thomas - 2nd. vice Chairman

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
EXECUTIVE MEETING Tuesday Evening at 8 P. M.

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES (NO)

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN Mississippi Drive (Clothing) Neighborhood Work in the Community

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Voter Registration continuation of the Neighborhood Project and

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES ✓ NO ____

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Six weeks of attending meetings and participating in at least one project actively.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA _____

on ~~Separate Sheet~~ other side

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES_____ NO ✓
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ✓ NO_____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES_____ NO ✓
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER_____

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES_____ NO ✓
EXPLAIN HOW_____

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

~~Orlando~~

Plans are being made to set up an Employment Committee to investigate discrimination in employment and promotion practices. I would appreciate any material the National office may have to help me in ~~it~~ this task. We are also making plans to engage in a voter registration drive. The neighborhood program has gone over exceptionally well in Greensboro since it was started last year. City officials have answered many of the complaints in the neighborhoods where we worked.

Very yours Ralph Lee Jr.

DO YOU WANT YOUR FULL FREEDOM AND CIVIL RIGHTS

then

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

Here's How

1. Sign your name to the 3 attached letters. . .
2. Place your address after your signature. . .
3. Put your letter in the proper envelope. . .
4. Address it and attach a 5¢ stamp. . .
5. Mail your personal petition IMMEDIATELY.

Thank you,

CORE NAACP

Greensboro Citizen's Association

file Greensboro N.C.

December 7, 1963

The Honorable Horace Kornegay
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. - 20025

RE: Your Positive Vote on Bill H.R.7152 (Titles I, II, III, IV, VI, VII)

Dear ~~Congressman~~ Representative Kornegay:

I am a citizen of North Carolina who firmly believes that our elected representatives must act on behalf of the total citizenry of our state. I hereby urge you to vote positively for and speak on behalf of Bill H.R.7152, The Civil Rights Bill.

As you are aware, the key proposals of this bill would

---Assure all citizens of their right to vote, and give preferential treatment to suits involving voting rights (Title I);
---Guarantee equal access to public accomodations with Federal government empowered to bring suit to enforce compliance (Title II);
---Permit the Attorney General to file suit to desegregate public educational institutions (Title III);
---Create a Community Relations Service to help ease racial tensions (Title IV);
---Empower the Federal government to deny financial support to programs in which racial discrimination is practiced (Title VI); and
---Give statutory standing to the President's committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (Title VIII)

Your vote for Equal Protection Under the Law for All people is a Vote for National and International Progress and Peace. Your vote for Human Dignity will be a great gift for all mankind during this Christmas Season. I shall count on your vote.

Sincerely,

December 7, 1963

The Honorable Sam Ervin
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. - 20025

Re: Your Positive Vote On Bill H.R. 7152 (Titles I, II, III, IV, VI, VII)

Dear Senator Ervin:

I am a citizen of North Carolina who firmly believes that our elected representatives must act on behalf of the total citizenry of our state. I hereby urge you to vote positively for and speak on behalf of Bill H.R.7152, The Civil Rights Bill.

As you are aware, the key proposals of this bill would

---Assure all citizens of their right to vote, and give preferential treatment to suits involving voting rights (TitleI);
---Guarantee equal access to public accomodations--with Federal government empowered to bring suit to enforce compliance (Title II);
---Permit the Attorney General to file suit to desegregate public educational institutions (Title III);
---Create a Community Relations Service to help ease racial tensions (Title IV);
---Empower the Federal government to deny financial support to programs in which racial discrimination is practiced (Title VI); and
---Give statutory standing to the President's committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (Title VIII)

Your vote for Equal Protection Under the Law for All people is a Vote for National and International Progress and Peace. Your vote for Human Dignity will be a great gift for all mankind during this Christmas Season. I shall count on your vote.

Sincerely,

December 7, 1963

The Honorable B. Everett Jordon
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. - 20025

RE: Your Positive Vote on Bill H.R.7152 (Titles I, II, III, IV, VI, VIII)

Dear Senator Jordon:

I am a citizen of North Carolina who firmly believes that our elected representatives must act on behalf of the total citizenry of our state. I hereby urge you to vote positively for and speak on behalf of Bill H.R.7152, The Civil Rights Bill.

As you are aware, the key proposals of this bill would

---Assure all citizens of their right to vote, and give preferential treatment to suits involving voting rights (Title I);
---Guarantee equal access to public accomodations with Federal government empowered to bring suit to enforce compliance (Title II);
---Permit the Attorney General to file suit to desegregate public educational institutions (Title III);
---Create a Community Relations Service to help ease racial tensions (Title IV);
---Empower the Federal government to deny financial support to programs in which racial discrimination is practiced (Title VI); and
---Give statutory standing to the President's committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (Title VIII)

Your vote for Equal Protection Under the Law for All people is a Vote for National and International Progress and Peace. Your vote for Human Dignity will be a great gift for all mankind during this Christmas Season. I shall count on your vote.

Sincerely,

THE REVEREND CLERGY AND FELLOW CHURCHMEN

Greetings:

The churches of America are giving active leadership in the struggle for equal rights. The racial struggle of the past spring, summer, and fall has awakened Protestants, Catholics, and Jews to an awareness that religious institutions must be the forefront of the struggle for the rights of all of God's children.

Christians and Jews who believe seriously in the brotherhood of men under the Fatherhood of God have a responsibility to make known to their Senators and Representatives in Washington their support of the pending Civil Rights Legislation that will help make real both the bright promise of our Constitution, equal justice under the law, and a central conviction of our religious faith that all men are children of God.

During the Christmas season, we can think of no greater gift to all Godfearing American people than the passing of substantial Civil Rights Legislation. We are therefore urging each congregation in the city of Greensboro to take the following action:

1. Have each member of your church sign the three letters which we have prepared on their behalf,

   A. Senator Sam Ervin
   B. Senator B. Everett Jordan
   C. Congressman Horace Kornegay

2. <u>Mail this letter immediately</u>. (Some churches may want to collect these letters as a part of the worship service and dedicate them as any other offering or gift.)

3. Send <u>telegrams</u> to one or all of these elected representatives. Letters are effective. Telegrams and telephone calls are more so. (Use paragraph I of letter for telegram.)

4. Make telephone calls to your Congressman. (Use substance of letter for telephone call.)

Let us be faithful in this effort. This is the most important domestic legislation in recent time. Write, phone, or wire your Congressman now.

Peace on earth to men of goodwill.

Urgently yours,

Dr. George Simkins, Jr.
Dr. James Pendergast
Rev. A. Knighton Stanley
Mr. Ezell Blair, Sr.
Mr. William C. Thomas
Rev. Cecil Bishop

C O R E

N A A C P

Citizens Co-ordinating
Committee

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
GREENSBORO CHAPTER
P. O. BOX 5186
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

BROADWAY 5-9564
BROADWAY 5-9564

January 28, 1964

Mr. James Mc Cain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Mc Cain:

For the last few months, most of our efforts has been spent in Voter- Registration working jointly with the NAACP who received a $1,500 dollar grant. We have been successful in registring well over 1200 Negro citizens. In early December, attempts were made to get signatures for the discharge petition in Congress. We had a drive to get people to send telegrams asking our local Representatives to sign the discharge petitions to attempt to get the Civil Rights Bill out of the Rules Committee. Following that we were able to get well over 2,500 signatures of indivisual letters, which we sent to Representatives Horace Kornegay, Senator Sam Ervin, and Senator Everett Jordon. Also during the month of December, we had a food, clothes and toy drive for the needy and it was distributed during the Christmas. It was very successful.

After carefully weighing the situation here in Greensboro, we feel that bigger and more militant demonstrations are coming. Since demonstrations ceased last spring, little or no progress has been made. The Human Relations Commission is not functioning and I can't see what good it can do with its present structure because they have little or no understanding of what the real problem is. Now we are in the process of setting the stage for future demonstrations. We are engaged in a thing we call Operation Dialogo whereas we attempt to get hearings with both Negro and White groups alike in order that they may have a better and more meaningful interpretation of what the movement is all about, and at the same time we attempt to relate to them the situation in Greensboro as we see it at the present time. This Operation is not only limited to groups. On the weekends we attempte to canvass different neighborhoods both Negro and White alike attempting to do the same thing as with the groupsat the same time attempting to raise funds for our organization. As of now we aren't sure what our attack will be launched against but by early spring we will know. We are beginning complete surveys of both Public Accomadations and Job Opportunities this year, we expect our attack to be launched partly against the Mills. Claudia Edwards has agreed to come to Greensboro and aid in making the survey and aid in negotiating for job opportunities. The Mills here are a part of the same set up as in Danville. As you know, she has some experience in that area and we beleive that she will benefit us greatly in our efforts. If you have any suggestions we will certainly welcome them.

Most of my work as you suggested has been confined to the Greensboro area however; I have been to Chapel Hill and Durham, North Carolina on several occassions.

As for my expenses, they have been kept at a minimum and I have been able to take care of them myself however I would like to have some of the new expense blanks in case I have need for them.

Yours for freedom

William A. Thomas Jr.
Chairman
Greensboro Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality

WAT/bw

Organization

Name & Home addresses

MAY 29 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

GREENSBORO CHAPTER

P. O. BOX 2194

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

BRoadway 2-3384

BRoadway 3-5064

May 27, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer,

This letter is to inform you of the recent change in the Greensboro Chapter of CORE. New officers have been elected for the year 1964-1965. They are as follows:

Chairman	Ralph Lee
1st Vice Chairman	Pinkney Moses
2nd Vice Chairman	Alvin Thomas
Secretary	Dola Little
Treasurer	Dr. Elizabeth Laizner
Sgt.-At-Arms	Eddyce Pope

The new at large members are Patricia Murray, Dick Ramsey, William Thomas, and Mrs. Jocelyn Bulweir. Also the new advisors are Mr. Ralph Johns, Rev. Marion Jones, Dr. George Simkins, and Mr. Robert Patterson.

Because of the absence of many members returning to their own home towns, the summer group will be led by Alvin Thomas and Pinkney Moses.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Lee

Ralph Lee, Chairman
Greensboro Chapter of CORE

Letter asking for officers addresses

RL/dl

Attention: Mr. JAMES FARMER

GREENSBORO CHAPTER OF CORE

Report on Summer Activities:

Please-excuse-the-"hyphen"-between-words,-but-the-typewriter used-for-this-report-was-broken-during-the-trip-to-the-CORE-Convention-and-thePlaten-and-Spacer-are-not-functioning-necessitating-spacing-by-hand-which-is-nearly-impossible-for-a-report of-this-length.

1).RETESTING*OF*ALL-EATING-PLACES-GREATER-GREENSBORO:
A-city-wide-test-of-eating-places,-made-last-August-after-the end-of-the-demonstrations-and-the-opening-of-the-S.&W.-Cafeteria and-others,-showed-only-27%-of-the-eating-places-to-be-open. This included-some-20-places-run-by-Negroes-for-Negroes. Immediate re-testing-after-passage-of-the-Civil-Rights-Bill-was-voted-by-the last-meeting-of-the-entire-group-on-May-26th. This-was-confirmed by-a-meeting-of-the-Summer-group-after-the-return-of-the-delegates from-Kansas-City-and-testing-started-immediately. The-TESTING COMMITTEE-under-the-Chairmanship-of-Mr.-Robert-Patterson-has-nearly finished-its-job-and-found-sofar-only-5-places-still-segregarted-and 2-doubtful. (This means-that-96%-of-the-eatingplaces-surveyed-sofar are-open).
Testing-of-Drive-in-theatres-is-now-going-on. Some-barbershops have-also-been-tested-and-found-to-be-open.
Dr.-George-Simkins-of-the-NAACP-has-tested-the-trailer-courts-and found-them-to-be-still-segregated. The NAACP-is-taking-legal-action on-this.
The-testing-of-hotels-and-motels-presents-some-difficulties-since only-bona-fide-travelers-residing-at-least-50-miles-from-Greensboro are-admitted-to-these-places. We-feel-that-Mr.-Gregory's-visit-could be-used-to-test-some-of-these-places.

2).VOTER-REGISTRATION:
The-local-NAACP-and-theQuakers-have-conducted-a-series-of-Voter Registration-Campaigns-since-the-Spring-of-1963. CORE-members-have assisted-in-all-of-these-drives. CORE-intends-to-launch-another drive-immediately-in-cooperation-with-the-NAACP.-Mr.-Alvin-Thomas will-head-this-Committee.

3).OPERATIONDIALOG (Neighborhood Program)
The first-neighborhood-of-several-hundred-houses-and-dwelling-units has-been-covered-(last-Spring)-and-a-neighborhood-organization-with-its-own-officers-(independently-from-the-CORE-Chapter)-was-established in-June. They-have-been-offered-help-by-some-city-agencies-amd-are meeting-regularely. A-small-group-of-CORE-members-is-still-standing by-to-assist-them,-if-necessary. The-main-"Operation-Dialog-Committee" will-move-into-another-neighborhood-no-later-than-September-after-the return-of-the-student-members-who-were-most-active-in-this-work.

over

4).CLOTHING*and-FOOD-DRIVE-for-MISSISSIPPI
The-first-meeting-in-July-has-confirmed-Dr.-Laizner's-promise-to-Mr. Dave-Dennis-that-the-group-would-collect-at-least-600-to-800-lbs.-of clothing-and-canned-and-packaged-foods-for-Mississippi. A-special Committee-was-established-with-Dr.-Laizner-as-Chairman. Since-the members-of-the-Summer-group-(most-of-whom-work)-were-fully-occupied with-testing-up-to-now,-only-private-contributions-~~only-private~~xx ~~contributions~~-from-friends-were-solicited-sofar,-but-a-large-scale house-to-house-drive-using-pushcarts,-cars-and-public-announcements will-be-launched-the-week-of-August-10th.

CORE-member-assists-in-school-integration
One-of-the-few-white-members-of-our-group,-Mr.-Chip-Sharpe,-and-some of-his-friends-(applicants-for-membership-in-CORE)-were-instrumental in-locating-some-Negro-High-School-students,-living-in-theneighborhood of-all-white-Grimsley-High-School-and-persuading-them-to-apply-for admission-to-the-school-which-hasn't-had-a-Negro-student-for-the-last three-or-four-years. The-principal-a-well-known-segregationist-had up-to-now-managed-to-circumvent-true-integration-although-one-Ngro student-had-graduated-from-Grimsley-High-someyears-ago. A-meeting of-the-city-school-Board-recently-accepted-theapplications.

Dr. Elizabeth Laizner
Treasurer, serving as
Secretary for the Summer

Alvin Thomas
2nd Vice Vice-Chairman
Acting Chairman for the Summer

August, 1964

SEP 19 1963

JOHN W. LANGFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
735 ~~XX~~E. WASHINGTON DRIVE
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

September 17, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
National Director, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I am inclosing some clippings from the local newspapers that may shed some light on the local movement. Myrtle Desk Company is still unorganized. A group of organizers led by Napoleon Brown made a try at it a few months ago but they had to give it up. They are, however, having a little success in organizing some spring factories in this area.

Very truly yours,

John W. Langford

High Point 10-11-63

Eighteen Pickets Convicted

of over 300 arrested in July.

Eighteen Negroes were convicted today of congregating on the sidewalk on S. Main Street Sept. 9 during an anti - segregation demonstration.

Each was taxed the costs of court. Attorney Sammie Chess, counsel for the demonstrators, gave notice of appeal. Bond was set at $25 each.

Police had arrested 112 Negroes on the sidewalk charge, but due to a lack of positive identification only 18 were tried.

The hearing before Judge Byron Haworth in Municipal Court was short, with Capt. G. T. Leverett, who made the arrests order, being the only witness.

Capt. Leverett testified that on the night in question the Negroes jammed the sidewalk from the walls of buildings to the curb, making it impossible for anyone to pass.

He said that Rev. B. Elton Cox, leader of the demonstration, came to him and told him that the Negroes were protesting the continued incarceration of several other Negroes who had been jailed, and that they planned to stay on the sidewalk in front of the Center Theater and Everett's Restaurant until they were released.

"I told him that under no circumstances would I release anyone without due process of law," Capt. Leverett told the court.

Leverett said the Negroes remained on the sidewalk for some 30 minutes, blocking the entrance to the theater and to the restaurant, and preventing passage.

Under cross examination Chess asked Leverett whether there was anyone else at the scene. Leverett testified that at the time the Negroes were arrested there were "about 50" persons looking on from the other side of the street, and that earlier in the evening there had been "between 1,000 and 1,200 persons" on the other side of the street.

"Were they arrested?" Chess asked.

"No sir," said Leverett.

"Why?" asked Chess.

"They weren't blocking the sidewalk," said Leverett.

The police captain said he had men stationed on the other side of the street to keep passage open.

The arrest of the group came after police moved in with tear gas at the ready, and Rev. Cox told Leverett and Chief of Police L. Roy Teague that the group would go to jail quietly.

"They were very quiet and very orderly," said Capt. Leverett.

In his argument to Judge Haworth Chess contended that the Negroes were exercising their right to peaceful protest "as guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution."

He told the court that while some persons may have been inconvenienced by the presence of the demonstrators, that such inconvenience was relatively slight, and that "it was not against such inconvenience that the ordinance (prohibiting congregating on the sidewalk) was passed."

"Although you might not agree

See

FROM PAGE 1-B

with their purpose for being there," said Chess, "you must agree they have the right."

Chess further argued that while evidence indicates the crowd was there, "there is no evidence that at the time the people were arrested there was anyone there for them to obstruct."

"There is no person here who seriously says he tried to pass and couldn't," argued Chess.

And he questioned the reasoning which compelled police to arrest the Negroes while not interfering with "1,200 people on the other side of the street."

"I am of the opinion," Chess said, "that 1,200 people cannot be in such a small area without obstructing the flow of pedestrian traffic."

Countering Chess, Solicitor Rossie Gardner declared, "If this ordinance means anything at all, it covers this case."

"First, I am not so sure the purpose of the demonstration was all right. It doesn't seem proper to picket private businesses to bust your friends out of jail," he said.

And he noted that "failure to arrest one party in a criminal action is not a defense," speaking of the fact that whites on the east side of the street were not placed in custody.

Convicted of congregating on the sidewalk were the following: Doris Haywood, Mary Wise, Betty Jean Rogers, Patricia Alexander, Emmitt Steele, Rev. B. Elton Cox, Calvin Ellison, Billy Parker, Roger Ruff, Zelma Reid, Margaret Ann Rogers, Sylvia Parker, David Collins, Roger Lee Lindsay, Susan Gayles, Andrew Mack, Bessie Mae Pemberton, and Kenneth Johnson.

19 June 1964

High Point, CORE
P. O. Box 1283

Dear Fellow Citizens:

Attorney F. B. McKissick, National Chairman of CORE-Congress of Racial Equality will speak at a FREEDOM RALLY, Sunday, June 21 at 8:P. M. at Brooks Memorial Methodist Church on Fairview Street.

Mr. McKissick will discuss the subject: "What the Civil Rights Bill Means to High Point, the State and the South". Hear the truth and learn what your rights are by coming with your family members.

A question and answer period will follow. Hear this National Personality.

+++++High Point, your Civil Rights Chapter, CORE request that each church take an after offering to help defray the legal expenses of the 360 persons arrested last September fighting for all Negroes. PLEASE bring check or cash to the meeting tonight at 8:00 P. M. at Brooks Methodist Church on Fairview Street.

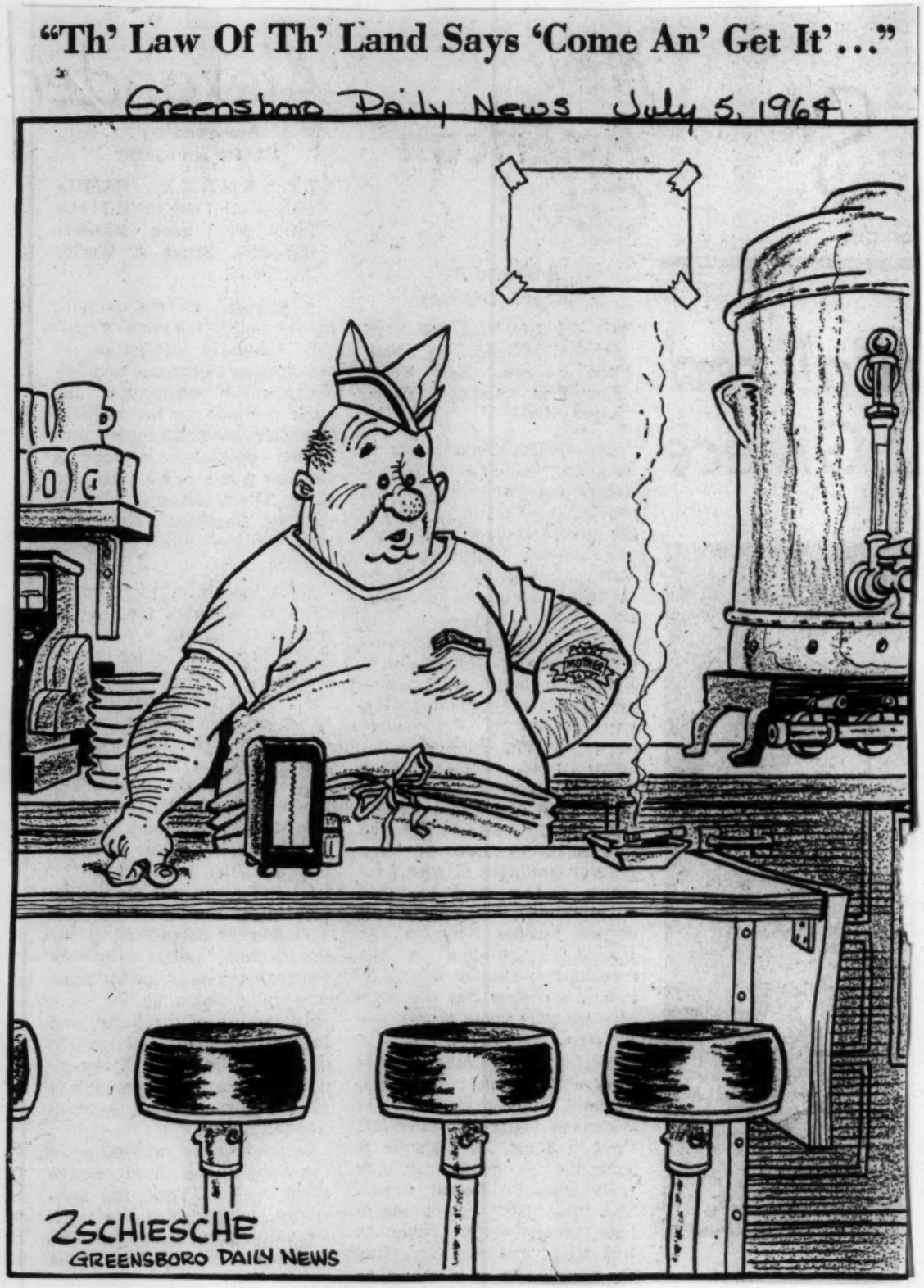
Thank you very much fa this needed support for all of us.

Signed: James Garlington

James Garlington, Acting Chairman of High Point Chapter of CORE

"Th' Law Of Th' Land Says 'Come An' Get It'..."

Greensboro Daily News July 5, 1964



SUNSET NEWS SEPT., 12

High Point Patrolled

Race Riot Averted In N.C. Community

HIGH POINT, N.C. (AP)—Police patrolled downtown streets with tear gas bombs and fire trucks equipped with high pressure hoses after a near-riot in this racialy tense city Wednesday night.

Officers used tear gas and fire trucks to disperse about 2,000 whites who bombarded Negro demonstrators with rocks, eggs, tomatoes and other missiles. Main Street was blocked off to traffic and pedestrians for more than an hour after the disturbance.

Mayor Floyd Mehan, accusing Negro leaders of making "dangerous, dictatorial and inconsistent statements," scheduled a special meeting of the City Council to deal with the racial situation.

The downtown area was cleared when whites began regrouping after reports that a second Negro march was planned. Negro leaders called off the march.

Most of High Point's 80-man police force and other officers remained on duty through the night. At the mayor's request, 25 sheriff's deputies and 32 state troopers reinforced police for Wednesday night's demonstration.

The Rev. B. Elton Cox, a field representative for the Congress of Racial Equality, has demanded total integration of this industrial city of 65,000 persons. He rejected a request from the mayor Tuesday to declare a moratorium on demonstrations.

HIGH POINT CHAPTER OF CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
Post Office Box 1283
High Point, North Carolina 27261

16 August 1964

Dear Friends:

Our nation is in trouble coming this November election. Each person who loves his freedom must take advantage of the power of the VOTE and REGISTER to be able to vote in November for Johnson or Goldwater. Who will you vote for? If you have not registered or voted in the past six (6) years, you will not be able to vote this November.

Our Negro Registrar, Mrs. Leach, will be waiting for you if you have a sixth (6th) grade education this week at the below places to REGISTER YOU AND ALL PERSONS YOU BRING WITH YOU:

MONDAY - 7:30 -9:30 P. M. at Pilgrim United Church of Christ, Fairview Street, Mr. Cox, Pastor.

TUESDAY - 7:30 - 9:30 P. M. at Brooks Memorial Methodist Church, Fairview Street, Mr. McCallum, Pastor.

WEDNESDAY - 7:30 - 9:30 P. M. at First Baptist Church, East Washington Drive, Mr. Brown, Pastor

REMEMBER, it takes less than three (3) minutes to REGISTER and its takes about one (1) minute to VOTE. What is your reply?

Pastors please stress this announcement. Thank you kindly.

Yours for Registration and Voting.

James Garlington

Mister James Garlington, Chairman
High Point, N. C. Chapter of CORE

Note: Contact Mr. Robert Brown at 20735 for a job at Guilford Dairy Routeman starting at $4,020 yearly.

Contact Employment Commission for training and jobs as carpenters. Fifty are needed NOW.

A REPORT TO THE CITIZENS OF HIGH POINT
BY
THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The following report is a general review of progress made in human relations during the past several months. In making this report, the Commission believes it is important to present the total picture of progress in race relations in High Point over the past few years. Gains can then be measured against that progress. We feel that many of our citizens are not completely aware of the considerable advances which had already taken place.

In measuring the achievements of the Human Relations Commission, it is also important to understand the background and timing of its origins. On Thursday, September 13, of this year, a group of concerned citizens met at the Carl Chavis Y M C A to seek some answer to the demonstrations going on at that time. An agreement was reached that afternoon, and confirmed the following day, which called for a truce of roughly ninety days and the appointment of a permanent Human Relations Commission to succeed the temporary Biracial Committee.

At its meeting on Friday, September 20, the City Council passed an ordinance establishing the Commission. Members were selected and the first meeting of the new Commission was held on October 3. In the following days subcommittees were staffed, areas of discontent determined, and negotiations begun to resolve these problems. The Commission as a functioning body has thus existed for only about sixty days. Its successes and failures should be judged in part by the short time it has been active.

It would be presumptuous for the Commission to claim exclusive credit for the changes which have taken place during the truce. Credit must also go to the City Council and Mayor, as well as numerous churches and other independent groups. The Commission is seeking to form a Civic

Club Council to promote good will. The most important result of this combined activity has been the creation of a spirit of community good will which, in the opinion of the Commission, is the only foundation upon which to build lasting achievements in human relations.

Public recreational facilities and programs are generally open to all citizens without regard to color. The few minor exceptions to this general policy are currently under negotiation by the Commission.

All facilities of the Recreation Department of the City of High Point are desegregated. The Blair Park golf course and tennis courts are used regularly on an integrated basis, and Negro citizens have participated in the city sponsored golf and tennis tournaments. Both municipal swimming pools are open to all citizens, and fishing at City Lake from banks and boats is integrated. The Doll Show, Rifle Marksmanship Contest, and Electric Train Race are open to all contestants. The Albion Millis Stadium has no segregated seating at its games and other functions. A Negro has served on the Park and Recreation Commission. All Negro members of the professional staff and maintenance crews of the Recreation Department get the same rate of pay as whites. All professional meetings and training sessions for the staff are integrated.

The annual Soap Box Derby is open to all contestants without regard to color.

Most recreational facilities supported by the United Appeal are open to all citizens. The Commission is in the process of studying and negotiating in those areas where there are exceptions to this general policy.

Membership and full participation are open to all citizens in the following organizations: High Point Symphony Orchestra, High Point Chapter of the North Carolina Symphony Society, High Point Arts Council

(Children's Concert and Cultural Program), High Point Community Concert Association, High Point Community Theater.

Most privately-owned recreational facilities have been open to the public only on a segregated basis prior to this time. The Commission recognizes this as an acute area of tension in our community and is doing everything it can to make progress through voluntary negotiations. There seems to be a conflict of genuine rights; the business man emphasizes his legal right to choose whom he shall serve, while the Negro prospective customer emphasizes his human right to be seen as an individual person without regard to his color.

Negotiations in this area are often difficult, but definite progress has been made in several areas. By necessity, these matters must sometimes be kept within the confidence of the Commission, but leaders of both races are kept informed as to the state of negotiations and progress. The efforts of the Commission to negotiate with one theater have been stalemated because of the pending court proceedings. Owners and managers of bowling lanes and other theaters have been willing to negotiate, and the Commission is generally encouraged in these matters.

In the area of Government considerable progress had been made prior to the Commission's activity. The City Council had expressed its determination that race should not be a factor in the employment policies or any other activity of city government. Negroes had already served as members of the Board of Education, Public Housing Authority, and Civil Service Commission. Approximately ten per cent of the police force were Negro with High Point being the first city in the South to employ Negroes as full time police officers. The public libraries had been open to all for some time.

Several areas of discontent with government were brought before the Commission. There was a feeling, for instance, that poor housing conditions in parts of the Negro community were the result of either discriminatory application of ~~regulation zoning~~ zoning regulations and/or lax enforcement of building codes by the building inspector's office. Investigation disclosed that zoning regulations were not being violated and that under the existing regulations such conditions could and did exist in both white and Negro neighborhoods. In a report to the Commission, a representative of the building inspector's department described the continuous effort being made to bring substandard dwellings into compliance with the code. He pointed out that a building inspector is serving full time in the urban renewal area and that two more city inspectors will be added after the first of the year. He did state that existing regulations made enforcement of violations by property owners difficult and time consuming.

Concerning complaints about the status of Negro police officers, the Mayor, City Manager, and Chief of Police declared that these officers have exactly the same status, duties, and responsibilities as all other officers.

The Commission also investigated areas of resentment arising from practices at High Point Memorial Hospital. This hospital, it should be noted, has for many years had an integrated staff. The lunch counter was desegregated during the year and offensive signs were removed. We have discussed hospital problems with the administrative director and the chairman of the board of directors. Progress has been made since these discussions.

Another critical problem in the Negro Community is lack of adequate housing. Members of the Commission have met with the president of the High Point Board of Realtors to find a solution to this problem. He and other realtors have since expressed a desire to build homes on a tract in the Urban Redevelopment area which would sell in the six to ten thousand dollar range. A further meeting is set for December 10 when representatives of real estate firms, the Urban Redevelopment Commission, and City Officials will be present. A survey of local financial institutions shows that home mortgage financing is available to any qualified applicant regardless of race.

A major goal for all citizens is better job opportunities. The Commission is well aware that opportunities for Negroes must be increased. The city government, which has taken a leading position in promoting equal job opportunity, employed Negro firemen for the first time and added two Negro police officers during the truce period.

In response to specific complaints the Commission is working with officials of the Employment Security Commission to clarify its procedures and to improve Negro job opportunities from this source. Several industries and other businesses have indicated their willingness to employ qualified Negroes in jobs not formerly open to them. Personal contacts are being made with other employers to urge the increased use of Negroes in non-traditional jobs.

Crucial to better job opportunities is job training and education. The industrial Education Center in Jamestown is now open to all although the relative number of Negroes at the school is still very small. Members of the Commission have held and will continue to hold open forums with experts in the field of job training to accumulate information

which can be put to use in High Point. This is necessarily a slow process although the long range benefits to the community should be great.

The hotels and motels in this community present one of the better examples of good race relations by a trade group. There are nine hotels and motels in the High Point area. Six receive all travelers regardless of race and have been doing so for some time. Two of the remaining institutions classify themselves as primarily residential hotels and have little transient business except during the furniture markets. Negotiations are continuing in an effort to open the remaining three institutions.

Almost all of the larger and better restaurants of the city will serve all bona fide customers, regardless of race, or are in the process of working with the Commission to make this transition.

Most of the "drive-in" restaurants of the city are now open to all customers, regardless of color. This includes those which offer curb service. Some of the "drive-ins" which also have seating inside have not yet desegregated this part of their business, but many plan to do so in the foreseeable future.

Most "lunch counters" in drug stores and department stores, etc. have been serving all customers for some time. Most "dairy bars" are open to all citizens.

A majority of the public eating facilities in the city are now serving all customers regardless of race. Some of the owners and managers of public eating places have expressed resistance to desegregation, but indicate a general willingness to negotiate with the Commission so as to prevent unrest in the community.

SUMMARY

The Commission believes that genuine progress has been made in human relations in High Point during recent months. There is a renewed spirit of understanding and cooperation among the citizens of our community. A climate of "good will" has been created, in which mutual respect and trust may grow. The methods of voluntary negotiation and persuasion have proven that they can and will bear fruit. The Commission is hopeful and optimistic that continued progress in human relations will be achieved. Ultimately, whatever progress is made will be determined by the willingness of individual citizens to do unto each other as they would have others do unto them.

Racial Truce At High Point Is Continued

HIGH POINT (UPI)—Negroes here voted to continue a racial truce indefinitely after hearing a report from a member of the city's Human Relations Committee.

The report was formally presented last Thursday, on the eve of the end of a 90-day truce, but Negro members of the committee suggested that the moratorium continue in view of "genuine progress" in human relations and a "climate of goodwill . . ."

The vote at St. Stephens Church here yesterday backed up the Negro leadership.

The truce was called Sept. 12 after several days of mass street demonstrations here that resulted in the use of tear gas to disperse both Negroes and crowds of whites.

Hospital Target Of Rights Suit

A civil rights suit against High Point Memorial Hospital is expected to be filed Monday in United States Middle District Court in Greensboro.

Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, an attorney for the Legal Defense Fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, disclosed Saturday the complaint had been mailed to the federal court clerk's office Friday. It is expected to be formally filed when the office opens tomorrow morning.

According to Pearson, plaintiffs in the case will be Donald Lindsay and Mrs. Bessie L. Haltom, High Point Negroes, who contend the practices of the local hospital are discriminatory. Lindsay reportedly seeks treatment at the hospital for arthritis and Mrs. Haltom for a heart condition.

The suit reportedly will allege the Negroes "would be segregated solely because of race and would be assigned a bed on a floor in the west wing of the hospital which is reserved for Negro patients only."

The suit will also contend, according to the NAACP, that High Point Memorial Hospital carries out "a number of policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination," including separate delivery rooms for white and Negro patients; segregation of newborn nursery facilities; segregated room and ward facilities; and segregated eating facilities for Negro nurses and other Negro personnel.

Furthermore, the suit reportedly will contend, B. Elton Cox, Thomas Fuller and Charles S. Addison, High Point Negroes, would seek comprehensive physical examinations at the hospital, but have not done so because of discrimination.

When informed Saturday of the impending suit, W. R. Peters, Memorial Hospital administratior, denied the institution discriminated against Negroes. The hospital is integrated, Peters declared.

He reported that integration of all facilities was completed last week when obstetrical facilities for Negro patients on the first floor were moved to the third floor. "Now, all obstetrical cases will be handled on the third floor," Peters said.

HIGH POINT CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Post Office Box 1283, High Point, N. C. 27261

CORE TESTING FORM
1964 Civil Rights Act
O-Public Accomodations Section
O-Housing O-Education
O-Employment O-Other:_____

PLEASE CHECK CORRECT CIRCLE----------

(Print, type or write plainly)

DATE OF INCIDENT_____ TIME OF DAY_____

NAME OF COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____ High Point N. C. 27260
(Number) (Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:

What was sought?_____

By whom?_____

_____

_____

What was said and by whom?_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

List witnesses, if any_____ _____

_____ _____

(Use back for additional information)

COMPLAINANT'S SIGNATURE:

_____Address_____

NOTE: Three copies must be filled out. One to JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, Civil Rights Div., Washington 25, D. C; one to National CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038; one for High Point Chapter of CORE's files.

HPC:bec.

Raleigh

January 2, 1963

Miss Diane F. Barriere
1814 Park Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Miss Barriere:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, 1963. We were delighted to lemmm that Raleigh CORE is interested in affiliating with National CORE.

Enclosed find an affiliation application blank, a report form and also a literature list. Fill out the report form and return to us as soon as possible. A large supply of literature should arrive soon.

Rev. B. Elton Cox, P.O. Box 663, High Point, North Carolina is Field Secretary for North Carolina and the National Chairman of CORE, Attorney F.B. McKissick is also available to the North Carolina chapters. Attorney McKissick can be reached at 213½ West Main Street, Durham, North Carolina.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. Let us know what progress you are making.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

December 21, 1963.

Dear Sir;

DEC 2 6 1963

At North Carolina State, of the University of North Carolina, at Raleigh, we have formed a CORE group. We would like to know how we go about joining the national association. We have formed a constitution, elected officers, and started some investigations. This was all done with the help of one of your field men, Buddy Tieger. If you could send us the information on how we could go about becoming part of the national association, we would appreciate it very much.

Also, if you could send us some pamphlets, and literature concerning CORE as an organization, we would appreciate it very much. We would also like some CORE buttons. If you could send us some and let us know how much they are, we would be happy to pay for them.

We are a small group, but we are very interested in the problems on campus, and in Raleigh. Any help that you could give us would really be useful.

Thank you very much for your time and trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Diane F. Barriere

Secretary of N.C.State CORE

1814 Park Dr.
Raleigh, N.C.

My return address is on the envelope.

Divide
sets
Spec. grps.
Their
file

Nov. 9, 1963

Field Report

Buddy Tieger

CORE

Campus Organization

1. North Carolina State (Raleigh)

Thursday, Oct. 31 I left Durham for Raleigh where I contacted student leaders at St. Augustine and Shaw. Both campuses have actively-functioning direct action organizations and operate under a joint executive committee. St. Augustine appears to be the [redacted]

leaders from Shaw and St. [redacted] virulent to explode co-ordinate [redacted] and effective cooperation. However, for [redacted] the present leaders at Shaw seem [redacted] and are probably capable of preventing a CORE chapter from being begun. In the event of mass demonstrations both campuses would be responsive to the present leadership and would participate fully and completely. In the meantime, any sustained activity in fact-finding and negotiating will be done only by St. Augustine. Reginald Robinson of [redacted] and Barbara Dye are both in Raleigh [redacted] conversation [redacted] at both St. Augustine and Shaw [redacted] Marvin Rich, Peter Libbey, [redacted] Warren Haney] at Shaw. [redacted] Happy Shirey.

The [redacted] is [redacted] meeting. A meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 12. I expect that a CORE chapter will be formed by about 25 students and faculty

members. It will closely wherever possible with the St. Augustine-Shaw group and hopefully will be able to bolster the sagging Raleigh CORE chapter.

2. Women's College of the Univ. of N.C. (Greensboro)

[redacted] supported the [redacted] with picketing [redacted] W.C. campus.

[redacted] formation [redacted] by [redacted] registration [redacted] considerations [redacted] in Greensboro. (All or [redacted] and sophistry designed to form a W.C. chapter of CORE without W.C. students realising it[redacted] yet.)

3. Johnson C. Smith (Charlotte)

At the Nov. 4 meeting, 32 students decided to form a Johnson C. Smith chapter of CORE. A nominating committee was chosen and an acting chairman (Laben Lathan) appointed. Officers will be elected at a meeting to be held in the evening, Nov. 11.

4. Lenoir-Rhyne (Hickory)

I went to Lenoir-Rhyne at the invitation of DR. Russell Brown, a faculty member who had read in the Charlotte Observer of the formation of the CR group at Davidson. Meeting with another faculty member, a Dr. Swanson, and 4 students, we

arranged a meeting for Monday afternoon, Nov. 11. Effort will be made to attract Negroes from Hickory to the meeting. There has been no activity in the town and there appear to be no Negro leaders. The town's bi-racial committee is just what it might be expected to be. There is a lot to be done in Hickory. The great danger is that a Lenoir-Rhyne CORE chapter, if lily-white, might assume a paternalistic role.

5. Wake Forest (Winston-Salem)

Not much can be done at Wake Forest. Two men at the college, Ed Christman of the Baptist Student Union, and Dr. Tabibian of the Political Science Department, will function as liaisons with Winston-Salem CORE, and will perhaps be able to muster 10 or 15 students to attend meetings of Winston-Salem CORE and to participate in CORE's program. Winston-Salem CORE itself is in a bad way. A.B. Reynolds, co-chairman with Father Tom Smith, has been drafted and will be inducted Nov. 15, and Father Smith has resigned in order to devote more time to his church. Mrs. Louise Wilson alone remains, but she would prefer not to be chairman.

cc: Mr. Floyd B. McKissick

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Onslow County Chapter of CORE

Headquarters address, if any Rte #2 Box 384 Jacksonville N.C.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
Chairman	Alexander Hill	Rte #2 Box 384 Jacksonville, N.C.
Co-Chairman	Christine Mattocks	Route 1, Box 177 Maysville, N.C.
Secretary	Derk Mattocks	Route 1 Box 177 Maysville N.C.
Ass. Sec.	Annie Mattocks	R. 137 Belfast Rd. N.C.
Treasurer	Lynnell Mattocks	Route 3 Box 12-A Maysville N.C.

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? May 29, 1965

2. How many Active members do you have now? 16 Associate members? 11 Others on mailing list? 2.

3. How often do you meet? once weekly

4. What committees does your organization have? will be formed next meeting.

5. How often does each of these committees meet? twice Monthly.

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) in joining our affiliation group with additional to the agreement with the CORE Rules for actions and the Constitution of both national CORE and local involved; And/or individual who support CORE Principle and action as Such maybe and associate or active member.

(over)

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? NO

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

N/A

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group. N/A

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: Jacksonville Daily news health and welfare.

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): N/A

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Derk R. Mattock

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

Gordon R. Carey, Field Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

$10.00

JUN 29 1965

ONSLOW COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE
Route 2, Box 384
Jacksonville, North Carolina

CONSTITUTION JUNE 17, 1965

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the group shall be Onslow County Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

CORE is an organization of individuals, preferably interracial, working to abolish distinctions based on skin color, religion and national origin.

ARITCLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meetssits qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.

(a) To become an Active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 1 month, or a friend of CORE regularly attending meeting and demonstration for 8 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

(b) The CORE group shall consist of Active members, probate members and friends of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; a frieng of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meeting, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an active CORE member.

(c) Only Active members of CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy, (2) acceptance of new members, (3) ammendments or changes in Constitution and By-Laws.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and, after a hearing, two-thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

ARTICLE IV. DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount pledged by each member.
2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st. and end on

May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of Onslow County Chapter of CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. (Other officers may be added as the group grows and the need arises.)

2. Officers of CORE shall be elected for a term of 12 months, and the election of officers shall be held on the second week of every 10th. month.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(b) The Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee.

(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep the record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals,for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuring checks.

4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said election, and two notifications are preferable.

5. A Nomination Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be be secret ballot. A plurality (majority) of votes cast shall constitute an election.

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting 5 members in good standing.

7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. CORE meeting are not open to the public and only

Active members, probate members, friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shll be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meeting and demonstrations. However any represenative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of theorganization he represents.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Notice of changesin the Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Ammendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority (two-thirds may be stipulated if the group desires) of the members voting.

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

RALLY

★

SPONSORED BY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

For

ADVANCEMENT Of COLORED PEOPLE
(NAACP)

and

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(CORE)

★

Fries Auditorium

WINSTON-SALEM STATE COLLEGE
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

★

Sunday Evening, December 8, 1963

8:00 O'CLOCK

"America"

- SECOND VERSE -

Our Fathers' God to Thee,

Author of liberty,

To Thee we sing;

Long may our land be bright

With freedom's holy light,

Protect us by Thy might,

Great God, our King.

PROGRAM

INVOCATION.....FATHER THOMAS SMITH, JR.

WELCOME.....KENNETH WILLIAMS III
Co-Chairman of CORE

"AMERICA" (Standing)—Second Verse

INTRODUCTION OF PLATFORM GUESTS.....MRS. LOUISE WILSON
Co-Director of
Voter Registration
Project (CORE)

SOLO

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER.....DR. F. W. JACKSON
Co-Director of
Voter Registration
Project (NAACP)

SPEAKER.....REV. B. ELTON COX
CORE Field Director

RESPONSE.....MARTY ROBINSON
President of Winston-
Salem State College
Chapter of NAACP

"WE SHALL OVERCOME" (Standing)

BENEDICTION

"We Shall Overcome"

We shall overcome,

We shall overcome,

We shall overcome some day.

Deep in my heart, I do believe,

We shall overcome some day.

VOTER------REGISTRATION RALLY

DECEMBER 8, 1963 7:00 P. M.

FRIES AUDITORIUM

SPEAKER----------REVEREND B. ELTON COX

WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR?

WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT MAYOR?

**********YOUR VOTE WILL DECIDE**********

CORE Official Urges Negroes to Register

By Luix Overbea

Staff Reporter

Winston, Salem N.C. Dec. 9, 1963

A man who is not a registered voter has forfeited his right to complain about local, state or federal officials, the Rev. B. Elton Cox told 300 people last night.

He addressed a public kickoff of a voter-registration rally at Fries Auditorium. The project is sponsored jointly by the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

Cox, a High Point minister and field secretary of CORE in North Carolina, spoke on "It's the Law of the Land." He headed a list of spokesmen for a project which seeks to register at least 5,000 Negroes in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

"Speaks for All"

"The constitution," Cox said, "speaks to all and for all, to black and white, rich and poor, atheist and agnostic, Republican and Democrat, North and South. It is based on the earthly rights of all of God's children."

Cox also commented:

—On the American motto, "In God we trust," — "I ask what God in 1963? The God of mercy, goodness, hope, spirit or money, sex, hate, bigotry, night integration. White supremacy or black supremacy?"

—On freedom, equality and justice—"Any police officer defending racial segregation is as insincere as an undertaker trying to look mournful as he conducts a $10,000 funeral."

—On the pledge of allegiance —The Negro has astonished America by pledging and maintaining his allegiance to Old Glory because he loves America. He has fought in all its wars, including the war between segregation and integration. Is the Negro a citizen? If he is, he must have freedom and have it now."

—On the Bill of Rights—"Tell me, where in America am I free?"

—On voting—"Negroes have too often followed the white advice, 'George, go on back home, let us take care of this.'"

"Too Apathetic"

America as a nation is too apathetic about its right to vote, Cox said. Negroes are even more apathetic, he said.

"If you could go with me to the Deep South and see what Negroes go through just to try to vote, you'd be first in line to register here in Winston-Salem," Cox said.

"You can register here if you have only three minutes to spare. It takes only two minutes to vote.

"There is no need of your complaining about your government officials in the beauty shop and barber shop. If you don't like your public officials, tell them. Tell them at the ballot box. Your vote does count. Your voice can be heard."

He called on the college students present to declare the next month voter - registration month. "Go home and register," he said. "Get your people and friends to do likewise. Make this a chain reaction."

Participation Urged

Every local Negro church, club, social group, fraternity, sorority and lodge should participate in the voter-registration project, Cox said. "If these groups would merely work on their own members, they could accomplish miracles in 60 days.

Cox urged church people to work. He said, "I know you say politics it dirty. Why don't all you saints and Christians get into politics and clean it up?"

Mrs. Louise Wilson, representing CORE, and Dr. F. W. Jackson, representing the NAACP, are cochairmen of the local registration drive. This effort will seek the aid of all local organizations in the Negro community to get more people registered.

Young people of both organizations will conduct telephone and door-to-door campaigns to help the project.

Clergymen Meet Today on Race

The sixth session of the Forsyth County Conference on Religion and Race will be held at 9 a.m. today at St. Paul's Methodist Church, U.S. 311 north and Dellabrook Road.

The Rev. Edward F. Smith, pastor of Hillsboro Methodist Church and former missionary to the Congo, will speak.

The devotion will be given by the Rev. Charles McLaughlin, pastor of St. Leo's Catholic Church.

The Rev. C. Jerome Hunneycutt, pastor of Central Terrace Methodist Church and director of the conference, said reports will be received from the committee scheduling a race relations seminar for clergymen and from the committee planning a community-wide human relations rally.

CORE Official To Speak Today At Voting Rally

Winston-Salem, 1963

An inspirational rally will kickoff a project to register 5,000 voters in Winston-Salem at 7 p.m. today at Fries Auditorium on the campus of Winston-Salem State College.

Guest speaker will be the Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, field director of the Congress of Racial Equality. Cox is a minister who has participated in freedom rides, sit-ins and various other demonstrations. He has also been a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His address will highlight the opening of a Voter Registration Project sponsored jointly by the local branches of the NAACP and CORE. Dr. F. W. Jackson of the NAACP and Mrs. Louise Wilson of CORE are co-directors of the registration project.

The Rev. Thomas Smith Jr., former chairman of CORE, will bring the invocation and benediction. Kenneth R. Williams III, co-chairman of CORE, will bring the welcome.

Marty Robinson, president of the W-S State chapter of the NAACP, wll respond to Cox. Mrs. Wilson and Jackson also will be on program.

Details of the voter registration project will be outlined to the general public at this meeting.

August 5, 1964

Jacqueline Grace
923 Rich Avenue
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Dear Miss Grace:

I am sorry for the long delay in answering your letter. I hope that Winston-Salem has been active in that time, and has lots of information to report to us.

In answer to your questions -- your chapter is not affiliated, but is a recognized unaffiliation group, and therefore may carry out all activities that a regular chapter would.

I am inclosing some report forms, and affiliation blanks that you should return to us, so we will know the present status of your chapter. I am also sending a copy of our letter to the field staff in North Carolina so that they will visit your group and give you whatever assistance you need in order to become affiliated.

I am having the literature and T-Shirts you requested sent under separate cover. Membership cards are only sent upon receipt of a list of your active members. If you are interested in holding an associate membership drive, you should contact the Community Relations Department.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

encs.
cc: B. Elton Cox

Organization

933 Rich Avenue
Winston-Salem N.C
June 11, 1964

JUN 12 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Box 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sirs:

We the members of the Winston Salem Chapter of Core would very much like to know whether or not we are a chartered member in the National CORE Office.

We would also like to have information on the CORE T-shirts, In addition to this we need more Core Buttons and membership cards.

We would like to have this information as soon as possible concerning the charter, the Guidons and the membership cards. We would like also to have two samples of the Care Constitution.

This information and material are very important to us.

Corresponding Secretary.
Jacqueline Grace

P.S. Here is the address on which you can send the materials and information

over

Jacqueline Grace
923 Rich Avenue
Winston-Salem,
North Carolina

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
COREIator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

SEP 12 1962

September 10, 1962

Jim McCain
Field Director

Dear Jim,

Since I haven't mailed the previous letter yet I'll just include this with it.

Sunday(yesterday) I met with West Side CORE; that is, the executive committee of that unit. Individual committees are functioning fairly well. I made some suggestions on publicity, long-range program, non-violent philosophy. Chairman of the unit is Carter Jones. He impresses me as a clear thinker and a good leader, but I'm not sure he has enough free time(judging from his remarks) to give the job as much time as it needs. However, he also seems to be one who believes in delegating responsibilities instead of attempting to overload himself.

Today I met with Sam Riley, Chicago CORE chairman, for about three hours. We set a tentative schedule for my visits to other groups, including the new Harvey, Ill. CORE and the reorganized North Side unit. Harvey may have set up a situation to be clarified: presently it is considered part of Chicago CORE; I doubt if this should be, geographically.or politically.

Sam said the two projects in which all units participate are school desegregation and a visitation program to churches of all-white neighborhoods. The latter is termed "Operation IN(Integration Now). It seems to be a very gentle sort of thing---which, however, could be quite effective if immediately followed up by entry of Negro families as new residents in the neighborhood.

He spoke of work accomplished by Chicago CORE in public accommodations during the summer, of work in employment (Sears) still in progress, and of a study in vocational

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

September 10.

school facilities. The latter was done jointly with NALC.

He spoke of three problems of the unit-system. First, the units don't support the central office. He does not regard this as serious since they all will join later in a fund-raising venture. The second is how to maintain the same democratic relationship between central office and units as exists between national office and local groups. It seems there have been efforts of outside groups to infiltrate. Riley feels he has been able to help in controlling this kind of thing because of good rapport between him and the various units(He does a great deal of visiting unit meetings.). Even so, it would be wise for him to pass on any experiences of this kind to unit chairmen in case some of them are not so experienced as he. The third problem is maintaining a direct line to national office. Riley feels that correspondence between units and our office should go through the Chicago CORE office, otherwise the units will find the centralization unnecessary.

I hope you can run down this matter of the Sarah Vaughn benefit. While I was in the office this evening another bill came in, this one for $170. I'm not complaining about the expense. But these people don't seem to know if our office still plans to put on the show or not; they don't know if <u>they're</u> going to do the show or not. I only hope that national office has made itself completely clear on the matter.

I have meetings scheduled through next Sunday, so I'm uncertain about committing myself for Grand Rapids later. What do you think? I could go there Saturday, but the other days are filled. And so is this paper, so that's enough.

Haley

Marvin

Cincinnati
Congress of Racial Equality

3549 READING ROAD, CINCINNATI 29, OHIO
PHONE AVon 1-8388

AUG 2 1963

Mr. Richard Haley

c/o Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row,

New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

We are receipt of your letter dated July 23rd this year. Please be advised that we are in need of membership envelopes(500) and active membership cards(500).

We are in desparate need of the materials listed above; membersgip in Cinninnati CORE is growing by leaps and bounds. We must have these materials by August first, in order to see our membership drive through to sucessful completion.

Sincerely Yours,

Clyde W. Vinegar, CCC

CWV/GEF

P.S We also need 500 associate membership and two hundred(200) active.

Our draft-payment will be made immediately upon reciept of a bill from National office.

CWV

November 15, 1963

Clyde W. Vinegar
Carmel Community Center
Lee Place and Reading Road
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

Dear Mr. Vinegar:

In reference to your letter to us of September 27th, and our answer of October 1st, regarding the geographical jurisdiction of Cincinnati CORE:

The policy for local chapters is that each CORE group operates in his city. Members can be from outside the city if there is no CORE chapter near them. If you hear of interest in the places that you mentioned in that letter (Butler County Warren County, Clermonth County, Kenton County, Campbell County, Boone County in Kentucky), please refer them to us. You are free to give information about CORE to people in these counties, but they must form their own groups.

I hope that clears up your question.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

NAC

Sp
October 1, 1963

CW Vinegar
Carmel Community Center
Lee Place and Reading Road
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

Dear Mr. Vinegar:

We have your letter of September 27th, regarding the expansion of the jurisdiction of Cincinnati CORE. Generally, the policy is that each CORE group operates in his city; members can join even if they are outside the city if there is no CORE group in his town. However, we will refer your letter to the National Action Council, to be answered at their next meeting.

Meanwhile, do what you think best.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm
enc.

repeat -

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

"Cincinnati Chapter"
CARMEL COMMUNITY CENTER
Lee Place and Reading Road
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

McClain

September 27, 1963

SEP 30 1963

National CORE Office
Norman Hill
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Norman,

Enclosed is a list of counties that we of Cincinnati CORE would like to have access or jurisdiction over for the following reasons:

We would like to annex these counties, Butler County, Warren County, Clermonth County, Kenton County, Kenton County, Campbell County, Boone County, these counties are in Kentucky.

The Northern Kentucky CORE has been defunct for almost 18 months and there is great work to be done in that area.

In the Butler County area, there are large companies that are segregating in their hiring practices. We feel that we could work in this area. As you knew in Cincinnati the NAACP is very much entrenched as the parent Civil Rights group thereby narrowing down the area of work to be engaged in by CORE.

We have expanded our group in last several months and I must keep them working to hold their interest.

Sincerely,
Clyde W. Vinegar

C.W. VINEGAR
Chairman
Chapter of Cincinnati CORE

CV/bp

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

PHONE 281-8388

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3549 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

January 3, 1964

Mr. James McCain, Director
Department of Organization
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

I am sending you a list of the Executive Committee of CORE Chapter of Cincinnati which includes: addresses and telephone numbers which you requested.

With best wishes for a new and better year I remain.

Sincerely yours,

Nannie Crews

(Mrs.) Nannie Crew
Treasurer

NC/rh

January 24, 1964

Mr. Robert Gentry
c/o Cincinnati CORE
3549 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gentry:

Your request for the names and addresses of Chicago contacts are:
Southside Chicago CORE
Milton Davis, Chairman
8041 St. Laurence
Chicago 19, Ill.

Chicago CORE
Sam Riley, Chairman
4152 West 19th Street
Chicago, Ill.
We do not have a mimeographed list of CORE groups, it is impossible to keep an up-to-date list because of the constant changing of addresses. If you'd like we can send a list of all the places CORE groups exist.

Sincerely,

Norsie Long
Organization Department

JAN 22 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

PHONE 281-8388

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3549 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Norbie

January 18, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Our Project Action Committee very urgently needs to contact the Chicago CORE group . We would appreciate your sending us their address. We thought it would also be handy to have the addresses of all the other CORE groups. If you have these mimeographed we would appreciate your sending us these addresses.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert Gentry

Mr. Robert Gentry
Chairman
Project Action Committee

organization

MAR 2 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

File Cincinnati

CORE

PHONE 281-8388

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3549 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

February 28, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
Mr. Norman Hill

3/2/64

Dear Sir;

Please send us some active membership cards immediately, as we are completely out of them.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration.

Yours for freedom;
Rita Cooper
Membership Chairman

C. W. Vinegar

C. W. Vinegar
Chairman Cinti. C.O.R.E.
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

MAR 12 1964

THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
3539 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI 29, OHIO
MARCH 10, 1964

James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr McCain;

The members of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality is vitally concerned with the deposition made by the National Action Committee of C.O.R.E., concerning T he Dayton Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. While we are not in possession of the facts that led to the removal of Dayton C.O.R.E.'s charter. We are familiar with their difficulties.

In the past eight months, we have established lines of communication throughout Ohio and methods of working togather for the good of all citizens in our state as well as to broaden the image and activities of C.O.R.E..

The defranchizing of Dayton C.O.R.E. will surely be felt by all of us in Ohio in the coming months. Therefore we urge you to personally become involved in the matter as it is of vital concern to the health and welfare of all C.O.R.E. chapters in Ohio.

Yours in Freedom;

C. W. Vinegar

C. W. VINEGAR
CHAIRMAN) CINTI. CORE
3539 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI 29, OHIO

cc James Farmer
Norman Hill
Marvin Rich

cw/nc

the Los Angeles

MAR 30 1964

MARCH 1964
VOL. 1 NO. 1
10 CENTS PER COPY
1 DOLLAR PER YEAR

CORE - LATOR

NEW EMPLOYMENT VICTORIES

Three weeks of demonstration by Los Angeles Core resulted January 30 in the first break in the local Food Employer's Council's resistance to fair employment practices. Safeway stores and Los Angeles Core on that date announced a program to secure more jobs for Negroes, Mexican-American and other minorities in all Safeway stores and plants. The agreement between Los Angeles Core and Safeway was reached after a 21 day picket line and boycott against the Safeway store at Vernon and Central.

Core went into direct action against Safeway after months of negotiation between the Food Employer's Council, representing major food firms in the Los Angeles area, and the United Civil Rights Committee had failed to produce satisfactory results. The crucial demand for data on job category and race in individual stores, promotion practices, and a summary by race of job interviews and resultant hirings had been categorically rejected by the Food Council. Core's agreement with Safeway requires provision of this information **at least** every three months at regular meetings between Safeway officials and Core.

Over 200 Safeway stores and plants will be affected by the settlement which is a strengthened version of the accord reached earlier between the Safeway organization in Northern California and San Francisco Core.

The position of the Food Employer's Council was rejected again in a second major breakthrough on the food front when Ralph's Markets reached agreement February 28 with the United Civil Rights Committee on the same terms as Safeway. This followed a Core-supported demonstration by the United Civil Rights Committee on February 27, when a strong picket line opened a boycott campaign at the Ralph's market at Santa Barbara and Western.

Core and United Civil Rights Committee spokesmen indicate that other members of the Food Employer's Council are scheduled for early confrontation with the prospect of direct action.

Hundreds of additional new jobs for minority members have been opening in Southern California as a result of other recent and still-continuing Core employment projects. Since its beginning late in 1963 Core's **Operation Payday** has resulted in successful negotiations with Disneyland, International House of Pancakes, Norm's Restaurants, Coffee Dans and Milani Foods Inc. These firms accepted Core's employment program through negotiation alone.

In addition to these local successes LA Core is actively involved in two statewide Core employment projects: Bank of America and the Public Utilities.

L. A. CORE FACES CRISIS NOW!

Los Angeles CORE is faced with a grave crisis and must receive immediate assistance if its program of direct action against discrimination is to be continued in this community.

In the past, following the Freedom Rides and the Birmingham Demonstrations and the mass arrests last summer in Torrance, new members flooded into CORE and new friends by the hundreds came to offer assistance.

But now CORE isn't making the headlines so often. We've achieved most of our recent gains quickly and without many arrests. No one has been injured, no one has been killed, so we haven't been in the news, and the voluntary contributions which are our only support have almost come to a stop.

The pages of this newspaper attest to the fact that Los Angeles CORE is more active on more fronts than ever before and that in the past few months we have achieved many important victories and have laid the groundwork for further victories in the months to come. But these future victories can never become a reality unless we overcome our present financial crisis.

Financial support is one thing which is constantly needed. **Today, it is desperately needed,** and so we are calling on you to make as generous a contribution as you can, so that CORE can continue as the cutting edge of the civil rights movement in California.

CORE LOBBIES FOR CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Passage of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives was only a prelude to the current struggle in the U.S. Senate. But lessons learned by the CORE delegation in Washington during the House fight can aid enormously in further legislative success for civil rights.

The CORE group, representing chapters from all parts of the country, was the largest single delegation in Washington for the united effort by civil rights groups, trade unions and churches. The 10 representattives sent by the various California CORE chapters made up the largest single state delegation.

Marvin Rich, National CORE Community Relations Director, stated after the bill's passage, "our delegation in Washington was large, hard-working and effective. On crucial amendments we were able to secure the votes of many Congressmen who had been considered doubtful. Even a few of the Southerners voted with us on some amendments and on final passages. Because of our presence Congressmen who might have gone to their homes or taken care of other business stayed on the floor and voted."

In the course of floor debate Rep. James Halley (D., Fla.) declared that if one could remove the "vultures" in the gallery who were "controlling votes in the House or at least calling the turn on them . . . I do not think you would have 25 votes for this monstrous bill. . ."

Father Morris Samual, L. A. CORE delegate to Washington for the Civil Rights bill project in February, says, "It is a real possibility that many CORE members may be needed again in Washington during the Senate debate, especially if a long filibuster develops."

Until that time, however, it is especially important to let our Senators know that we support the bill as voted by the House. Write Senators Engel and Kuchel, Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

the Los Angeles CORE-lator

Editor _____ Charles Brittin

Expediter _____ R. Atwood

Advertising Manager _____ Robert Hubbard

Published monthly by the Los Angeles Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 1115 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015, DU 9-4444, DU 6-0213. Subscription rates: 10 cents per copy, $1.00 per year. Advertising rates upon request. (labor donated)

SM Core Wins Major Housing Victory

An agreement was reached Saturday, March 7, between Santa Monica Bay Area CORE and Lincoln Place Apartments in Venice after weeks of picket line demonstration and 4 sit-in arrests.

The settlement, made by Joseph Yousem, rental manager of the 800 unit apartment development, included future advertising in the Negro press, public statement of non-discriminatory rental policy, and the actual rental within a reasonable period of time to Negro applicants. Also, all charges will be dropped against the 4 CORE sit-in demonstrators arrested March 2 on trespassing charges.

Carried from the premises at that time were Marilyn Brown, Bay Area Core 2nd Vice-Chairman; Ginger Marlowe, Bay Area Core Secretary; Joshua Gould, and David Coksey. Citizens arrests were made by the apartment development manager, and Los Angeles Police Department officers physically removed the demonstrators. Although all CORE participants were non-violent and went limp when approached by the police, the men's wrists were handcuffed behind their backs when arrested. This resulted in severe abrasions for Coksey, who was carried face down with his weight suspended from his manacled wrists. Upon release the following day, Coksey required treatment and a tetanus shot for his injuries.

The women demonstrators were held after arrest for two hours in police car and subjected to jibes and warnings from officers about mistreatment they should expect in jail. They were told, "keep your legs together" to avoid being raped by lesbian cellmates.

PARENTS FORCE REMOVAL OF 75th ST. PRINCIPAL

There's a new principal now at the 75th street Elementary School. Mrs. Florence Lewis, "cleared" by the Los Angeles Board of Education of more than 20 different charges lodged by irate parents, was replaced March 2 after four stormy years as principal. This drastic step followed almost unanimous agreement by the LA School Board, Assistant Superintendant Robert Purdy, Assemblyman Mervin Dymally's office, and Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, chairman of the UCRC Education Committee, that "parents can't just demand the removal of a principal and expect immediate results."

On February 3 a large delegation of concerned parents from the 75th St. School attended the Board of Education meeting, described school conditions as "intolerable," submitted more than 20 specific grievances, and demanded that the principal, Mrs. Florence Lewis, be removed by Feb. 7. Among the complaints:

Of 41 teachers, only 11 are permanent. 13 are probationary, 8 conditional, and 9 are substitute. In a 3 year period, approximately 75 teachers transferred from the school.

Since November, the B4 class has been without a regular teacher and on some days had no teacher at all. When there is no teacher the children are distributed throughout the school, sometimes even into 6th grade classrooms.

There are 12 combination classes with 2 or more grades per room, even though there are 6 empty classrooms in the school.

Some days the children spend the whole day watching movies. There have been as many as 6 movies in one day.

Homework is not given to the children, even when requested by the parents.

There are constant complaints from teachers of supply shortages such as paper and pencils. Children are not allowed to bring paper from home.

Parents requesting interviews have been repeatedly turned away with such words as "I just do not have time to talk."

Children who could have been aided through the PTA feeding program have not been "because we are not running a welfare agency."

Children have been hurt and in the school nurse's opinion should have been sent home, but parents have not been allowed to take them because the principal did not feel that they were hurt badly enough and, after all, "Parents are

(Continued on page 7)

Board of Ed Progress(?)

The Los Angeles Board of Education is very proud of the "progress" made this February toward integrating the schools. Two plans are now in effect — one involving redistricting and one bussing. But what are the facts?

The Bussing Plan

Dec. 16. Two plans were presented to the Board: 1) to transport 2,170 students from 19 overcrowded schools to 26 undercrowded schools. Cost: $162,695. 2) to transport 4,305 students from 46 overcrowded schools to 52 undercrowded schools Cost: $600,000. Action postponed to December 19.

Dec. 19. Action postponed to December 23.

Dec. 23. Plan 1 defeated. Plan 2 adopted in modified form: number of students reduced to 875, to be transported from the 6 most overcrowded schools. Cost: $74,576.

Dec. 30. Funds appropriated.

Jan. 8. Letters, without explanations, were sent to parents, asking if they wished to have their children patricipate in the bussing program. Replies had to be returned the following day and no other attempts were made to publicize the program. Most parents, having had little opportunity to understand the program, declined to participate.

Jan. 16. The bussing plan, originally designed to transport 4,305 students from 46 overcrowded schools, was again reduced—to 154 children from 2 schools. It is reported that those few students who participated in the program suffered no incidents and were fully accepted at the schools.

The Transfer Plan

Effective February 4 there were a few boundary changes. The Board points to these as evidence of progress, BUT . . .

1) They affect high schools and junior high school only—no elementary schools.

2) They affect mostly unpopulated (industrial) areas.

3) They are restricted to the area around Alameda St.—the area publicized by CORE.

4) Some Negroes are sent to white schools, but not vice-versa.

5) The changes affect entering students only—not those who are already in school.

6) The changes create "optional areas," leaving the responsibility on the children.

7) The official Board estimate: In 3 years, 489 students will be transferred. That's 163 this year.

This kind of progress has been described by some as "tokenism."

BUY CORE BUTTONS AND BUMPER STICKERS!

THE COMING CRISES (PART 1)

by Winston Washington, Chairman, CORE Employment Committee

President Johnson's recently announced "war on poverty" is, perhaps, a noble idea. But its planned implementation and, more particularly, its budget, are far from being lauded in every corner. Though much could be said on the best way of going about solving the nation's poverty problem, more has been said about the amount of money the President plans putting into his new war. Several columnists noted that the President had not actually stated, in his message on the economic report and his budget, how much money he intends putting into the "war on poverty." Though he spoke of "more than one billion dollars" for the first year, there is considerable variance in determining how much he has actually delegated to the program; the low figure is generally two hundred and fifty million dollars, the top figure half a billion. At any rate, both amounts are considered inadequate by the critics of the program.

These amounts—or even the full billion—will not, as a New York Times editorial pointed out, even finance a "skirmish" against poverty. To fully understand the criticism, it is important to note, as one survey does, that in fourteen of the states in America the gross income per capita is below two thousand dollars per year. (All except two of these states are in the South). And, in twenty-three other states, the gross per capita income is between two thousand and two thousand five hundred dollars per year. It is estimated conservatively by some investigators that over two million people in the United States live on poverty incomes—incomes equivalent to those of the starving millions in India. Getting nearer to home, one survey (made in 1963 by investigators from the University of California at Berkeley) estimates roughly that there are at least one-half million Californians with a "poverty" income of less than two thousand dollars per year.

Laying aside the further consideration of poverty statistics, one gets into the unavoidable consideration of what is causing this ever-growing number of the poverty stricken. The point of view emphasized by the President is that our present problems are largely caused by lagging growth rates and are thereby solvable by a general economic spurt, such as is expected to occur now that the "tax cut bill" has been signed into law. On the other side of the picture, there are those that believe (probably more realistically and certainly less politically) that the nation's poverty is the "structural" consequence of new and unprecedented technological advances.

Though discussed popularly as a present danger, the effects of automation are never so noteworthy as when the overall problem is considered. According to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, machines are eliminating jobs at the rate of 2 million a year — a fantastic number by any standards! Compound this number at a constant rate of increase and one cannot imagine the social, economic, and race strife 20 or even 10 years from now if some solution is not found! President Johnson unwittingly made note that by 1970 "this country will be able to match the output of the 1960's with 2 million fewer workers." (New York Times, Jan. 3). Ironically, the high-school-aged youth who once were considered a threat to older workers now face problems of unemployment themselves. Recently, the New York City Youth Board reported in findings of "a definitive study of youth unemployment. . . " that 72,200 of that city's out-of-school youth (ages 16 to 24) have job problems: 29,900 are unemployed and seeking work; 28,600 are young men classified as "drifters" who are "completely idle" and not seeking work. The remainder of that 72,200 unemployed youth group — 13,700 — are only part-time job holders. While the Board concludes that part of the solution to New York's problem is to find youth more jobs, 2 million jobs are being eliminated each year by automation.

(to be continued)

DON'T MISS!!

Shalom Yisrael (Salute to Israel), March 21. Dancing, singing — Israeli Style! Everyone invited!

Wouldn't It Be Lovely, Dinner and Fashion show, featuring exciting fashions—some never before shown. Being held March 25.

Don Johnson and his Orchestra, L.A.'s No. 1 Society Group, whose versatile appeal compels all sorts and ages to dance all night, is appearing at the New Park Manor Banquet Hall in the ballroom on April 4. Many of L.A.'s social clubs will be there and Mr. Johnson has donated $100 worth of tickets to CORE. A dynamic trumpet player, generous donator and an efficient CORE Entertainment Committee member—Don Johnson!

CORE's After Hours! A crazy conglomeration of folk-singing, wild latin rhythms, compelling rhythm and blues, and cool, cool jazz. Special guest stars will be featured. Start and end your day right on Saturday, April 11.

BUY CORE BUTTONS AND BUMPER STICKERS!

CORE TO INVESTIGATE HOPI COMPLAINTS

The Los Angeles Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) today announced that it will send a fact-finding team to Arizona this month to investigate the central issues in the long-standing, complex "land and life" dispute between the Hopi Indians and the Federal Government. This team will also organize support in communities adjacent to Hopi land, will present their findings to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and negotiate grievances of the impoverished Hopi People who are presently without recognized representation. CORE is also contacting other civil rights and civil liberties organizations to obtain widest possible support on this issue.

The Hopi People have never entered into a treaty with any Western Government from the time of the Spanish Conquest to the present, nor have they been conquered by any. Spain tried and failed. The Mexican Government and the Government of the United States never tried. The Hopi have maintained, to the present day, the sovereignty of Hopi Land—their name for the Hopi Indian Reservation in Arizona. In spite of the absence of any treaty and possessing no rights of conquest, both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the United States Attorney General have denied the Hopi claim of sovereignty and have treated the Hopi as wards of the United States Government.

In respect to sovereignty, the **Handbook of the United States Federal Laws** (Chapter 7, pp. 122-3) states: "From the earliest years of the

(Continued on page 6)

Socially Speaking . . .

by Lu Washington

CORE's Valentine Party in February was a huge success. Despite the small admission charge and the fact that no liquor was sold over $250 was made after expenses. Everyone had a marvelous time socializing and dancing to the music of talented Tommy Dodson and the Datons. Many thanks to New Park Manor Banquet Hall's management and to Tommy Dodson and the Datons for their contribution in this fight for freedom.

The Gran Baile (Grand Dance) scheduled for March 6 at the Statler Hilton was cancelled due to the fact that Musicians Union 47 did not approve of the musicians' donating their time to this cause. According to Vice-President Max Herman, it is against their by-laws. Only the leader may donate his services to any benefit. The Finance-Entertainment Committee felt that CORE was not in a position to spend $420 on two bands at this time.

CORE Spurs Voter Registration

Voter registration and education are CORE's primary objectives in the immediate future to deal with the Realtor-sponsored attempt to permanently legislate against fair housing through passage of their initiative measure.

Operation Jericho, CORE's community involvement program, will place special emphasis on mobilizing popular support in defense of the Rumford Act, passed last year by the state legislature. At that time, CORE demonstrated in Sacramento, sponsoring an extended sit-in in the Capitol Rotunda until the bill finally passed.

ABOUT CORE COMMITTEES

the Finance Committee

"The Finance Committee works on a continuing basis to devise ways of raising money for the support of the organizations. It brings plans for major fund-raising to the membership for approval. (The membership is expected to give full assistance to fund drives.) The Finance Committee discusss expenditures and makes periodic recommendations regarding the budget of the organization. All ordinary operating expenses are decided by the committee and other expenditures are decided by vote of the membership. The Finance Committee meets at least twice a month. Three members are a quorum." (LA CORE Constitution)

This committee, under the chairmanship of Bob Hubbard, meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. in the CORE office. Although persons with business experience would make valuable members of this committee, a wide variety of talents are needed. For example, people are needed to work on the sale and promotion of various CORE items, such as records, buttons, and bumper stickers. This would include such things as personal contacts with radio stations and disc jockeys, helping to fill mail orders, drawing up leaflets, etc. Plans are now being made to print "We Shall Overcome" on sweatshirts and people will be needed to help with the silk screening (no experience necessary). In addition to all this, organizers will be needed to help with future rallies.

A sub-committee of Finance, the Entertainment Committee, plans and executes parties, dances, jazz concerts, and other fund-raising social gatherings. All kinds of people are needed to work on this committee! Meetings are held every Friday night at 8 pm in the CORE office.

HOPI (continued)

Republic the Indian tribes have been recognized as distinct, independent, political communities, and as such, qualified to exercise powers of self government, not by virtue of any delegation of powers from the Federal Government, but rather by reason of their tribal sovereignty."

The stakes in the dispute, according to Hopi spokesmen, are land and life.

LAND: Hopi Territory Reassigned to Navajo.

The dispute between the Hopi and the Federal Government reached a critical stage recently when the U.S. Congress enacted legislation cosponsored by Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona) and then-Representative, now-Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, which enabled the Federal Courts to transfer large areas of Hopi territory to the surrounding Navajo Resevation. The reason for the transfer, Hopi spokesmen contend, is the desire to obtain rights to oil and mineral deposits. In recent years the Navajo have granted such rights, in spite of considerable internal opposition. The Hopi People have never done so. Prospecting operations were begun on the Hopi territory even in advance of the land transfer.

LIFE: Government Bureau Subverts Hopi Customs

In addition to the land transfer, the Federal Government has maintained continuing pressure on the Hopi People to abandon their cultural, religious, and political traditions, which, to the Hopi, is to abandon life.

Issues are numerous and complex, having both moral and legal implications. A central grievance of the Hopi People is against the Hopi Tribal Council, a **de facto** creation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This Council, by admission of a former Council chairman, is representative of something less than 15% of the Hopi People, yet is the only spokesman recognized by the Federal Government.

Putting aside legal issues, the genesis of the grievance against the Council rests in differing concepts of democracy.

Traditionally, the Hopi have governed themselves by a form of direct democracy requiring unanimous consent. a form similar to that used by the Society of Friends. Hopi leaders, appointed by their predecessors in accordance with religious custom, hold periodic assemblies open to male and female, children and adults, where issues are discussed and debated, discussion continuing until such time as, in theory, a unanimous consensus is arrived at, and, in practice, until the overwhelming majority are in accord. The Hopi People prefer this brand of democracy to the representative brand the Federal Government prefers to impose on them.

According to Hopi spokesmen, the Hopi Tribal Council was the outgrowth of this conflict. In a Government-sponsored election to establish the Council as the ruling body of the Hopi People, an estimated 85% refused to participate—a refusal which the Government, in at least two of the three districts, preferred to interpret as indicating endorsement. Following the election, the Government then recognized the Council as a duly constituted authority empowered to enter into any and all agreements and to enact and enforce such laws as the Secretary of the Interior deems proper in regard to the Hopi People. The vast majority of the Hopi have, to the present, for a period of almost 20 years, steadfastly refused to vote for representatives to this Councile, the representatives serving on the mandate of never more than an estimated 8% of the adult population.

The essential point in the conflicbt, according to Hopi spokesmen, is that the Hopi People as a whole are well aware that there are two sets of leaders—the puppets set up by the Federal Government against their traditional leaders —and the traditional leaders which are supported by the Hopi Independent Nation.

Hopi spokesmen assert that not only is the Government-imposed Council inconsistent with the centuries-old political traditions and religious beliefs, but also that its establishment is a direct violation of Hopi sovereignty. They further assert that the Council was originally created for and continues to serve the specific purpose of rubber stamping decisions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, thereby lending the appearance of legality and democratic consent to illegal actions against the Hopi People. In those rare instances when even the Council refuses to endorse the Federal position, they are usually over-ridden by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Hopi Dedicated to Non-Violence

The Hopi People are by religious conviction non-violent and have successfully throughout their history defended their sovereignty without resort to warfare. However, time and again they have been forced into direct, non-violent action in defense of their rights. According to spokesmen, in recent years many Hopi have been imprisoned, assaulted, branded, and starved by the Federal Government in attempts to exact compliance. Women have been publicly disrobed and humiliated by government employees. The Hopi resistance has continued.

The Hopi have now appealed to CORE for assistance and support of such new actions as are required at this critical juncture in the defense of their land and life. CORE, also dedicated to the principal of non-violent, direct action, will now determine the extent to which it may effectively participate with the Hopi People in support of an issue which reflects upon the rights and dignity of all Americans.

75th ST. PARENTS (continued)

not going to take them to the doctor anlway."

There are inadequate school crossing markings.

Teachers are afraid to openly protest for fear of retaliation.

Teachers have become so frustrated that some have left classes in the middle of the day.

Parents Discouraged from Taking Direct Action

Assistant Superintendant Robert Purdy was assigned to investigate the complaints. His 9 page report to the school board completely discounted the complaints, some being "refuted" by the use of slanted statistics. Attempt was also made to minimize certain admittedly valid charges by revealing that other schools have similar problems. As a result of the report the Board gave the principal a vote of confidence, thus attempting to close the door on the whole problem.

The parents, completely unsatisfied by the Board's whitewash, requested advice and aid from Assemblyman Mervin Dymally, the United Civil Rights Committee, and the Congress of Racial Equality. At a joint meeting of these parties and the parent group Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, chairman of the UCRC Education committee, suggested that the parents circulate a petition asking that Mrs. Lewis be moved to another school." And that the petition be presented by the school board's "peers", either Assemblyman Dymally or Councilman Mills, instead of by parents. Mrs. Tackett warned against direct action or demonstrations by the parents themselves and advised reliance upon elected Negro representatives. Opposing such protests as picket lines and marches. think if they see their parents walking around with signs? Won't that hurt more, damage their respect for the school and create more tension?

Parents then expressed views that it wasn't enough to just transfer an objectionable principal to another unlucky school; and that a larger problem was the overall attitude of Central District administrators who "look down on" and lack respect for Negro parents.

Art Silvers, chairman of Los Angeles CORE, then stated, "We have the chance now to give to our children something that our parents generally could not give us—the example of direct self-respecting protest in the most open and courageous forms. Our children will be hurt if we show uncertainty and compromise, not by our doing the utmost for immediate improvement."

Assemblyman Dymally's assistant warned the parents against letting their feelings be "fanned" by CORE, the NAACP, or URC, and opined that "direct action" would result in the loss of any gains already made.

It was decided to submit a petition demanding Mrs. Lewis' immediate ouster. The next week, Mr. Dymally with a 400 signature petition approached

COLONEL RACERAT
by Wendell Collins

Assistant Superintendent Purdy, who was then prepared to offer Easter as transfer time for Mrs. Lewis. In an explosive meeting the next day, the parents by written ballot, voted **not** to accept Easter as the transfer date. Time was passing while the children suffered. But the parents' sense of urgency was shared only by CORE which had, in its general membership meeting of February 13, resolved to support any form of non-violent direct action decided upon by the parents. Under the combined pressure of Mr. Dymally, his assistant, and Mrs. Tackett the parents reconsidered and in a voice vote accepted the Easter date.

However, more charges, more substantiating facts, and more protesting parties were being brought to Assistant Superintendent Purdy. He was aware of the unrest and dissatisfaction of many of the parents, as well as of CORE's continuing concern and attention. So, on February 21, Mrs. Lewis went on leave. And on March 2 she was replaced by Mr. Douglas Naylor from Del Amo School in Torrance, to which Mrs. Lewis was then reassigned.

Kenneth Fry, chairman of CORE's education committee, stated ,"Only a little has been accomplished, but a great deal has been learned. The Board of Education has yet to meet its responsibility to the whole community, but the hope for a community aroused and aware of its rights is closer than ever before."

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1963 THE SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL 7H

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION:

What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?

If the answer disturbs you, probe deeper and decide what you are willing to do to preserve racial harmony in Selma and Dallas County.

Is it worth four dollars to prevent a "Birmingham" here? That's what it costs to be a member of your Citizens Council, whose efforts are not thwarted by courts which give sit-in demonstrators legal immunity, prevent school boards from expelling students who participate in mob activities and would place federal referees at the board of voter registrars.

Law enforcement can be called only after these things occur, but your Citizens Council prevents them from happening.

Why else did only 350 Negroes attend a so-called mass voter registration meeting that outside agitators worked 60 days to organize in Selma?

Gov. Wallace told a state meeting of the council three weeks ago: "You are doing a wonderful job, but you should speak with the united voice of 100,000 persons. Go back home and get more members."

Gov. Wallace stands in the University doorway next Tuesday facing possible ten years imprisonment for violating a federal injunction.

Is it worth four dollars to you to prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration efforts in Selma?

If so, prove your dedication by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today. Six dollars will make both you and your wife members of an organization which has already given Selma nine years of Racial Harmony since "Black Monday."

Send Your Check To
THE DALLAS COUNTY
Citizens Council
SELMA, ALABAMA
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS

The above advertisement for the White Citizens Council appeared June 9, 1963 in the Selma (Alabama) Times-Journal. While the question it asks was directed at prospective White Citizens Council members, it is a question we might well direct at ourselves.

Well, what **have** you personally done to maintain segregation? Nothing? That's quite a bit when you think about it. Second only to membership in the White Citizens Council.

CORE is an action (as opposed to membership) organization. Its success depends upon the **active** efforts of its members—not an accumulation of names on a mailing list. A large Active Membership list is an **asset** only if the people on it are truly **active.** This is because it takes every bit of that $2.00 for Active Membership dues to pay for mailing expenses.

Now ask yourself again—What have I personally done to maintain segregation? Nothing?

BUY CORE BUTTONS AND BUMPER STICKERS!

BUY CORE BUTTONS AND BUMPER STICKERS!

BUY CORE BUTTONS AND BUMPER STICKERS!

Who's Who in CORE

by Lu Washington

Dorris Hankerson, one of Los Angeles CORE's more melodic members, appears regularly on local Civil Rights programs. Her interpretative folk styling and rich voice add special flavor to such favorites as "I'm On My Way" and "We Shall Overcome."

A popular success at CORE's Freedom Jazz Festival last year Dorris has more recently appeared at the "Sit In and Sing Out" benefit for fair housing in Long Beach.

Her off-stage life charmingly belies any trite concept of prima donna. She enjoys dashing to the beach in the middle of the night and eating clams. She also reads as many books as her hectic schedule permits. Special favorites are Ian Flemming and Philip Wylie.

CLASSIFIED ADS

This appearance of any ad in this newspaper does not construe endorsement by CORE or vice versa. Rates: 25 cents a word, minimum 10-word insertion. Special rate for 3 or more consecutive insertions: 20 cents a word. Typewritten copy together with check or money order must be in the CORE office by March 21 for appearance in the April issue.

FOR SALE

LIGHT BULBS, fluorescent tubes, display lights, outside spotlights. **No-time-limit free replacement GUARANTEE.** Perfect Lighting Industries. Cleveland Wallace, Sales Rep. 750-2193

C. W. VINEGAR
CHAPTER CHAIRMAN

J. ROBINSON
VICE CHAIRMAM

PHONE

221-2048 221-6886

APR 24 1964

CINCINNATI CHAPTER CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
3539 READING ROAD CINCINNATI 45229, OHIO

C. O. R. E.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DIGNITY CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

RECORDING SECRETARY
JUDY MENZI
TREASURER
NANN E CREWS
RESEARCH AND, EDUCATION
GLORIA FORD CHR.
PROGRAM COMMTTEE:
RON MAHON, CHR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEROY OLVERSON,
MEMBERSHIP ;
CO MITTEE:
MARGUERITA COOPER, CHAIRMAN.
FRED TURNER VICE-CHR.
CLERK OF THE ADVISORY BOARD
DEBBIE BERNSTEIN
PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
LEONARD C. BALL
PROJECT ACTION COMM:
ROBERT GENTRY, CHR.
JEAN TIMBERLAKE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS KNIGHT
COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

BOARD MEMBERS:

ROBERT McCLENDON
SYLVIA HENDERSON
ABRAHAM WOOLFOLK
CHARLESETTA NEW
KITTY FOX

March

April 22, 1964

National Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Attention: Norman Hill, Program Director

Dear Mr. Hill:

We are again requesting Active Membership identification cards. The ones sent to us were for the year 1963-64 and we need the ones for 1964-65. Please forward these as soon as possible.

We would like to request also, some films for our work shop which will be held on May 3, 1964. Any of your films will be sufficient except that we don't want the one on the Freedom Ride since we have already had this one.

Thank you in advance for an early reply.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM!!!

Rita Cooper, Chairman Membership

Rita Cooper

C. W. Vinegar, Chairman
Cinti Chapter CORE

RC/CWV/mar

April 28, 1964

Dear Friend:

We know that in the past you have been a member and strong supporter of the L.I. Chapter of CORE. We are hopeful that we can enlist your aid again in our struggle to revive a dying organization, and to make it the viable and dynamic group capable of doing the job it is supposed to do.

We are sure you know that in the past year the L.I. Chapter of CORE has been riddled with split after split, scores of members have come and gone, the turnover in the adult membership is continuous, and the organization functions primarily on paper, the NEWSPAPER that is, but not in the reality of its members actually working in the organization. What is the reason? Why is it that at a time when interest in civil rights is at fever pitch so few adults join and <u>stay</u> in the organization? Recently a group of members has met a few times to try to analize the reasons for the complete decline and disintegration (no pun intended) of the internal affairs of L.I. CORE. What has emerged as a concensus of opinion is that we are at a point of crisis, that unless something is done immediately to stop the conditions that are present the organization will continue to go down hill, that those individuals who sincerely wish to participate in a meaningful way in the struggle for civil rights will continue to be frustrated in their efforts. And the reasons that emerged from this group are fairly obvious to anyone who has put in any amount of time trying to work in the organization.

To come to the point, L.I. CORE is a ONE-MAN organization, with the present chairman, Mr. Lincoln Lynch firmly in command of all important decisions, ruthlessly cutting out of the organization any and all who dare to question or oppose his views. Many members have resigned in protest from their positions in the Executive Board after they have seen the undemocratic maneuvers that Mr. Lynch resorts to in order to get what he wants; others have been forced to resign when it was apparent that unless they were willing to act as rubber stamps they would have no voice in the organization; and many members have simply left when they viewed the chaos, disorganization, and complete disinterest in their participation. One sees a repetition of the same complaint when one reads the letters that accompanied the resignations: " ... I cannot in good conscience remain when the chairman does not recognize the fundamental necessity of honesty in our relationships ... " (From Frank Irwin, as delegate to the L.I. Council for Housing) " ... Committee heads are by-passed in making decisions --- undemocratic procedures --- no room for dissent without suspicion." (From J. Dodson, as Housing Committee Chairman) " ... I find it impossible to function without a closer working relationship and without an effective coive in policy matters." (From Mark Dodson, as Community Relations Chairman) " ... I know you view the Vice-Chairmanship as an honorary function, but I do not." (From Bill Erickson, as Vice-Chairman) " ... I find it impossible to function under present existing conditions, and no recourse is open to me." (From Evia-N Muise, as Community Relations Chairman) " ... Communication has broken down between the chairman and myself to the point of non-existance." (From Louise Katz, as Housing Chairman) " ... After working with the present leadership for over a year I discovered his total disregard and lack of respect for anyone's opinion except his own." (From Alvin Petrus, as Employment Chairman)

The list could go on for a long time, but there is no time or space here to go into full detail of the complaints voiced

against Mr. Lynch. But they can be summarized in three major charges:

1) Mr. Lynch is incapable of providing democratic leadership, he does not wish to involve others than himself in the decision-making process. He does not understand (or does not wish to understaad) the meaning of the word "democracy." He constantly alienates those who in good faith come to work in the organization, and then find out that their views and ideas are not wanted at all.

2) Mr. Lynch has allowed a situation of gross financial irresponsibility to exist in the organization.
   a) The dues to the National CORE have not been paid for two years. (Ten per cent of the net in the treasury are due at the end of each fiscal year.)
   b) Many people who have contributed money to the organization have never received any acknowledgement or receipt of their contribution;

   c) Mr. Lynch has repeatedly refused to make a "petty cash" arrangement as suggested by the present treasurer to regularize the procedures for a strict accounting of moneys that come into the organization by mail and other sources. Instead, there is a cash box kept at the office where cash is kept
   without any attention being paid to the regular accounting procedures that most organizations adhere to. The treasurer has no way of knowing if all money that she is handed from time to time is all that was received. Such a loose and irresponsible manner of handling funds should not be tolerated.

3) Mr. Lynch has repeatedly violated several of the CORE RULES FOR ACTION.
   Rule No. 1 - "A CORE member will investigate the facts carefully before determining whether or not racial injustice exists in a given situation."
   Rule No. 7 - "A member will never engage in any action in the name of the group except when authorized by the group to do so."
   Rule No. 12 - "All decisions on general policy shall be arrived at only through democratic group discussion."
   Rule No. 5 - "A CORE member will be willing to admit mistakes."

The membership and members of the Board have become accustomed to reading the newspapers to find out what L.I. CORE is going to do or has done. We often find ourselves involved in action projects that have not been discussed by the membership or even the Board; members are simply called and <u>told</u> to go to such and such a place to picket and demonstrate.

We, then, propose to you a positive alternative to the problems that have been created in the organization. A slate has been drawn up to oppose Mr. Lynch and will be presented at the May 4th meeting for your approval. The following persons will be nominated from

the floor:

For Chairman . . . . . Rev. Loma St. Clair - N
For Vice-Chairman . . . . . Mr. Harold Trent - N
For Corresponding Secretary . . . . . Mrs. Ailene Pollack - N
For Recording Secretary. . . . . .
For Treasurer . . . . . Rev. Enoch Terry - N

Rev. St. Clair is an experienced and dedicated member, having served as Fund Raising Co-Chairman for the past year. His is the Pastor of the Jackson AME Church in Hempstead where his militant and dedicated activity in the struggle for civil rights is well known and respected, as well as his integrity, responsibility and organizing abilities.

Mr. Trent has served as the very able Employment Committee Chairman, another thoroughly committed and dedicated individual.

Mrs. Pollock has served as Corresponding Secretary for this past year and is willing to continue in this post only under new leadership.

Rev. Terry has served in the present board as Co-ordinator of Ministers, and is pastor of the Assembly of God Baptist Church in Roslyn.

As you can see, four of these nominees are at present members of the Executive Board who have tried very hard to work with the present Chairman, but they too will leave the orgination rather than to continue to be associated with Mr. Lynch. They join in this appeal to cast your vote at the May 4th meeting for a new administration and a program that promises:

1) A democratic organization where issues and policies will be discussed at membership meetings and decisions will be group decisions arrived at after due deliberation and not unilateraly to be rubber stamped.
2) A <u>responsible</u> handling of financial matters.
3) A concerted and organized effort to build up the adult membership, staff committees, and get them to function with long-range programs that will have a meaningful and long-range effect on our local community.

If you agree that it is time for a change, that it is time that CORE be given back to its membership, that it is time that the organization cease being used as a vehicle for personal aggrandisement, then it is absolutely essential that you come and vote for the new slate and expanded program.

LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD!

May 4th, Rev. Boone's Church on Hastings Place

P.S. If you joined CORE before January, 1964, the only requirement to enable you to vote is that your dues be paid up. Better check with Margo Petrus, the Treasurer, at PY 6-6340.

COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP

Rev. Wheelwright-w
Bill Ericson-w

C. W. VINEGAR
CHAIRMAN

J. ROBINSON
VICE CHAIRMAM

PHONE

221-2048 221-6886

CINCINNATI CHAPTER CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

3539 READING ROAD CINCINNATI 45229, OHIO

C. O. R. E.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DIGNITY CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

RECORDING SECRETARY
JUDY MENZI
TREASURER
NANN E CREWS
RESEARCH AND, EDUCATION
GLORIA FORD CHR.
PROGRAM COMMTTEE:
RON MAHON, CHR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEROY OLVERSON,
MEMBERSHIP ;
CO MMITTEE:
MARGUERITA COOPER, CHAIRMAN.
FRED TURNER VICE-CHR.
CLERK OF THE ADVISORY BOARD
DEBBIE BERNSTEIN
PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
LEONARD C. BALL
PROJECT ACTION COMM:
ROBERT GENTRY, CHR.
JEAN TIMBERLAKE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS KNIGHT
COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

BOARD MEMBERS:

ROBERT McCLENDON
SYLVIA HENDERSON
ABRAHAM WOOLFOLK
CHARLESETTA NEW
KITTY FOX

June 9, 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please forward immediately to Cincinnati CORE 300 new World's Fair CORE buttons. Also requested, approximately 60 days ago, 1964-65 active membership cards -- some 200.

It is necessary that we get these things immediately as we must raise revenue to pay 1963-64 capital taxes to National.

Yours in freedom,

C. W. Vinegar, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

Nettie Manley, Chairman
Membership Committee

CWV:lor

June 11, 1964

C. W. Vinegar
Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

DearsC.W. Vinegar:

We are sending out today the 300 World's Fair CORE buttons. The 300 active membership cards cannot be sent to you unless we have your membership lest. As soon as we receive the list from you we .l mail the cards to you Air Mail.

Please do not send duplicate letters to the office in request of material. The only thing this accomplishes is to have your order duplicated and, of course, your bill.

Thank you

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

C. W. VINEGAR
CHAPTER CHAIRMAN

J. ROBINSON
VICE CHAIRMAM

PHONE

221-2048 221-6886

CINCINNATI CHAPTER CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

3539 READING ROAD CINCINNATI 45229, OHIO

C. O. R. E.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DIGNITY CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

RECORDING SECRETARY
JUDY MENZI
TREASURER
NANNIE CREWS
RESEARCH AND, EDUCATION
GLORIA FORD CHR.
PROGRAM COMMTTEE:
RON MAHON, CHR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEROY OLVERSON,
MEMBERSHIP
COMMITTEE:
MARGUERITA COOPER, CHAIRMAN.
FRED TURNER VICE-CHR.
CLERK OF THE ADVISORY BOARD
DEBBIE BERNSTEIN
PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
LEONARD C. BALL
PROJECT ACTION COMM:
ROBERT GENTRY, CHR.
JEAN TIMBERLAKE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS KNIGHT
COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

BOARD MEMBERS:

ROBERT McCLENDON
SYLVIA HENDERSON
ABRAHAM WOOLFOLK
CHARLESETTA NEW
KITTY FOX.

June 17, 1964

JUN 22 1964

Maxine Skurka
Dept. of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear M. Skurka:

Enclosed is our list of new officers including their addresses and telephones numbers per your request.

Yours in freedom,

C. W. Vinegar

C. W. Vinegar
Chairman

CWV:lor

Enclosure

Cincinnati CORE

Officers

Name	Address	Telephone
C.W.Vinegar, Chairman	2339 Grigg Avenue	-
Thomas Porter, 1st Vice-Chairman	102 Glenridge Street	281-1791
Jerome Robinson, 2nd Vice-Chairman	257 Gilman Avenue	542-2619
Nannie Crews, Treasurer	3529 Clarion Avenue	351-6249
Ruth Embry, Recording Secretary	883A Liberty Street	241-2369
Marqueriette Ross, Financial Secretary	615 Maple Avenue	751-6523
Lucille Green, Director of Chapter Activities	939 Goss Road	221-3673 or 861-1096
Leroy Olverson, Sgt-at-Arms	3616 Newton Avenue	-
Judith Menzi, Project-Action Chairman	1949 Fairfax Avenue	751-5321
Rev. Stanley Holt, Director Research & Education	2699 Clifton Avenue	861-5933
Bob McClendon, Program Chairman	3336 Bevis Avenue	221-4094
Nettie Manley, Membership Chairman	881F Liberty Street	241-2369 off-562-2394
Leonard C. Ball, Public Relations Director	1026 Burton Avenue Apt. #106	751-0577
Linda Riddick, Secretary Advisory Board & Executive Board	2232 Crane Avenue	861-4647

C. W. VINEGAR
CHAPTER CHAIRMAN

J. ROBINSON
VICE CHAIRMAM

PHONE

221-2048 221-6886

Maryland

CINCINNATI CHAPTER CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
3539 READING ROAD CINCINNATI 45229, OHIO

C. O. R. E.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DIGNITY CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

RECORDING SECRETARY
JUDY MENZI
TREASURER
NANNIE CREWS
RESEARCH AND, EDUCATION
GLORIA FORD CHR.
PROGRAM COMMTTEE:
RON MAHON, CHR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEROY OLVERSON,
MEMBERSHIP
COMMITTEE:
MARGUERITA COOPER, CHAIRMAN.
FRED TURNER VICE-CHR.
CLERK OF THE
ADVISORY BOARD
DEBBIE BERNSTEIN
PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
LEONARD C. BALL
PROJECT ACTION COMM:
ROBERT GENTRY, CHR.
JEAN TIMBERLAKE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS KNIGHT
COMMUNITY
COORDINATOR

BOARD MEMBERS:

ROBERT McCLENDON
SYLVIA HENDERSON
ABRAHAM WOOLFOLK
CHARLESETTA NEW
KITTY FOX

June 17, 1964

JUN 22 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed are the names of our active membership.

Your in Freedon

C.W. Vinegar

Chairman

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

CINCINNATI CORE

Name	Address
Adams, Richard	146 Glenridge Pl.
Armstrong, Gordon	745 S. Leggett Ct.
Armstrong, Maxine	745 S. Leggett Ct.
Ball, Leonard	1026 Burton Avenue Apt. 106
Bernstein, Debbie	2429 Vine Street
Baskin, Evelyn	523 Armory Avenue
Barrow, Elizabeth	3561 Wilson
Bloom, Loren	2911 Reading Road
Bell, Reamer C.	199 Sturgis Avenue
Bickerstaff, Ossie J. Jr.	1235 Lincoln Avenue
Burch, Lester	2213 Kenton Street
Burghardt, Claudia	620 Lincoln Avenue
Carlisle, Priscilla	883 Liberty Street
Cember, Michael A.	7966 Greenland Pl.
Crawley, Richard B.	3545 Lee. Pl.
Clark, W. James	326 Washington Avenue
Claydon, John	5090 Sumter
Crew Nannie	3505 Roselawn
Cooper, Marguerita	744 South Leggett Ct.
Crew, Kittie	3632 Tamrack
Crosby, Barbara	48 West Charlton
Crew, Nelson	3505 Roselawn
Dorsey, Harold	611 Rockdale
Davis, Robert	3040 Hackberry Avenue
Dennis, Joanne	802 Lincy Walk
Dewberry, Martha	3637 Montgomery Avenue
Dixie, Glenn	1922 Clarion Avenue
Dixie, Marie	1922 Clarion Avenue
Dunn, Charles	3710 Bordon
Embry, Ruth	883A Liberty Street
Edmondson, Marjorie	2119 Herrick Avenue
Edmondson, William	634 Gholson Avenue
Farley, Marion	918 Lexington Avenue
Ferguson, George	45 Forest Avenue
Fox, Kitty	3259 Elland Avenue
Ford, Gloria J.	3616 Newton
Frazier, Dorothy	3636 Tamarack Avenue
Green, Charles	3961 S. Fordham Pl.
Gardner, Otta Sr.	15 Lincoln Terrace
Garner, Verdell	1406 Locust #30
Gentry, Robert	261 McCormic Pl.
Gonen, K.	2437 Clifton Avenue
Gonen, Yechiel	2437 Clifton Avenue
Green, Vivian	605 Forest Avenue
Hansford, William	207 Erkenbrecher Avenue
Hanson, Jay	7413 Juler Avenue
Hanson, Jill	Box 458 Manhattanville College, Purchase, NY
Harris, Charles	3453 Montgomery Road
Hatcher, Doloris	3568 Bogart
Henderson, Elmer	2431 Soffin Avenue
Henderson, Gloria	1911 Crane Avenue

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

CINCINNATI CORE
(CONT'D)

Name	Address
Henderson, Sylvia	3161 Harvey Avenue
Jarma, Marilyn	1106 Lindale Ct.
Jenkins, James	3453 Montgomery Avenue
Jordan, Josephine	839 Lincoln Park Dr.
Johnson, Josiah, Rev.	10592 Morning Glory Lane
Lederer, Mary Ann	756 E. Mitchell Avenue
Lipkin, John	c/o Cincinnati General Hospital
Menzi, Judy	2207 Cityview Cr.
Mason, William	628 Forest Avenue
Maupin, Barbara	5438 Madison Road Apt. 22
Mays, Deen A.	3543 Wilson Avenue
Mayfield, Melvin	5481 Gardenview Lane
Mays, Vernito E.	3543 Wilson Avenue
Montgomery, Gene A.	292 Helen Street
Manley, Nettie	8[illegible]F Liberty Street
Mitchell, Margaret	1015 Dana Avenue
Montgomery, William A.	28 Lakewood
Morton, Albert	737 Chalfont Pl.
Morgan, John	404 Beech Street
Murphy, Janice	516 Channing Street
Mahan, Ronald	3421 Bevis
MacFadden, Channing	Glen Manor
McClendon, Robert	3336 Bevis
McDowell, Arlena	5542 Wagner's Ct.
McDowell, Thomas	5542 Wagner's Ct.
MacIntyre, Alister Wm.	354 Howell Avenue
New, Charlesetta	513 Hickory
Nicholds, Roberta	3553 Bogart Avenue Apt. 1
Oliverson, Leroy Jr.	3616 Newton Avenue #6
Porter, Thomas	102 Glenridge
Posey, Melvin	963 Marion Avenue
Posey, Pat	963 Marion Avenue
Parker, Bessie	1611 Clarewood Avenue
Pinchback, Beverly Jean	1621 Pulte Street
Roach, Lawrence	6804 Hampton Drive
Robinson, Roger	4351 Hamilton
Ross, Marguerittee A.	615 Maple Avenue
Richardson, Ronald William	842 Clark
Ross, James M.	3506 Harvey Avenue
Robinson, Jerry	4359 Hamilton
Richardson, Roosevelt	3546 Trimble Avenue
Ruff, Ann	730 Whittier
Rushing, Cheryl	3559 Glenwood Pl.
Smith, Ronald	842 Clark Street
Segel, B. J.	146 Glenridge Pl.
Summerlin, John	5223 Kenwood Road
Singleton, Barbara	518 Forest Avenue
Schott, Jeanne	3630 Herschel
Seiple, William	1120 Fuller
Smyth, Ralph	5609 Tompkins
Stern, Tamar	c/O Bebbie Bernstein
Stonom, Jacqueline	3323 Evanston Avenue
Sutton, Tiny Bell	3112 Durbin Place

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

CINCINNATI CORE
(CONT'D)

Name	Address
Tailey, Marion N.	718 Lexington Avenue
Timberlahe, Jean	423 Probasko
Vaughan, Olivia	517 Hale Avenue
Vinegar, C. W.	2339 Grigg
Vinegar, Edith	2339 Grigg
Weaver, Robert	2646 Belvue
Woolfork, Abraham	1722 Freeman Avenue
Wallace,, Shepard	3220 Beresford Avenue
Weigel, Anita	3643 Clarion Avenue
Wheat, Jessie J.	1707 Hewitt Avenue
Williams, Sammie	671 Gholson
Williams, Jerry	842 Clark Apt M
Willis, Richard M.	3610 Newton Street

PROBATE MEMBERSHIP

Andeson, Marion	2130 Sinton (6)
Anderson, Steven	3556 Alaska
Anderson, Morgan	3556 Alaska
Barber, Margaret	1852 Clarion Ave.
Bunton, Stacy	513 Prospect
Bunton, Barbara	513 Prospect
Barnett, Norman	375 W. Galbraith
Barnet, Rosalind C.	375 W. Galbraith
Blurch, Lester	2213 Kenton Ave.
Balling, Dorothy	11 Estelle St. Estelle St.
Baker, Robert	1707 Kinney
Buttrom, Klaude	626 Union St.
Bunton, Rosetta	513 Union St. (29)
Charlton, Mickey	
Commodore, Wayne	601 18th Ave, Middletown, Oh
Cotton, Priscilla	206 Sturgis St.
Frazier, Cynthia	3636 Tamarack (7)
Cargill, Lucille	3040 Hackberry (6)
Collin, Charles	3964 Glencron Ave.
Cavis, Larry	2429 Vine (19)
Dixie, Rodney	Box 376 Klondike
Ruth Dixie	" " "
Dixie, Kenneth	" " "
Dixie, Doris	" " "
Gunn, Edward	3710 Borden St. (23)
Eakins, Donald	3553 Van Antwerp
Evans, Arthur	9920 Wayne
Foote, Elizabeth	1480 Dudley
Frazier, Twala	3406 Woodburn
Frazier, Adolph	3335 Hewitt Crest (7)
Gaskins, Vernon	Box 376 Klondike
Gilbert, Bettye	901 Glenwood (29)
Goerke, Hans	
Glars, Auanda	872 Cleveland Ave. (29)
Gamble, Eugene	705 Glenwood (29)
Gaines, Priscilla	
Griffith James 6238 Chandler (27)	
Green, Lucille	
Grace, Warren	2909 Euclid (19)
Holmand, Charles	341 Forest
Hanson, Ruthie	3514 Harvey
Harris, Virginia	700 Chalfonte (29)
Holden, Jack	
Holmes, Walter	908 Lexington (29)
Holt, Stanley	2699 Clifton
Hughes, Louis	3346 Wabash Ave. (7)
Jolly, Jo Ann	1702 Kinney (7)
Jackson, Herman	3932 Cass
Johnson, Sally	243 Melish Ave.
Jackson, Theodore	2029 Alvice (19)
Johnson, March	3301 Durrell 45207
Kinley, George Jr.	866 Wade Walk 45214
Knight Francis	
Lawrence, Jean	432 Ridgeway 45229
Liba, Barbara	274 McGregor
Lynn, James Jr.	5103 Kenwood Rd. 45227
Liggett, Dennis	3577 Michigan Ave 45208
Lyle, Donna	3630 Reading R.

PROBATE MEMBERSHIP

CINCINNATI CORE (CONT)

Liggett, Rita	3577 Michigan
McLeaster, Zelma	3412
McDonald, Brenda	513 Hickory
Manser, B.	314 Rockford College Rockford, Ill.
Moore, Robert Jt.	3429 Evanston Ave. 54207
Mincy, Mrs. Carrine	879 Lincoln Park Dr.
Meredith, Brenda	2925 Eden Ave. 45219
Mitchell, Mary	3577 Alaska 45229
Mobley, Bob	635 W. 11th St, Covington, Ky.
Mortt, Lawyer Jr.	
Morgan, John	404 Beech St. 45216
Norris, Samuel	3903 Zinsle 45213
Pinchback, Frank	1621 Pulte 45225
Pearl, John	2817 Ashland Ave.
Payne, Rommy	315 Earnshaw
Qualls, Hillyard J.	3941 Kirkup 45213
Rox, Mable	2704 Hackberry
Rice, Sallie	873 Greenwood
Rice, Foris	1702 Kinney
Richardson, Ronald	222 Wedgewood
Reed, Jran Ellen	3932 Dickson 45229
Roberts, Charles	
Roberts, Roy	8309 Plainfield
Roberts, Jim	3396 Bishop
Riordan, Kathy	7520 Miami
Render, Janet	115 Huntington Pl.
[illegible]	
Sarvis, Anne	3328 Epworth Ave.
Shells, Arthur	3725 Alaska Ct.
Saulter, Ben	3874 Zinle Ave.
Smith, Carol	765 Greenwood 45229
Smith, Walter	3915 Borden
Solomon, Bonnie	1802 Marthcert
Scruggs, Williams	
Shells, O.	3725 Alaska Ave.
Thomps, Curtis Jr.	1112 Earden St.
Thomas, Ulysses	341 Farist Ave.
Walton, Mary	754 Brewster
Walton, Joe	754 Brewster
Wright, Mollie	3531 Wabash
Wright, John	853 Rockdale
Wilkins, Yvonne	[illegible] 45215 913 Medosch
Yates, Yvonne	3724 Alaska Ct.

AUG 6 1964

Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

July 28, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

Due to elections and change of officers of Cincinnati Core, would you please see that the following names are added to your mailing list to our chapter.

C.W. Vinegar
Thomas Porter
Jerome Robinson
Nannie Crews
Barbara Price
Margueriette Ross
Lucille Green
Judith Menzi
Reverend Stanley Holt
Robert McClendon
Stephanie Kraemer
Leonard C. Ball
Linda Riddick
Debbie Bernstein

Some of these names you may already have. Please send all correspondence to the CORE office. Also, would you please remove the following names from your mailing list.

Rita Cooper
Maxine Armstrong
Robert Gentry
Ron Mahon

Yours in Freedom,

C.W. Vinegar

C.W. Vinegar, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

SEP 2 1964

2339 Grigg Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

August 31, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

SUBJECT: Miss Debbie Bernstein, Member of the Cincinnati Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality

Dear Jim:

Miss Debbie Bernstein who is an associate of Mr. Don Petit, who has spent some time in this area very recently, has caused quite a controversy in the Cincinnati area. Miss Debbie Bernstein claims she is a member of the National staff and has been assigned to the Cincinnati area. I think it is a necessitate that I advise you that Miss Bernstein is 18 years old and her parents have moved to New York and Miss Bernstein, in my opinion, is bordering on a nervous disorder. She has in the past several weeks violated the local constitutionof Cincinnati CORE that created a great deal of difficulty in our housing program.

The expressed desire that Miss Bernstein receive no assignment as task force worker of any type until such time that we have contacted her parents in New York. To this date, Miss Bernstein has failed to reveal the whereabouts or address of her mother and father. Unless Miss Bernstein, sometime in the near future, answers the summons of the local Membership Committee, Cincinnati CORE, she will be subject to suspension from CORE.

In order that we do not have any misunderstanding as to who is staff and who is not staff and what positions Miss Bernstein and Mr. Petit hold and what their specific assignments would be or is in this area, it will be necessary that you advise me immediately.

Please reply immediately. I remain

Yours in freedom,

C. W. Vinegar

C. W. Vinegar
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

CWV:lor
cc Mr. Floyd McKissick, National Chairman
James McCain, Director of Organization
Ruth Turner, Secretary National Action Committee

September 3, 1964

Mr. C. W. Vinegar
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE
2339 Grigg Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Vinegar:

I have your letter of August 31 regarding Miss Bobbie Bernstein, a member of Cincinnati CORE. I appreciate receiving this information about Miss Bernstein, though I do not think I am acquainted with her.

Miss Bernstein is not, and has never been, a staff member of National CORE in any capacity whatsoever. Consequently, she cannot represent or speak for the National Office.

Mr. Don Petit has never been a staff member of CORE before, but has been made a Task Force worker within the past week. Our Task Force workers are essentially volunteers on subsistence pay. As Mr. Petit's first assignment in this capacity, he will be sent, some time next week, to Columbus and Indianapolis. A letter signed by the Executive Board members of Indianapolis CORE has requested his services for an extended period of time. He may also, however, fill other assignments at the direction of James McCain. Mr. McCain has no plans to send him to Cincinnati unless and until you feel that his services can be useful there.

The matter regarding Miss Bernstein has, of course, to be handled by Cincinnati CORE in keeping with its own constitution and/or by-laws.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

cc: Mr. McKissick
Mr. McCain
Miss Ruth Turner

August 31, 1964

C. W. Vinegar
CORE
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Vinegar:

We will be glad to inform you of any applicants for task force from your area.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Cincinnati Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45229
August 27, 1964

AUG 31 1964

James McCain
Director of Organizations

Dear Mr. McCain:

While we here in Cincinnati are concerned about workers for the Mississippi and Louisiana task force, I would like to request that you would please inform us of any request or application coming out of this area, for work in that field.

There are those people in this area that are desirous of working in the task force which we consider non-acceptable.

I am sure you can understand my reasoning and thinking along this line.

Yours in Freedom,

C.W. Vinegar

C.W. Vinegar

CWV:bp

OK

SEP 25 1964

Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road
September 23, 1964

Mr. Robert Gore
Assistant Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bob:

Here is the Constitution as per your request. You will notice that there are several structural changes. This Constitution has been approved by the Executive Board and fought through in the general membership meeting on September 22, 1964.

I'm forwarding to you a copy of the letter under separate cover that was presented to the City Council in Cincinnati by Mr. Gordon Scherer, formerly of the Housing Unamerican Activities and who is now head of the Republican party in Hamilton Country. As you can see from this letter on CORE member saw fit to give Mr. Scherer his opinion as to the Standish Apartments housing program of Cincinnati CORE (Page 8).

Mr. Crews was placed on suspension by the general membership and has been ordered to appear before the Membership Committee September 25, 1964 at which time he will undoubtedly be suspended indefinitely.

I would ask you to refer this letter to Allen Garner in the legal department as most of the contents of this letter in regards to CORE activities is not true. We will do the same at this end.

Things are working out fine and everyone seems to be in some sort of agreement. We enjoyed your brief visit here and send us some money! or some entertainers.

We remain

Yours in Freedom

C.W. Vinegar

C.W. Vinegar, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

CWV:GF

CINCINNATI CORE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Cincinnati Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

The Cincinnati Chapter of CORE shall preferably be an interracial organization utilizing direct, non-violent action to abolish discrimination based on ~~skin~~ color, religion or national origin.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

The Cincinnati Chapter of CORE shall consist of Probationary, Active and Associate Members.

1. A Probate Membership:

   a. Declares his intention to become an active member of CORE to the Membership Committee.

   b. All probate members shall be under the supervision of the Membership Committee.

   c. All probate members must attend one workshop during their probate period.

   d. Must attend 3 consecutive meetings and participate in one action project.

   e. All probates shall abide by the CORE constitution and CORE's rules for action.

2. An Active Membership:

   a. Active members must submit his name to the Membership Committee.

   b. Be approved by a majority of the members of the Membership Committee, who will then submit his name to the rest of the active members; if a probationary member is not approved by the Membership Committee, he may appeal to the general membership.

   c. Be accepted by two-thirds of those active members present.

   d. Agree to abide by this Constitution and the CORE's Rules for Action.

3. To maintain the status of "active member", a member must:

   a. Continue to abide by this Constitution and the CORE's Rules for Action

   b. Miss no more than three consecutive meetings nor more than 50% of the regular meetings held within the fiscal year.

   c. Participate in at least one-third of the action projects undertaken by the group during the fiscal year.

4. Associate Membership:

   a. An associate member is an individual (neither probate or active member) making a contribution as per the National Constitution.

   b. To become an active member, an associate member must meet all the requirements stated in Article III; Section 1&2.

   c. An associate is not required to attend regular meetings or to participate in action projects.

5. The membership committee shall recommend either expulsion or change of status of any member who violates the stipulations for membership in this Constitution.

6. Only active members shall vote for officers, on matters of policy, on whether the group will undertake any specific project or program, on the change of status of members, on amendments to the Constitution and By-laws and on all financial matters.

ARTICLE IV: Dues and Finances

1. Dues shall be $3.00 per year for active members.
2. Dues may be waived at the discretion of the Membership Committee.

ARTICLE V: Officers and Elections

1. The officers of the Cincinnati CORE shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. Officers shall be elected for a term of one year, with the privilege of re-election.

3. Election of officers shall be held on or before the first regular meeting in June. The duties of the officers shall be:

   a. Chairman: He shall preside at all regular meetings, shall have the authority to appoint committees and shall co-sign all checks, shall be ex-officio member of all committees, ~~shall be responsible for rendering all decisions~~ during the interim between the Executive Board meeting and general membership meeting. He shall keep in close consultation with all Committee Chairmen in order to keep himself informed of all developments pertinent to the activities of said committee, ~~so that he might render an intelligent decision if the occasion arises.~~

   b. Vice-Chairman: Will assume the duties of the Chairman in the Chairman's absence and at ~~the discretion of~~ the Chairman, and he shall correlate activities of all standing committees. The Vice-Chairman shall also act as Parliamentarian for the chapter.

   c. Recording Secretary: Shall take and read minutes of all regular meetings and shall keep record of the organization's activities.

   d. Treasurer: Shall accept all moneys and pay all bills, shall make a financial report at all regular meetings, collect and bank all money, co-sign checks and keep a record of all financial transactions, ~~and pay on the order of the chairman all debts incurred in the normal business of the chapter.~~

4. Only active members may hold office or serve as committee chairman.

5. A minimum of two weeks prior to election of officers, nominations for officers shall be made from the floor.

6. The ~~Chairman shall appoint~~ Exec Bd shall select temporarily an active member to fill any vacancy. Should an elective office become vacant, it shall be filled by a special election, unless a regular election will be held within three weeks.

ARTICLE VI: MEETINGS

1. Business meetings shall be held once a week.

2. CORE meetings are ~~not~~ open to the public. But on special occasions Only active members, probate members, or those invited persons have the right to attend.

ARTICLE VII: AMENDMENTS AND BY-LAWS

1. Amendments shall be submitted in writing over the signature of three active members to the Executive Board, who will refine them and submit such changes to the general membership.

2. Notice of proposed changes in the Constitution must be made to the entire active membership two weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Such amendments shall become part of the Constitution upon approval at each of two consecutive meetings by two-thirds of the active members present.

3. By-Laws shall be incorporated by the majority membership vote.

ARTICLE VIII: STANDING COMMITTEES

Committees other than those listed below may be formed as the need arises. The Chairmen of all standing committees shall be appointed by the Chapter Chairman subject to ratification by the ~~membership~~ Exec Bd. No person or committee can commit the organization without the consent of the body, except the Executive Board in cases of emergency. Each committee shall have at least three (3) members. Each committee will prepare a duplicate of their minutes to be presented to the Secretary for her records. Each committee shall submit a yearly budget to the Financial Committee.

1. FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

The Financial Committee shall consist of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. The Financial Committee shall generally oversee all incoming and outgoing moneys, make recommendations for all expenditures, audit books bi-annually, make quarterly reports to membership, receive all budgets and make all recommendations concerning these budgets and present budgets to the general body for approval.

2. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

To research community problems and to handle all educational problems involving teachers and instructing in the school system.

3. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

a. To receive and supervise all new members.

b. To conduct workshops and information programs to educate and enlighten the membership as to the responsibility of the individual as CORE members

c. To keep records of membership

d. To inform membership of policy, programs and other changes inside the local chapter.

e. To act as general overseer as to the conduct of CORE members per CORE's Rules for Action.

f. Issue all memberships, both Associate and Active, and keep records of the same.

g. Report twice yearly on membership status.

h. Conduct membership drives.

4. FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

a. To make plans for fund-raising programs outside the local chapter.

b. Report to the membership all such plans that require the use of funds of promotion.

c. To keep record of all income from any such program.

d. To work in close harmony with the Community Coordinator. and the Public Relations Committee on all programs, using their help whenever possible.

5. COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

a. To promote CORE and create the best possible image to the general public.

b. To work with all clubs, churches, lodges, and other civic groups to establich close community cooperation.

c. To act as an advisor to the Fund-Raising Committee on programs involving the general public and how best to promote any such programs.

d. To work in close cooperation with the Publicity and Public Relations Committee.

e. And to perform other related duties.

6. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

a. To record all activites of the local chapter

b. To keep all action and program information and pictures for future reference.

c. To keep the general public informed of all chapter actions.

d. To work as close as possible with the Community Coordinator to produce the best possible image of CORE.

e. To assist all other committees in their dealings with the public.

7. PROJECT ACTION COMMITTEE

a. To receive information and complaints.

b. To investigate all complaints and community problems for possible action.

c. Report all factors to the general membership with recommendations for Action, such as:

1. Negotiation
2. Type of action
3. Alternative action or method
d. Any public demonstration in connection with a project.

d. To prepare for and have negotiation teams.

e. To prepare for and have testing teams.

f. In general plan and direct all action in the local chapter.

g. In an action, the action captain or group leader shall have absolute authority except where there is a necessary change. It will be in consultation with the action captain and the Chapter Chairman who then will make the final decision.

8. In addition there will be an Advisory Board clerk acting as a liason to the Executive Board who shall keep and maintain records of Advisory and Executive Board meetings.

ARTICLE IX: EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board shall consist of all elected officers and standing committee chairmen and the Clerk of the Advisory Board shall be an ex-officio member. The Executive Board will function as per the By-Laws of the Executive Board, shall act as the governing body of the organization and make policy in line with the National Constitution and the local Constitution, shall act in behalf of the general membership when it is out of session. One(1) active member from general membership, voted upon by general membership.

ARTICLE X: Any provision of this Constitution which is in conflict with the Constitution of National CORE shall be invalid.

ARTICLE XI: All Cincinnati CORE meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE XII: BY-LAWS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER OF CORE

1. The Executive Board shall consist of all officers elected and the standing committee chairmen.

2. Shall act as the governing body for the entire membership of the local chapter of CORE and

3. Shall set forth policies and direction for the general membership and refer to the general membership all matters which require membership approval according to the Constitution of the Cincinnati Chapter and

4. Shall act on all matters referred by the Chapter Chairman for immediate conclusion and refer all such matters required by policy to the general membership and

5. Act as advisors to the Chapter Chairman and census or cancel any acts of the Chapter Chairman which in their opinion is contrary to the policy, health and welfare of the Cincinnati Chapter of CORE and

6. Any meeting of the Board shall be presided over by the Vice-Chairman with the Chapter Chairman acting as the Director reporting all activities to the Board and

7. Shall meet on the call of the Chapter Chairman, and/or any three (3) members who submit their request and reason in writing to the Chairman, who then must call a meeting for the stated reason within three (3) days of the date of any such request, and.

8. The Board is and shall be bound to report any breach of policy by the Chairman or any member of the Executive Board to the general membership who would then move to their own discretion and

9. All Board members, including the Chapter Chairman, is bound to act in good faith and in the best interest of the entire chapter, CORE nationally and

10. Board members can only be removed for misconduct, maleasance, misfeasance or a clear breach of faith. Any such act shall be brought to the Board by the Chapter Chairman who then must have 4/5 (four-fifths) of the entire Board voting for removal and

11. Any Board member may appeal if dismissed first to the membership committee of the whole and then to the general membership whose action shall be final.

12. The Executive Board unless otherwise called to special session shall meet twice in every month of the year and

13. At no time will the Board receive visitors or others and/or open their meeting to the public except by majority vote.

14. No business of the Executive Board shall be considered official unless six (6) of the ten (10) Board members are present.

ARTICLE XIII

Whenever possible, there will be a formation of a Youth Group to be known as Student Congress of Racial Equality (SCORE). This group will be under the supervision of the Membership Committee and will be furnished books, materials and instructions to coincide with the philosophy and Rules of Action of CORE.

Strike out

CINCINNATI CORE CONSTITUTION

SEP 9 1964

Article I: Name

The name of this organization shall be the Cincinnati Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Article II: Purpose

The Cincinnati CORE shall be an interracial organization utilizing direct, non-violent action to abolish discrimination based on skin color, religion or national origin.

Article III: Membership

1. The Cincinnati CORE shall consist of probationary members, active members and associates.

   a. To be considered a probationary member, an individual must:
      i. attend three regular meetings
      ii. participate in one action project
      iii. become instructed in the purposes and philosophy of CORE by the orientation committee
      iv. agree to abide by this Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action

   b. To become an active member, a probationary member must:
      i. submit his name to the membership committee
      ii. be approved by a majority of the members of the membership committee, who will then submit his name to the rest of the active members; if a probationary member is not approved by the membership committee, he may appeal to the general membership. (See By-laws for definition of committee "approval")
      iii. be accepted by two-thirds of those active members present, who shall vote by secret ballot
      iv. agree to abide by this Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action

   c. To maintain the status of "active member", a member must:
      i. continue to abide by this Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action
      ii. miss no more than three consecutive meetings nor more than 50% of the regular meetings held within the fiscal year
      iii. participate in at least one-third of the action projects undertaken by the group during the fiscal year

   d. An individual who does not desire to become either a probationary or an active member shall be considered an "associate" if he gives financial aid to CORE. He is not required to attend regular meetings or to participate in action projects.

2. The membership committee shall recommend either expulsion or change of status of any member who violates the stipulations for membership in this Constitution. A two-thirds majority of the active members shall be required to expel or change the membership status of any person.

   Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Council or Convention of CORE.

3. Only active members shall vote for officers, on matters of policy, on whether the group will undertake any specific project, on the change of status of members, on amendments to the Constitution and By-laws and on all financial matters.

   Active members, probationary members and associates shall vote for the leader or spokesman of an action project in which they expect to participate. They may also vote on procedures, tactics and strategy for such a project.

Article IV: Dues and Finances

1. Dues shall be $2.00 per year for active members.
2. Dues may be waived at the discretion of the membership committee.
3. The fiscal year shall begin on June 15 and end on June 14.

Article V: Officers and Elections

1. The officers of the Cincinnati CORE shall be the chairman, vice chairman, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.
2. Officers shall be elected for a term of six months, with the privilege of re-election.

   Election of officers shall be held at the first regular meeting in June and in December. Term of office shall begin with the 15th of June and of December.
3. The duties of the officers shall be:
   a. The chairman shall preside at all regular meetings, shall have the authority to appoint committees and shall co-sign all checks.
   b. The vice chairman shall assume the duties of the chairman in the chairman's absence. He shall edit the newsletter.
   c. The recording secretary shall take and read minutes of all regular meetings and shall keep a record of all the organization's activities and publicity connected with these activities.
   d. The corresponding secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence and news releases.
   e. The treasurer shall accept and pay all bills after approval by the membership at any regular meeting. He shall make a financial report at all regular meetings, collect and bank all money, co-sign checks and keep a record of all financial transactions.
4. Only active members may hold office or serve as committee chairmen.
5. Beginning two weeks prior to election of officers, nominations for officers shall be made from the floor.
6. A quorum must be present before action can be taken on matters on which only active members may vote. A quorum shall consist of more than 50% of the active members.
7. Should an office become vacant, it shall be filled by a special election, unless a regular election will be held within three weeks. In the latter case, the acting chairman shall appoint an active member to fill the unexpired term.

Article VI: Meetings

1. Business meetings shall be held once a week.
2. Meetings shall be open to the public unless otherwise stipulated by the chairman.

Article VII: Amendments and By-laws

1. Amendments and By-laws shall be submitted in writing over the signature of three active members at any regular meeting.

2. Notice of proposed changes in the Constitution must be mailed to the entire active membership two weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Such amendments shall become part of the Constitution upon approval at each of two consecutive meetings by two-thirds of the active members voting.

Article VIII: Standing Committees

Committees other than those listed below may be formed as the need arises. The chairmen of standing committees shall be appointed by the chapter chairman subject to ratification of the active members.

1. Membership Committee
   This committee shall:
   a. Approve probationary members and submit their names to the rest of the active membership for approval.
   b. Recruit new members.
   c. Recommend action to be taken against violators of Rules for Action and Constitution.

2. Orientation Committee
   This committee shall be in charge of instructing persons interested in becoming probationary members in the purposes and philosophy of CORE. It shall maintain general awareness of CORE's principles.

3. Materials Committee
   This committee shall make materials needed for action projects and print the newsletter.

TO : Cincinnati CORE Executive Board

FROM: Bob Gore, Assistant Director, Organization Department

RE : Visit to Cincinnati CORE, 9-12-64 through 9-16-64

As all of you know, I talked with numerous people while in Cincinnati--both CORE members and non-members--in an attempt to ferret out what some of the good and bad points were concerning the chapter. Numerous phone calls and letters led the National Office to believe that there were problems which we could, perhaps, help to resolve.

By and large, Cincinnati CORE appears to have a viable program in voter registration and in housing. In particular, the Standish Apartments project is impressive, and I hope it can be developed for other slum housing in the area.

Some of the problems I see--most of which have been discussed with you--are these: Further understanding must be developed in terms of the "flow of power" in a CORE group. By this I mean that the total membership should be the ultimate decision-making body. While the Chairman and the Executive Board should certainly make certain decisions which cannot be handled in a larger group, the membership should <u>always</u> have the right and the obligation to dissent and, in fact, overrule decisions made by the Executive Board and/or the Chairman. While this "democratic process" may seem tedious and Cumbersome, it is the only way the group can really function as outlined in "This is CORE" and " CORE RULES for Action."

In terms of finance--and I hate to beat a dead horse--the person or persons responsible for this operation should have a system which is understood clearly by all concerned. In addition, everyone should make all efforts to use the system once it is established.
More workshops should be held for the general membership. Perhaps one of the roots of the problem is that some members are not quite sure what CORE is all about, how it works, what it aims to do. Additionally, there should be specific workshops aimed at specific problems. There is, probably, some person or persons in Cincinnati with skills in certain areas such as housing, employment, education. These persons should be utilized in workshops for people in the chapter who plan to operate in these areas.

Finally, some re-thinking could be done regarding the impetus of the chapter. For some time now, we have been considering--and employing in some instances--the concept of community organization. It would be impossible to discuss this at length here but what it amounts to is that people should be encouraged to do things for themselves. The CORE chapter could do this on a broad scale similar to the way the Standish project was instituted. When a field secretary comes to spend a longer time with Cincinnati CORE, this should be explored fully.

3539 Reading Rd
Cin'ti Ohio 45229
Sept. 23, 1964

SEP 29 1964

Mr. Crews

At the request of the Executive Board, you are to appear before the Membership Committee to discuss your activities as a member of CORE.

It is very important that you appear at the CORE office on Friday, Sept. 25, 1964 at 6:30 pm.

Yours in Freedom,

Gloria Ford,
Membership Chairman

Mrs Gloria Ford

C.W. Vinegar,
Chairman

C.W. Vinegar

September 28, 1964

Clyde W. Vinegar
Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Jimmy:

I received your copy of the revised Constitution but have not yet received the letter concerning Nelson. At the moment our gereral counsel, Carl Rachlin, is going over the constitution. There are a couple of changes he has im mind.

The Evaluation Report should reach you within the next few days. Mike Lesser, the Field Secretary for your area should be there around November11.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:MCD

October 2, 1964

Mr. C. W. Vinegar
Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Jimmy:

As I mentioned in my last letter, Carl Rachlin, our General Counsel, wanted to check over your revised constitution. It is our practice now to have constitutions checked by counsel in order that all of us know what should be rather than what is.-

He made several notes: In Article II, the word "preferably" should be struck out. While it is clear that in some instances a chapter could conceivably be all black (as in some southern chapters) or all white (as in some northern chapters), it is essential in CORE that we are on record as being interracial.

In Article III, Section 5 regarding membership, it is not clear enoughtwhat recourse a member has after a recommendation for expulsion by the membership committee. Carl thinks this wording would be better: "Only after a full and fair opportunity to hear any member may the membership committee recommend expulsion or change of status of any member who violates the basis for membership set forth in the Chapter Constitution, the CORE Rules for Action or the National Constitution. Such recommendation will take effect after a ratification of the recommendation by the membership of the chapter."

The Language of Article V, Section 3, a. b. and d. was altered thusly:

3 a. Chairman: He shall preside at all regular meetings, shall have the authority to appoint committees with the approval of the Executive

(continued)

Board, and shall co-sign all checks, shall be ex-officio member of all committees, shall administer the chapter in the interim between Executive Board meetings and general membership meetings. He shall keep in close consultation with all Committee Chairmen in his ex-officio capacity in order to keep himself informed of all developments pertinent to the activities of said committee.

b. Vice-Chairman: Will assume the duties of the Chairman in the Chairman's absence and at such other times as requested by the Chairman, and he shall correlate activities of all standing committees. The Vice-Chairman shall also act as Parliamentarian for the chapter.

*** ***

d. Treasurer: Shall accept and deposit all monies ~~and~~ and pay all certified bills, shall make a financial report at all regular meetings, co-sign checks and keep a record of all financial transactions.

Another part of Article V which was changed is Section 6:

6. The Executive Board shall select, temporarily, an active member to fill any vacancy. Should an elective office become vacant, it shall be filled by a special election, unless a regular election will be held within three weeks.

Article VI, Section 2 was changed to say that "CORE meetings are open to the public. But on special occasions, only active members, probate members, or those invited persons have the right to attend." The main reason for this change is to assure you that you can have "special meetings" where outsiders can be excluded, but to keep the impression of openness to the public.

One word was changed in Article VIII, which was where your constitution said "The chairmen . . . subject to ratification by the membership." The change is from ratification by "membership" to ratification by "the Executive Board."

There are only two other changes. In Article XII, Section 3, we say, "Shall set forth policies and direction for the general membership as approved by the National Organization and refer to the general membership . . ."

Well, this has been a long letter, but as you realize we have to do these things. Please let us have a corrected copy of the constitution as soon as possible so that we can have it on file.

In the very near future, Herb Callender, one of our field secretaries, will be coming to Cincinnati for a week or so. He'll be there to try to help you in whatever you're doing until the permanent field secretary gets there.

Please give regards to everyone, particularly your chapter secretary!

Sincerely yours,

RBG:ms

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

OCT 5 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Cincinnati Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 3539 Reading Road

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Chairman - C. W. Vinegar; Vice-Chairman - Jerome Robinson; Recording Secretary - Barbara Price; Financial Secretary-Treasurer - Nannie Crews

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Every Tuesday of each month at 8:00 p.m.
EXECUTIVE MEETING 1st & 3rd Monday in every month

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES X NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN Housing, Employment, Public Accomodations testings

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Expansion of the Housing Program, Increased efforts for housing legislation; increasing of Human Rights Commission

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SEENT? YES X NO

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Publicity, Posters, Public speaking engagements, monthly newsletter.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO X*. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).
*We will in the future make every effort to get this monthly report into National.

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA We feel the organizational department could visit chapters once a quarter to help us on workshops and advance techniques in the civil rights movement, set up reference libraries on projects that other chapters may use in their projects.

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES X* NO ___
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ___ NO ___
*We would like information about organizing a Freedom Party for Council here in Cincinnati.

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES X NO ___
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER ___

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES X NO ___
EXPLAIN HOW SCORE (Student's Congress of Racial Equality)
It consists of students from the 10th.11th.12th grade and under the direct supervision of the adult membership, and a director from the adult group.

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

OCT 9 1964

Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road

October 7, 1964

Mr. Robert B. Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the corrected constitution of the Cincinnati chapter of Congress of Racial Equality.

Have a wonderful vacation!

We remain

Yours in freedom

C. W. Vinegar, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

CWV:lor

Enclosure

CINCINNATI CORE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this orgainzation shall be the Cincinnati Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. (CORE)

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

The Cincinnati Chapter of CORE shall be an interracial organization utilizing direct, non-violent action to abolish discrimination based on skin color, religion or national origin.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

The Cincinnati Chapter of CORE shall consist of Probationary, Active and Associate Members.

1. A Probate Membership:

   a. Declares his intention to become an active member of CORE to the Membership Committee.

   b. All probate members shall be under the supervision of the Membership Committee.

   c. All probate members must attend one workshop during their probate period.

   d. Must attend 3 consecutive meetings and participate in one action project.

   e. All probates shall abide by the CORE constitution and CORE's rules for action.

2. An Active Membership:

   a. Active members must submit his name to the Membership Committee.

   b. Be approved by a majority of the members of the Membership Committee, who will then submit his name to the rest of the active members; if a probationary member is not approved by the Membership Committee, he may appeal to the general membership.

   c. Be accepted by two-thirds of those active members present.

   d. Agree to abide by this Consittution and the CORE's Rules for Action.

3. To maintain the status of "active member", a member must:

   a. Cintinue to abide by this Constitution and the CORE's Rules for Action.

b. Miss no more than three consecutive meetings nor more than 50% of the regular meetings held within the fiscal year.

c. Participate in at least one-third of the action projects undertaken by the group during the fiscal year.

4. Associate Membership:

a. An associate member is an individual (neither probate or active member) making a contribution as per the National Constitution.

b. To become an active member, an associate member must meet all the requirements stated in Article III: Section 1&2.

c. An associate is not required to attend regular meetings or to participate in action projects.

5. Only after a full and fair opportunity to hear any member may the membership committee recommend expulsion or change of status of any member who violates the basis for membership set forth in the Chapter Constitution, the CORE Rules for Action or the National Constitution. Such recommendation will take effect after a ratification of the recommendation by the membership of the chapter.

6. Only active members shall vote for officers, on matters of policy on whether the group will undertake any specific project or program, on the change of status of members, on amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and on all financial matters.

ARTICLE IV: Dues and Finances

1. Dues shall be $3.00 per year for active members.
2. Dues may be waived at the discretion of the Membership Committee.

ARTICLE V: Officers and Elections

1. The officers of the Cincinnati CORE shall be the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. Officers shall be elected for a term of one year, with the privilege of re-election.

3. Election of officers shall be held on or before the first regular meeting in June. The duties of the officers shall be:

a. Chairman: He shall preside at all regular meetings, shall have the authority to appoint committees with the approval of the Executive Board, and shall co-sign all checks, shall be ex-officio member of all committees, shall administer the chapter in the interim between Executive Board meetings and general membership meetings. He shall keep in close consultation with all Committee Chairmen in his ex-officio capacity in order to keep himself informed of all developments pertinent to the activities of said committee.

b. Vice-Chairman; Will assume the duties of the Chairman in the Chairman's absence and at such times as requested by the Chairma and he shall correlate activities of all standing committees. The Vice-Chairman shall also act as Parliamentarian for the chapter.

c. Recording Secretary: Shall take and read minutes of all regular meetings and shall keep record of the orgainzation's activities.

d. Treasurer: Shall accept all moneys and pay all certified bills, shal make a financial report at all regular meetings, collect and bank all money, co-sign checks and keep a record of all financial transactions.

[illegible] business of the chapter.

4. Only active members may hold office or serve as committee chairman.

5. A minimum of two weeks prior to election of officers, nominations for officers shall be made from the floor.

6. The Executive Board shall select, temporarily, an active member to fill any vacany. Should an elective office become vacant, it shall be filled by a special election, unless a regular election will be held within three weeks.

ARTICLE VI: MEETINGS

1. Business meetings shall be held once a week.

2. CORE meetings are open to the public. But on special occasions, only probate members, or those invited persons have the right to attend.

ARTICLE VII: AMENDMENTS AND BY*LAWS

1. Amendments shall be submitted in writing over the signature of three active members to the Executive Board, who will refine them and submit such changes to the general membership.

2. Notice of proposed changes in the Constitution must be made to the entire active membership two weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Such amendments shall become part of the Constitution upon approval at each of two consecutive meetings by two-thirds of the active members present.

3. By-Laws shall be incorporated by the majority membership vote.

ARTICLE VIII: STANDING COMMITTEES

Committees other than those listed below may be formed as the need arises. The Chairmen of all standing committees shall bo appointed by the Chapter Chairman subject to ratification by the Executive Board No person or committee can commit the organization without the consent of the body, except the Executive Board in cases of emergency.

Each committee shall have at least three (3) members. Each committee will prepare a duplicate of their minutes to be presented to the Secretary for her records. Each committee shall submit a yearly budget to the Financial Committee.

I. FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

The Financial Committee shall consist of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. The Financial Committee shall generally oversee all incoming and outgoing money, make recommendations for all expenditures, audit books bi-annually, make quarterly reports to membership, receive all budgets and make all recommendations concerning these budgets and present budgets to the general body for approval.

2. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

To research community problems and to handle all educational problems involving teachers and instructing in the school system.

3. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

a. To receive and supervise all new members.

b. To conduct workshops and information programs to educate and enlighten the membership as to the responsibility of the individual as CORE members.

c. To keep records of membership.

d. To inform membership of policy, programs and other changes inside the local chapter.

e. To act as general overseer as to the conduct of CORE members per CORE's Rules for Action.

f. Issue all memberships, both Associate and Active, and keep records of the same.

g. Report twice yearly on membership status.

h. Conduct membership drives.

4. FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

a. To make plans for fund-raising programs outside the local chapter.

b. Report to the membership all such plans that require the use of funds of promotion.

c. To keep record of all income from any such program.

d. To work in close harmony with the Community Coordinator, and the Public Relations Committee on all programs, using their help whenever possible.

5. COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

a. To promote CORE and create the best possible image to the general public.

b. To work with all clubs, churches, lodges, and other civic groups to establish close community cooperation.

c. To act as an advisor to the Fund-Raising Committee on programs involving the general public and how best to promote any such programs.

d. To work in close cooperation with the Publicity and Public Relations Committee.

e. And to perform other related duties.

6. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

a. To record all activites of the local chapter.

b. To keep all action and program information and pictures for future reference.

c. To keep the general public informed of all chapter actions.

d. To work as close as possible with the Community Coordinator to produce the best possible image of CORE.

e. To assist all other committees in their dealings with the public.

7. PROJECT ACTION COMMITTEE

a. To receive information and complaints.

b. To investigate all complaints and community problems for possible action.

c. Report all factors to the general membership with recommendations for Action, such as:

1. Negotiation
2. Type of action
3. Alternative action or method
4. Any public demonstration in connection with a project.

d. To prepare for and have negotiation teams.

e. To prepare for and have testing teams.

f. In general plan and direct all action in the local chapter.

g. In an action, the action captain or group leader shall have absolute authority except where there is a necessary change. It will be in consultation with the action captain and the

Chapter Chairman who then will make the final decision.

8. In addition there will be an Advisory Board clerk acting as a liason to the Executive Board who shall keep and maintain records of Advisory and Executive Board meetings.

ARTICLE IX: EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board shall consist of all elected officers and standing committee chairmen and the Clerk of the Advisory Board shall be ex-officio member. The Executive Board will function as per the By-Laws of the Executive Board, shall act as the governing body of the organization and make policy in line with the National Constitution and the local Constitution, shall act in behalf of the general membership, voted upon by general membership.

ARTICLE X: Any provision of this Constitution which is in conflict with the Constitution of National CORE shall be invalid.

ARTICLE XI: All Cincinnati CORE meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE XII: BY-LAWS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER OF CORE.

1. The Executive Board shall consist of all officers elected and the standing committee chairmen.

2. Shall act as the governing body for the entire membership of the local chapter of CORE and

3. Shall set forth policies and direction for the general membership as approved by the National Organization and refer to the the general membership all matters which require membership approval according to the Constitution of the Cincinnati chapter and

4. Shall act on all matters referred by the Chapter Chairman for immediate conclusion and refer all such matters required by policy to the general membership and

5. Act as advisors to the Chapter Chairman and census or cancel any acts of the Chapter Chairman which in their opinion is contrary to the policy, health and welfare of the Cincinnati Chapter of CORE AND

6. Any meeting of the Board shall be presided over by the Vice-Chairman with the Chapter Chairman acting as the Director reporting all activities to the Board and

7. Shall meet on the call of the Chapter Chairman, and/or any three (3) members who submit their request and reason in writing to the Chairman, who then must call a meeting for the stated reason within three (3) days of the date of any such request, and

8. The Board is and shall be bound to report any breach of policy by the Chairman or any member of the Executive Board to the general membership who would then move to their own discretion and

9. All Board members, including the Chapter Chairman, is bound to act in good faith and in the best interest of the entire chapter CORE nationally and

10. Board members can only be removed for misconduct, malfeasance misfeasance or a clear breach of faith. Any such act shall be brought to the Board by the Chapter Chairman who then must have 4/5 (fourth-fifths) of the entire Board voting for removal and

11. Any Board member may appeal if dismissed first to the membership committee of the whole and then to the general membership whose action shall be final.

12. The Executive Board unless otherwise called to special session shall meet twice in every month of the year and

13. At no time will the Board receive visitors or others and/or open their meeting to the public except by majority vote.

14. No business of the Executive Board shall be considered official unless six (6) of the ten (10) Board members are present.

ARTICLE XIII

Whenever possible, there will be a formation of a Youth Group to be known as Student Congress of Racial Equality (SCORE). This group will be under the supervision of the Membership Committee and will be furnished books, materials and instructions to coincide with the philosophy and Rules of Action of CORE.

CORE REFUSES TO ANSWER CHARGES

Cincinnati Herald Oct. 10, 1964

Nelson Crews, 3625 Clarion Ave. told the CINCINNATI HERALD this week that he had not been suspended by CORE. Mr. Crews stated that the attempt to suspend him was in violation of the national consitituion of the Congress of Racial Equality. He read excerpts from the constitution to prove his point.

Crews came into the offices of this newspaper to discuss last weeks article concerning his suspension. He said that he would have given his side of the story if reporters had contacted him. He admitted that he initially called reporters, had talked to a CINCINNATI HERALD reporter last Sunday week and had promised to send a statement. The Herald also attempted to contact Crews Tuesday a day before publication of the article.

Crews expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the story was written, dissatisfaction with CORE, but no dissatisfaction with Gordon Scherer, attorney for Irwin S. Rhodes.

Crew said he had a written statement which he would give to "local" papers but not this newspaper.

He denied betraying CORE and said he had been sent to see Scherer by a national CORE official. He said; "I talked with national and told them Mr. Scherer was going to get an injunction. I told national I knew Mr. Scherer and could stop the injunction. McCain (James McCain, Director of Organizations(told me I could talk to Scherer. I didn't make a statement because I was waiting for Mr. Rhodes to make up his mind. Mr. Scherer can't do anything until Mr. Rhodes gives the okay."

Crews was suspended following revelation of a memorandum Scherer sent to City Council. In the memo Scherer said he had talked to Crews and that Crews told him CORE membership had voted not to have a rent strike and that Clyde Vinegar, local chairman, was under investigation by the national body. The memo further stated that Crews was a member of CORE and that his wife was an officer. Nannie Crews is the only officer in the local chapter carrying the last name of Crews.

Even though the daily press, television and this newspaper have indicated difficulty in CORE the executive committee, meeting last Monday, issued the following release: "Relative to charges and accusations leveled at Cinti. Chapter of CORE and it's chairman C.W. Vinegar, by a former CORE member and a local attorney, the Executive Committee of Cinti. CORE unanimously takes the following positiin; There is no dissension in the CORE membership, we are not divided as to our goals. Our concern remains in the areas of endeavor by which we shall achieve equal opportunity in housing, employment, education, etc. for all citizens.

We shall not engage in debate with character assassins, whatever their motive may be, but rather recommit ourselves to the philosophy and the aims of CORE."

Meanwhile, Irwin S. Rhodes, owner of the Standish apartments has filed eviction notices against those tenants involved in the rent strike and at the CINCINNATI HERALD's deadline, City Council was set to hear the charges outlined in Scherer's memo.

CORE is presently seeking relocation quarters for any tenants that might be evicted. Clyde Vinegar, chairman has said: "Not one stick of furniture will be moved."

The statement was signed by Leonard C. Ball, public relations director and Jerome Robinson, Vice-chairman

Two officials of CORE gave conflicting statements regarding CREWS suspension. One member said the suspension had been "Certified" and another said Crews had the right to appeal, but, at this point, had not exercised that right. Both officials said the suspension would stand.

October 19, 1964

W. W. Vinggar, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear W. W. Vinegar:

Lou Smith of the Northeastern Regional Office was interested in this case and has borrowed the file for his information.

I am sure he will return it in a few days, and we will be happy to then send you the information you need.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Attention
Joe Adler

OCT 19 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Cincinnati Branch
3539 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45229

October 12, 1964

James McCain
Director of National Organization
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

On July 15, 1964, we sent a letter and additional information on the Brunswick Corporation's McGregor Division in Cincinnati. We asked both for direction and possible national action on the Brunswick Corporation.

A second letter was received from Norman Hill with several suggestions for handling this matter. We saw fit to postpone this matter pending completion of Voter's Registration. We did ask that national review such materials as they may have on the Brunswick Corporation and specifically as regards attacking discriminatory practices in the Brunswick Corporation as a whole.

We await your advise.

Yours in Freedom,

C.W. Vinegar

CW Vinegar, Chairman
Cincinnati Chapter CORE

CWV:bp

FIELD REPORT

To Jim McCain
From Mike Lesser
Concerning Cincinnati CORE
November 2, 1964

Dear Jim,

I have spent the past three weeks in Cincinnati. I arrived there on October 9 and left last Friday, Oct.29 to Come to Columbus for the state meeting of Ohio chapters which was held this past weekend.

Cincinnati is a pretty screwed up place. The chapter has many, varied and complex problems which I will attempt to outline clearly below. Their problems are not unique, and sound like the same type of difficulties other chapters are having. But they are serious.when added together.

1. Jimmy Vinegar, the chairman, exerts strong personal leadership over the chapter. He considers it to be his baby which he created. Therefore he is very possessive about it, and has the chapter so structured that all important decisions are his realm. Jimmy is a very emotional person, easily excited. And he gives me the feeling that he is afraid to let go the reins for fear that he will no longer be able to control what goes on. Thus there is a lack of secondary leadership development in the chapter. In some ways, though, Vinegar is a "good leader. He is a good speaker, has appeal, and makes good "gut" decisions.

2. There is a group of young white kids in the chapter who are disruptive. They are, for the most part, dedicated and serious but their relationship to the rest of the chapter is poor. They (there are 4 of them) are interested in community organization but have tryed to move faster in that direction than the rest of the chapter is capable of. ~~Thu~~ and they are intolerant of those who do not readily accept their ideas. This has alienated many of the Negroes in the chapter.

3. There are a number of Negroe members who are resistant to the i idea of working in the ghetto (low income) because it is something they have recently escaped from and because community organization work is the fetish of the white kids who have alienated them.

4. The chapter, largely because of Vinegars approach, tends to think of civil rights in terms of wins and losses rather than an overall program with short-middle-longerange goals. Thus they tend to take on projects which will enhance the win column.

5. The structure of the chapter is monolithic. The chairman has too much power-which is given him by the NEW constitution.

5. CORE has a reputation as a pretty powerful group in Cincinnati. The leadership of the chapter has gotten used to dealing with the city administration and influential community groups. While this in itself is good it has tended to orient the chapter too much in this direction rather than concentrating on organizing in the Negro community. Thus, in the one rent strike CoRE organized in Cincinnati the tenants tended to view the leadership of the CORE chapter with more suspicion than trust, and because of concern for the CORE image the chapter failed to properly develop tenant leadrship.

6. The chapter has few "grass roots members" and limited contact with the grass roots Negro community in Cincinnati.

I had a difficult time working with the chapter during my 3 week stay in Cincinnati. First of all Jimmy is possessive about the chapter and defensive about his leadership. I think he viewed me with some amount of fear and hostility. He felt that Bob Gores visit was the official inspection of the chapter, and he did not want to deal with a field secretary telling him how to run his chapter. It was, thus, alright for me to stay there as long as I helped him, but did not interfere with his chapter. Therefore there was little communication between us most of the time. We did have several conversations during which I tried to stress the importance of democratising the chapter structure, disseminating authority and building secondary leadership. But this kind of discussion was only half-heartedly accepted.

On the other hand, the fault is not all Jimmys. The group of white kids I mentioned are unnecessarily hostile towards Jimmy, and have no sense of tact. Anyone who disagrees with them is a "middle class" Negro. This group: Jerry Robinson, vice-chairman; Judy Menzi, Steve Kramer and Roger Robinson are anxious to move the chapter in the direction of community organization, but have tried to do so without any groundwork, and are somewhat aimless themselves. Jerry is a very hardworking guy with a lack of leadership skill-but he can be developed. The other major influence in this group is Judy Menzi who has personal problems she has allowed to dictate to her good sense. She has been very disruptive, and seems more interested in fighting Vinegar than in building a civil rights program.

Thus, factionalism has developed: with the white kids versus a group of Negro members surrounding Jimmy Vinegar and in this atmosphere it is almost impossible to build a meaningful program. Everyone feels threatened by everyone else.

To combat this I have tried to develop a "study group" around some of the more stable and sensible members of the chapter to bring the warring factions together to study issues in order to provide a meeting ground for the two groups to work together. The substantive goal being a study of civil rights problems in the community to give the chapter an understanding of what it faces. Hopefully, members of the opposing groups will be set to work together on research and analysis jobs . Thus, maybe they will educate each other and work out their personality problems in the course of the work.

This idea is to be presented to the executive committee of the chapter this week by one of the mutuall respected members- Stan Holt, and would be headed by he and Mel Posey, Project Action Chairman, and Len Ball, one of the best persons in Cincy. CORE. If the idea works it may ease the faction dispute by providing a forum for exchang of points of view openly, provide research and analysis material upon which to make rational decisions for chapter program and direction, and develop skills in the membership to build secondary leadership.

Things cannot get much worse, so maybe this will accellerate the improvement.

Before I left Cincy. Jimmy told me he was going to quit as chairman. I am told he has said this before but, he sounded serious to me. I dont know exactly what effect this resignation would have. It could either break up the group or open the way for more healthy development.

I plan to return to Cincinnati right after the Regional Action Council meeting on Nov. 14-15, or sooner if need be. I am keeping in pretty frequent touch with the chapter so I will know if it is necessary for me to return before then.

Mike

Mike Lesser
Columbus, Ohio
November 2, 1964

The Cincinnati Post
AND TIMES STAR
D. 251,226

DEC 2 1964

Postal Clerk New CORE Chairman

Leonard Ball Succeeds Vinegar In Local Chapter

The Cincinnati chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has a new chairman and a new concept in its work that will mean larger, but less frequent, demonstrations.

Leonard Ball, 37, who was elected chairman in a special election last night, says CORE nationally has developed a new approach, which calls for directing greater effort toward helping people without generating as much public attention.

When demonstrations are held, he says, they will involve more people. The new concept has been in the making since midsummer, Ball says.

Ball, of 1026 Burton avenue, Avondale, is a clerk at the Postoffice Annex. He succeeds Clyde W. Vinegar, who resigned as chairman Nov. 19.

Ball says Vinegar stepped down for "personal reasons," which have nothing to do with CORE's new approach. Vinegar still is an active member of the chapter, Ball says.

C. W. VINEGAR
Chapter Chairman
J. ROBINSON
Vice Chairman
BARBARA PRICE
Recording Secretary
NANNIE CREWS
Treasurer

CORE

CINCINNATI CHAPTER

221-2048 3539 READING ROAD 221-6886

DEC 21 1964

Committee Chairmen

*

LUCILLE GREEN
Community Coord.

LEONARD BALL
Publicity

STANLEY HOLT
Research & Ed.

MELVIN POSEY
Project Action

GLORIA FORD
Membership

ROBERT McCLENDON
Fund Raising

16 December 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McCain:

On the 19th of November, 1964, our Chairman, Clyde W. Vinegar, resigned his position for personal reasons. A special election was held 8 December 1964, at which time I was elected Chairman.

A report of the past six months in regards to action programs and projects along with proposed future programs will be submitted to you in January.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours in Freedom,

Leonard C. Ball

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

Cincinnati CORE

C.O.R.E. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR 1965 COUNCIL CANDIDATES
(Actual questionnaire left room for answers.)

1. An economic decline most radically affects the low socio-economic family, especially the Negro. (He is the last hired, the first fired.)

   a. Do you believe the economy of Cincinnati is declining, holding its own, or improving?
   b. What role do you believe city government should play in the city? (maintaining or improving economic growth, improvements, etc.)

2. Job improvements for minority groups are an important issue to C.O.R.E.

   a. Do you believe the city has responsibility for alleviating problems of unemployment through initiating specific job training programs and/or taking greater advantage of existing Federal programs? What specific suggestions do you have?
   b. Do you believe that present hiring and upgrading policies of city agencies are assuring equal opportunities for minority groups; e.g., police and fire departments?
   c. What affirmative action can the city take to insure greater inclusion of members of minority groups in city departments and agencies?

3. Federal construction contracts with the city now contain "affirmative action" clauses in regard to employment of Negroes.

   a. How do you interpret these clauses,and what should the city's program be for affirmative action?
   b. What is the Council's role in facilitating the inclusion of more Negroes in the Building Trade Unions?

4. To the Negro, urban renewal often means Negro removal.

   a. What is the city's responsibility to provide relocation funds for families displaced by projects which do not involve Federal funds?
   b. Do you believe there is a need for a housing analyst in Cincinnati?
   c. Do you believe additional large-unit, low-cost,public housing is needed in the city? Do you believe such housing should be concentrated in one area or be spotted in numerous neighborhoods throughout the city?
   d. What Federal programs do you believe should be utilized to provide better housing (renting or rehabilitation) for poor families?

5. Substandard housing is a continuing problem for large urban centers.. How can the city cope with this problem? Do you see the need for alteration in:(i.) building codes, (ii.) building code enforcement, (iii.) tax structure, (iv.) number of building inspectors?

6. The burden of poverty rests heavily on the shoulders of the Negro, but the responsibility for the alleviation of poverty is not his alone.

   a. In principle, do you believe welfare should be raised to a 100% subsistence level?
   b. Do you support the extablishment of more extensive neighborhood health services throughout the city?
   c. What is the city's responsibility for increasing the county welfare staff and cutting the case load of welfare workers?

C.O.R.E.

REPORT on Recommended Endorsements of Candidates for City Council

Congress of Racial Equality
Cincinnati Chapter
October 26, 1965

I. Change in direction set by National Action Committee.

The National Action Committee of CORE voted last summer in Durham, North Carolina, at the national convention, to change Item 3, Article VII of the constitutional by-laws to permit what James Farmer called "harnessing the awesome potential of the black community in order to effect basic social and economic changes for all Americans." This means actively supporting local candidates where the Negro's welfare is at stake.

II. Composition of questionnaire for Council Candidates

In early October the Executive Board voted to send a civil rights questionnaire to all Council candidates, for the purpose of recommending to membership the names of those candidates who should be endorsed by CORE in the interests of the Negro community. In composing the questionnaire, Clyde Giles, Stanley Holt, and Arva Clark tried to ask questions which would uncover whether council candidates understood the need for "social and economic changes" in Cincinnati that would promote the welfare of the Negro, and whether they saw the Councilman as a legislator who could bring social and economic changes about in Cincinnati. In other words, who among the candidates was willing and eager to take an aggressive action to bring justice and equality into the government of Cincinnati as it affects the lives of those whom CORE represents?

III. Criteria for Judging Returned Questionnaires.

Membership, on October 12, gave the authority for setting up criteria for judging returned questionnaires to the Executive Board, or a subcommittee thereof. Candidates were informed that the deadline for returning questionnaires was October 22. (They were mailed on October 9.) An Executive Board meeting was called for October 24 to judge the returned questionnaires, of which there were a total of nine out of a possible twenty. Present at the meeting were: Leonard Ball, Stanley Holt, C.W. Vinegar, Clyde Giles, and Arva Clark. (Mr. Vinegar did not read the questionnaires, but indicated that he would vote on the recommendation of the other members of the Board.) Since no questionnaire had been received from Myron Bush and Charles Collins, Negro candidates, Mr. Holt suggested they be called by Mr. Ball and given an extra chance to return theirs. There was some feeling that candidates who had not met the deadline or called to explain why they were late (as Mr. Taft did) were showing their lack of interest in CORE's endorsement, but this was overruled. After a telephone call from the chairman, Mr. Bush did return his questionnaire but Charles Collins did not.

Each candidate's questionnaire was judged individually, with the following questions in mind:

1. Does the candidate know the history behind each question? For example, when we asked about the city's hiring policies with regard to minority groups, citing the police and fire departments as examples, does the candidate know there has been discrimination and that a committee of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission has been set

up to encourage active recruitment and upgrading of Negroes in all city agencies? Likewise, does he know what CORE's actions and policies have been with regard to substandard housing and the building trade unions?

2. If he knows the history behind each question, does he express only good intentions or does he put forward imaginative, aggressive, constructive, and concrete suggestions to change the situation? Does he understand that Council can and must change the situation, and does he indicate his willingness to initiate and support change, or does he,rather, indicate that he sees nothing he can actively do.

We did not feel we must endorse any particular number of candidates, but those, and only those, who were willing to commit themselves publicly by making proposals for action. (All candidates had been informed in a letter from the chairman that CORE intended to make public their statements as we saw fit.)

On the basis of the above criteria, Messrs. Giles, Holt, Ball, Vinegar and Mrs. Clark voted to recommend to membership for endorsement the following seven candidates, listed alphabetically: AL BILIK, WILLIAM F. BOWEN, PHIL C. COLLINS, CHARLES E. HAMILTON, THOMAS A. LUKEN, CHARLES TAFT, and PAUL H. TOBIAS.

All present at the meeting understood that no announcement of endorsements was to be made until after the membership had received the recommendation and had cast a vote.

Attached is a question-by-question analysis of each candidate's answers, using the criteria described above.

IV. Summary of the Evaluation of Each Candidate Recommended for Endorsement

Al Bilik: Democrat — Extremely well-informed, Intelligent and far-reaching proposals for constructive action in every area of CORE'S coneern.

William F. Bowen: (Only Negro endorsed) Democrat — Understands problems and sees need for changes, although not especially imaginative in providing ideas for change. Supports reform in all important areas.

Phil C. Collins: Democratic incumbent — Has kept abreast of all issues important to CORE. Would provide affirmative leadership in several areas.

Charles E. Hamilton: Democrat — Shows he has knowledge of problems and favors active Council leadership. Needs to do more thinking on concrete proposals for change.

Thomas A. Luken: Democratic incumbent — Has an excellent, comprehensive understanding of all questions raised by CORE. Would stimulate change in every area of importance. Creative and concrete ideas.

Charles Taft: Charter Party incumbent — Mr. Taft is the "elder statesman" of the group. His answers show an awareness of the complexity of the problems raised in questionnaire, as well as a willingness to work for just solutions.

Paul H. Tobias: Democrat — Has studied problems and issues with great care. Has many fine ideas to effect reform. Shows enormous potential.

Evaluation of all questionnaires returned by candidate appears on last page of this report.

Analysis of Candidates' Answers to CORE Questionnaire

#1. Cincinnati's Economy

Bilik: Understands problems and has good suggestion to stimulate economy and provide jobs.
Bowen: Understands problem and favors active leadership of Council.
Bush: Understands problem and supports affirmative Council action.
Phil Collins: Understands problem and would take positive steps to "create a new image."
Hamilton: Shows understanding of problem.
Howe: Shows no grasp of city's economic plight.
Hausman: Understands problems.
Luken: Would provide very positive leadership in area of economic recovery.
Taft: Understands problem.
Tobias: Understands problems and would support affirmative action.

#2. Job Improvements for Negroes

Bilik: Has numerous excellent suggestions for taking advantage of Federal programs for training and retraining. Sees Council as watchdog to prevent discrimination in hiring in city agencies. Understands subtleties of discriminatory hiring.
Bowen: Would take positive steps to take advantage of Federal programs and to end discrimination in city's hiring.
Bush: Supports use of Federal programs to improve employment picture. Seems to have no knowledge of problems of discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negroes in city agencies. No good suggestions to open up employment to Negroes.
Phil Collins: Shows awareness of widespread employment problem, of discrimination in hiring, and of need for constant surveillance by City to insure equal opportunities for Negroes.
Hamilton: Very good on Federal programs and on action to assure no discrimination in hiring and upgrading within city agencies.
Howe: No knowledge of problems. No recommendations.
Hausman: Very good on job improvement programs for Negroes and on insuring non-discrimination in city hiring.
Luken: Excellent understanding of employment problems of Negroes. Several good suggestions for reform.
Taft: Understands problems. Would work for changes.
Tobias: Good on use of Federal programs; adequate on city hiring practices.

#3. Federally-funded Construction projects and Negro employment.

Bilik: Sees that Council must take responsibility to end discrimination and not "pass the buck" to Ohio Civil Rights Commission.
Bowen: Sees need for Council to exact compliance with law.
Bush: Supports enforcement of laws but has no constructive proposals. With regard to building trade unions, thinks referral to Ohio Civil Rights Commissin is adequate action for Council to take.
Phil Collins: Would not settle for the "spirit of the law" regarding affirmative action. Understands that city must take active responsibility for hiring of Negroes and ending discrimination.
Hamilton: Good on city's responsibility in letting construction contracts.
Howe: No knowledge of situation.
Hausman: Did not answer.
Luken: Excellent on city's role in construction. Would provide for active recruitment of Negroes and would bring full power of Council into play to end union discrimination.
Taft: Understands problem and would support affirmative action.
Tobias: Excellent on city construction projects. WWould give Cincinnati Human Relations Commission subpoena power, a prime CORE objective.

#4. Urban Renewal

Bilik: Far-reaching suggestions for "putting the priority on people" hit by relocation problems. Would make Council active participant to provide adequate, non-segregated housing for Negroes.
Bowen: Understands problems and work for change, although not enough concrete suggestions. Would take advantage of Federal programs.
Bush: Does not favor housing analyst. Feels city has adequate staff to handle housing problems. Seems to feel the "ghetto" problem is the fault of the Negro rather than the City.
Phil Collins: Very good on urban renewal problems. Shows willingness to work for definitive changes.
Hamilton: Supports all CORE positions on urban renewal problems.
Howe: No knowledge in this area.
Hausman: Understands problems and would promote changes.
Luken: Shows firm understanding of problems of urban renewal and would provide leadership to effect reforms.
Taft: Very good on urban renewal. Shows awareness of many sides of problems.
Tobias: Good understanding of need for Council action to help those harmfully affected by urban renewal.

#5. Substandard housing.

Bilik: Understands problems. Good suggestions.
Bowen: Would make changes but does not elaborate.
Bush: Poorly informed. Does not understand inclusion of "tax structure" as part of problem.
Phil Collins: Adequate on substandard housing.
Hamilton: Adequate on substandard housing.
Howe: No knowledge of area.
Hausman: Adequate on substandard housing.
Luken: Excellent in area of substandard housing. Several good, concrete suggestions.
Taft: Good grasp of fundamentals of tax-structure problem, and on other questions in area.
Tobias: Excellent (!) in area of substandard housing. Has made comprehensive study of problems and has a well-thought-out group of proposals to bring relief.

#6. Poverty

Bilik: Very well-informed on welfare. Willing to inject Council into issues, since city is most affected by county programs and policies.
Bowen: Good on welfare. Would bring "whole weight of city government" to bear to effect reform.
Bush: Terrible on welfare! Wonders if 100% subsistence level for welfare recipients would discourage initiative in finding employment.
Phil Collins: Adequate in this area.
Hamilton: Good on city's role in calling attention to need for change in welfare structure and would urge active moves toward reform.
Howe: No awareness of problems.
Hausman: Adequate answers.
Luken: Sees Council as pressure group to improve welfare situation.
[illegible] of all questions raised and would stimulate change in every area of importance to CORE. Creative and concrete ideas.
Taft: Answers are adequate.
Tobias: Very good understanding of need for change in welfare structure.

~~XXXXX~~

Summary and evaluation of candidates

Bilik: Extremely well-informed. Intelligent and far-reaching proposals for constructive action. *

Bowen: Understands problems and sees need for changes, although not especially imaginative in providing suggestions. Would undoubtedly support reforms in all areas. *

Bush: Very poorly informed, especially for an incumbent. Shows no depth of understanding of problems of Negroes. Does not seem to believe in aggressive Council action to end injustice.

Phil Collins: Has kept abreast of issues important to CORE. Would provide affirmative leadership in several areas. *

Hamilton: Shows he has knowledge of problems and favors active Council leadership. Needs to do more thinking on concrete proposals for reform. *

Howe: Totally uninformed. Shows no qualifications for job as Councilman.

Hausman: Shows understanding of some problems, but lack of any answer to Question #3 is not balanced by special insight in other areas.

Luken: Has an excellent understanding of all questions raised and would stimulate change in every area of importance to CORE. Creative and concrete ideas. *

Taft: Mr. Taft is the "elder statesman" of the group. His answers show an awareness of the complexity of problems raised by questionnaire and a willingness to work for just solutions. *

Tobias: Has studied problems with great care. Has many fine suggestions for effecting reform. Shows enormous potential. *

*Recommended for endorsement

Arva J. Clark
Secretary
Cincinnati CORE

The Cincinnati Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality
1811 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219 16 January 1965

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

JAN 19 1965

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please be informed of the following:

Cincinnati CORE (Office)
1811 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
Telephone: 721-5679

Leonard C. Ball, Chairman
1026 Burton Ave. #106
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

Stanley Holt, Public Relations
542 McAlpin Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220
861-5933 861-0947

Jean Essen, Treasurer (Special Election, 1-12-65)
730 Mitchell Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

Yours in Freedom,

Leonard C. Ball

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

PHONE 281-8388

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3549 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cincinnati, Ohio
April 22, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
Director of Organizations
National C.O.R.E.

Dear Mr. Gore,

I would like information immediately pertaining to National Core's stand on U.S. policy in Viet-Nam. I have been approached on this by several groups here within our city who are demonstrating weekly.

I would not like to become involved one way or the other until we get directions from you. So would kindly appreciate your opinion and advice on this matter.

Yours in freedom,

Robert A. Gentry
Project Action Chairman
Cincinnati C.O.R.E.

Leonard Ball
Chairman
Cincinnati C.O.R.E.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

May, 1965

their employment of Negroes.

C.O.R.E. believes that the retail department stores have acted in good faith and substantial progress is being made in the hiring of negroes by these stores. However, these negotiations are now at a standstill for lack of information regarding exact employment statistics in various job categories.

C.O.R.E. concurs with the suggestion of the department stores that the facts be given by each of the department stores involved to a neutral agency and C.O.R.E. therefore, makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Cincinnati Human Rights Commission of the City of Cincinnati be designated as the neutral group.
2. That the Human Rights Commission create an ad hoc committee to which, in addition to members of the commission, there be appointed one or more representatives (in equal numbers) of Cincinnati C.O.R.E. and the retail department stores.
3. That this commission will receive statistics from the department stores pertaining to: A) total employment of a company and number of Negroes employed. B) the number of employees in each and every job classification and the number of Negro employees in each job classification (including a breakdown of part-time and regular employees in retail sales).
4. That the data given to the committee will be confidential and will at no time be given over to the public.
5. That the commission, bearing in mind the reason for it's inception, shall have the freedom to operate as it so desires, reporting in two weeks to the group gathered here this evening.

Leonard Hall

Cincinnati CORE
1811 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
721-5679

8 June 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

JUN 11 1965

Dear Miss Skurka:

The following is a list of the newly elected officers and committee chairmen for the year 1965-66. Election held 6-1-65:

Chairman..... Leonard C. Ball (Re-elected)
1026 Burton Ave. #106
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229 751-7023

Vice-Chairman.....Stanley Holt
542 McAlpin Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 861-0947 961-5933 (Office)

Secretary.....Arva J. Clark
2901 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 221-3344

Treasurer.....Gloria Ford
3616 Newton Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207 751-0529

Committee Chairmen:

Public Relations....Clyde Giles
Charles Holmond.....Membership
George Ferguson.....Research and Education
Fred Turner.....Fund Raising
C.W.Vinegar.....Community Coordinator
Robert Genrty.....Project Action

Mail for the above named committee chairmen should be sent to the Cincinnati CORE office: 1811 Sycamore St.

Yours in Freedom,

Arva J. Clark

Arva J. Clark, Sec.

Leonard C. Ball

Leonard C. Ball, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

Cincinnati CORE
1811 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
721-5679

8 June 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Miss Skurka:

The following is a list of the newly elected officers and committee chairmen for the year 1965-66. Election held 6-1-65:

Chairman..... Leonard C. Ball (Re-elected)
1026 Burton Ave. #106
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229 751-7023

Vice-Chairman.....Stanley Holt
542 McAlpin Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 861-0947 961-5933 (office)

Secretary.....Arva J. Clark
2901 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 221-3344

Treasurer.....Gloria Ford
3616 Newton Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207 751-0529

Committee Chairmen:

Public Relations....Clyde Giles
Charles Holmond.....Membership
George Ferguson.....Research and Education
Fred Turner.....Fund Raising
C.W.Vinegar.....Community Coordinator
Robert Genrty.....Project Action

Mail for the above named committee chairmen should be sent to the Cincinnati CORE office: 1811 Sycamore St.

Yours in Freedom,

Arva J. Clark, Sec.

Leonard C. Ball, Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

file

City of Cincinnati

THE CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
909 PLUM STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
421-5700 LINE 237

June 29, 1965

Mr. Leonard Ball
Cincinnati CORE

Dr. Bruce Green
Cincinnati Branch NAACP

Mr. Edward Condon
Pogues

Mr. Forest Lombaer
Shillito's

Mr. Gordon Peterson
Penney's

Mr. T. R. Peterson
Sears

Mr. Wm. Schroeder
Mableys

Mr. Joseph A. Hall
Urban League

Gentlemen:

This letter shall constitute the understanding arrived at by the "ad hoc" committee which was appointed as an outgrowth of the meeting called by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission with representatives of civil rights organizations and department stores last month.

The reporting techniques and statistics to be furnished, outlined below, are for the purpose of demonstrating progress in the employment of Negroes in the department store industry in our community. The information furnished shall be considered confidential and will be submitted to the Executive Director of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission. The "ad hoc" committee will not be disbanded, but shall continue to meet on a schedule to be determined by its membership, so that the information furnished may be reviewed to determine the degree of progress and what can be done to further improve the situation.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Within the limitations of the foregoing, all information received by the CHRC and disseminated to the "ad hoc" committee shall be done, to the degree possible, so that the identity of the department store involved will not be revealed.

The following constitutes the procedures and statistics to be reported:

I. REPORTING INTERVALS

A. For the Future

The stores will furnish reports to a designated member of the Commission as of February 1, June 1 and October 1.

B. A first report will be furnished by each store approximately the first of July, 1965. This report will cover the period from February 1, 1965 to approximately June 1, 1965, and will be somewhat different in format from the reports which will be provided in the future.

II. CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT FOR REPORTING

A. Types of Employment

The stores have agreed to report in the following categories:

1. All selling
2. Supervisory, Office and Clerical
3. All Non-selling, other than office & clerical

B. Work schedule minimums

The stores have agreed to report only on employees hired on a regular basis for a schedule of twenty hours or more per week.

III. STATISTICS TO BE REPORTED

A. First Report

1) In order to make the first reporting as simple as possible and to accommodate the differing ways in which the various stores maintain personnel statistics, the first report will examine employees hired between February 1, 1965 and June 1, 1965 and still on the payroll at June 1. The form of report will show the total hired in (1) selling, in (2) supervisory, office and clerical, and in (3) all other non-selling and will also show the number of Negroes hired in each of these categories. Each report will consist of six numbers (a sample report for a typical store is attached for clarification purposes).

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

STATISTICS TO BE REPORTED (Continued)

First Report (Continued)

2) The first report will not include a report on upgrading

B. Future reports

1) On changes in employment figures

Reports will be furnished (by the three categories) to indicate net change in the employment figure for total store and for Negroes only. Again, six numbers will be reported (sample report for a typical store is attached).

2) On upgrading

Reports for each four month period will cover the following categories:

a. From selling to a better selling opportunity.

b. From non-selling to a better non-selling opportunity.

c. From non-selling to selling.

d. From non-supervisory to supervisory.

(mere upward changes in salary will not be classified as upgradings. An upgrading will be interpreted as a move from a job with a lower income opportunity to a different job with a higher income opportunity.)

IV. REPORTING MECHANISM

The statistics to be reported are confidential, i.e., not to be revealed to the public, nor shall the reports of the individual department stores be disclosed to each other. All steps for maintaining the greatest degree of secrecy concerning the statistics to be furnished, within the limitations of the purpose for providing them, shall be observed:

A. The Executive Director of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission will be designated to handle the receipt, transcription and distribution of these reports.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

REPORTING MECHANISM (Continued)

B. The Executive Director will notify each of the individual stores of the code letter they are to use.

C. The stores will furnish reports on plain paper with no identification other than the code letter or number.

D. The Executive Director of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission will personally prepare consolidated reports so that same can be duplicated and distributed without revealing which store is tied to which code.

V. COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

All questions arising from examination of these statistics about the performance record of individual stores will be raised with the Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission which, in turn, shall assign to the "ad hoc" committee the task of investigating and recommending appropriate courses of action.

Attached as an appendix to this letter are forms of sample reports to be submitted.

CHRC, on behalf of the community, expresses its appreciation and thanks for the cooperation demonstrated by all persons interested in this matter and, of course, we stand ready to provide any further assistance that may be required.

Very truly yours,

S. Arthur Spiegel,
Chairman

SAS:m
encls.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

SAMPLE REPORTS - 1

(III A - First Report)

STORE C

This lists employees hired February 1, 1965, through June 1, 1965, and still on the payroll at June 1.

	TOTAL	NEGRO
Selling	22	5
Supervisory, Office and Clerical	13	3
All other non-selling	26	9

SAMPLE REPORTS - 2

(III B - Future Reports)

STORE C

Net change in employee population, June 1, 1965 to October 1, 1965.

	TOTAL	NEGRO
Selling	Plus 10	Plus 5
Supervisory, Office and Clerical	Plus 7	Plus 4
All other non- selling	Plus 11	Plus 5

JUL 21 1965

Cincinnati CORE
1811 Sycamore St.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

July 17, 1965

Mr. Alan Gartner
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Alan:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the final report involving the large department stores in Cincinnati. Two days of picketing action motivated this step and now it is just a means of deciphering the figures, which can be easily done. Please feel free to ask for additional information, if needed.

At any rate, I would like to know your opinion of the project.

Yours in Freedom,

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

Encls.

AUG 17 1965

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

August 13, 1965

Department of Organizations
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

The Cincinnati Chapter is urgently in need of two articles in order to continue to successfully carry on its constant drive for memberships -- general membership cards and membership envelopes.

The roster has been sent in quite some time ago, but if there is some other reason for these items being withheld, please inform us .

Yours in Freedom,

Gloria Ford (bp)

Gloria Ford,
Membership Chairman

GF:bp

Sent 8/19/65

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

CHAPTER INFORMATION SHEET

CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS CINCINNATI CORE
NAME OF CHAPTER
3551 Reading Road
street

Cincinnati Ohio 45229
City State

221-2708 221-3165
phone number

CHAIRMAN Leonard C. Ball

1026 Burton Ave. #106 Cincinnati, Ohio 751-7023
street city phone number

Vice-Chmn. Rev. Stanley Holt

542 McAlpin Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 861-0947 861-5933
street city phone number

Rec. Secy. Arva J. Clark

2901 Clifton Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 221-3344
street city phone number

Corres. Secy

street city phone number

Treasurer Gloria Ford

3616 Newton St. Cincinnati, Ohio 751-0529
street city phone number

DATE 8/14/65

August 19, 1965

Ayva J. Clark
Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Ayva Clark:

We are enclosing our present roster of chapter chairmen and their addresses on index cards. This is as up-to-date as we have them.

Anything else we can do for you please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
221-2708 221-3165

AUG 1 8 1965.

August 14, 1965

Organization Department
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Sir:

Please send a complete roster of all the CORE chapters. We are in the process of trying to inform and communicate with all the chapters but we are having difficulties because our present list is not complete or up to date.

Thank you.

Yours in Freedom,

Arva J. Clark
Secretary

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman

1 Encl.

CORE- Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212 CO 7-6270
ATTN: Alan Gartner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

50 CINCINNATI CORE MEMBERS ARRESTED IN MAJOR DRIVE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES

Over 50 members of the Cincinnati chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality have been jailed in the past two weeks in an all-out effort by CORE to integrate the lily-white construction trades industry. The arrests began at two school construction sites where CORE members halted construction activity with sit-ins and lie-ins protesting the systematic rejection of Negroes for construction jobs. Arrests also took place at the office of the Allied Construction Industries where 16 CORE members were hauled away. The fourth arrest site was at the city-wide office of the AFL-CIO, where CORE members protested the union's hiring policy which in effect excludes Negroes.

CORE National Director James Farmer, will be in Cincinnati Thursday, August 26th. Earlier this month, Associate National Director, Dr. George Wiley led a protest march on City Hall.

#######

MASS MARCH

&

RALLY

FOR

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

JAMES FARMER NAT'L DIRECTOR OF C.O.R.E.

CALLS ON CINCINNATI TO MARCH WITH HIM

THUR. AUG. 26 ASS'Y. AREA 4TH & BROADWAY

1965

Freedom Singing 6:30 p.m. March Time 7:00 p.m.

MARCH COMMITTEE

Rev. B.B. Evans
Rev. G Rosemond
Rev. T.L. Lane
Rev. R.F. Hairton

Rev. T.L. Porter
Rev. S.R. Wright
Dr. Bruce H. Green
Leonard C. Ball

CHIEF MARSHALL CLYDE W. VINEGAR

City of Cincinnati

THE CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
Room 158, City Hall
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
421-5700 Line 237

September 8, 1965

To: CHRC Emergency Subcommittee

Messrs: Bickers, Bilik, Green, Messer, Penker, Rogers, Sabato, Stainback, Vinegar, Wichman.

Gentlemen:

The Emergency Subcommittee will meet again Friday, September 10, 9 AM, Parlor I, Hotel Netherland.

It is urgent that we plan next steps immediately in order that the work of the Subcommittee proceed with the necessary speed.

For your information, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, through Mr. Howard Knauf, of Allied Construction Industries, has received verbal committments to the proposal for upgrading of workers (as presented in the meeting with Associated General Contractors) from the following contractors:

1. Messer & Sons
2. Turner Construction
3. Detzel Construction
4. Seabrooke
5. Dawson-Evans
6. Dugan & Meyers
7. Jack Seyferth
8. Monarch Construction Co.
9. Hill-Smith Construction
10. Fisher-DeVore
11. McCarthy Construction

Enclosed you will find proposals for coordinating efforts toward a solution of the building trades problem. Also enclosed are proposed forms to be used in reporting to the Subcommittee. With this material the Emergency Subcommittee will have available all the information necessary to function as the central vehicle for progress. These materials are for your review and approval.

We are also sending minutes of the meeting of the Emergency Task Force August 14, of the Emergency Subcommittee on September 1, and proceedings of the Talent Search Committee.

Very truly yours,

Bennie Whiten

Rev. Bennie Whiten

Write letter reply
Then file

organization

ship it
Ronnie

September 16, 1965

Mr. Leonard Ball
Cincinnati CORE
2321 Reading
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Leonard:

I received your telegram yesterday morning, and I must beg to differ from the tenor. I have not seen your request to National CORE of September 7th to which you refer in your telegram. On the night of September 14th, I talked with Clyde Vinegar who told me of the request for a fifty man task force. I indicated to him that I had no authority to order such a task force, but speaking personally, I indicated that such a task force would be most likely impossible for us to mount, particularly in terms of finances. Again speaking personally and unofficially, I suggested to him a call from Cincinnati CORE to the chapters in the North Central Region to send people into Cincinnati. I reminded him that such a call had been made to the chapters in the Northeast Region from Springfield a few weeks ago. I suggested to Clyde that he talk this over with the Cincinnati CORE people and call me back the next day, yesterday, and inform National CORE of what it is you wanted us to do.

I did not reply in the affirmative as your telegram indicates to National CORE ordering a task force into Cincinnati. If the task force was to be of chapter people, naturally, National CORE has no such authority to order them. If they were to be people on our payroll, I have no such authority.

I have spoken with Ruth Turner and Ralph Rosenfeld as the ranking National officers in the North Central Region about this in order to make clear just what the National office has done. I repeat again, again personally and unofficially, that it would seem to me that your purpose of gaining strength in the bargaining with Cincinnati officials would be served by a call to the chapters meeting at the regional conference this weekend in Cleveland. Naturally, we will try to assist whatever decision the chapters make in regard to supporting the Cincinnati demonstrations.

I am sorry for this confusion, but I do want to make it crystal clear that I never requested affirmatively, nor do I have the authority, to a request for a task force to be sent to Cincinnati.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/vp

Write letter
① present outcomes (goals of project)
② studies of signature proceedings
③ Community problems at hand
④ what can we do from here

Mid-west Regional
Conference - Cleveland, Ohio

September 17, 1965

Dear Sir:

In carrying out our obligations to insure compliance with non-discrimination clauses in city contracts, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission requests that you as a contractor, subcontractor or a city contractor undertake the following steps proposed by the Subcommittee:

1) Adopt the program in which contractors will screen laborers and other regular employees in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs for the purpose of discovering and upgrading any who may qualify for skilled jobs.
2) Report on progress in upgrading of Negro workers and hiring Negroes in skilled construction jobs. (Simple forms for this purpose will be forwarded to you in the near future.)
3) Supply information on job availability to the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission so that it can assist you in hiring skilled Negro workers by referring candidates for your openings. If possible, this should be done in the form of a tentative job schedule, but openings should at least be made known as they occur.

The first and second steps have been undertaken by several general contractors at the suggestion of a contractor-member of the Emergency Subcommittee. This Subcommittee was created to develop with contractors, unions, governmental officials and agencies, a workable program for reducing the tension created by lack of employment opportunities for Negroes in skilled jobs in the building trade industry. These contractors felt that among their labor crews there were those who, through years of experience (some of it specialized as helper to a particular trade), had gained enough skill to qualify as a craftsman. The recommended screening method is a personal interview. Some of your men may be qualified in trades handled by your subcontractors. If this is the case, the Subcommittee suggests that you refer them to subcontractors for placement. It has been the experience of the contractors involved that some men will prefer the security of steady employment as laborers (especially if they do specialized labor work at higher wages), but that others will jump at the opportunity for advancement.

The third step is made possible by the work of the Talent Search Committee, which has been combing the city for Negroes skilled in the construction trades. Several men have been placed satisfactorily with contractors as a result of this effort.

The Cincinnati Human Relations Commission recommends these steps as a move toward a constructive and lasting solution of the problem of Negro employment in the construction industry.

Very truly yours,

S. Arthur Spiegel
Chairman

SAS:dw

MASS MEETING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1965

PLACE: Samuel Ach Junior High School
TIME: 3:30 P.M.

GUEST AND SPEAKERS:

Mayor Walton H. Bachrach
Fran Dugan, Dugan & Meyers Construction Company
William Sheehan
Rev. Bennie Whiten - CHRC
Frank Saffel, Chairman, Talent Search Committee
Councilman Thomas Luken

The Talent Search Committee held its Mass Meeting, Sunday September 19 at Samuel Ach School. The meeting was sparsely attended but this could be attributed to many factors: lateness of publicity, doubt on the part of the community, the day of the week it was held, etc. Nevertheless, we felt that the people that did come was an indication that some of the community was really concerned about the situation.

After the speakers and guests delivered their messages, there were several question from the audience. They expressed their doubts about the unions accepting them on the basis of past experience. They felt that the successes, if any, should be made public so that the community could take strength from them. The audience also felt that more talks and meetings were only prolonging the real objective, that of finding jobs for them. It was said that if the contractors and subcontractors and unions would open their doors to Negroes they would be there to fill the jobs and the problem would be alleviated.

Though the reactions were somewhat adverse and emotional, we felt that this was a very good indication of how the Negro community felt. Out purpose for holding the meeting was to recruit skilled Negroes for construction jobs, and recruit we did; 17 additonal names were added to our lists. Therefore, with all the animosity held for the unions and the distrust that was prevalent, the meeting was a successful one in many ways.

Carl A. Benson
Compliance Investigator

CAB:mmm

Meeting of Emergency Subcommittee with Subcontractor Groups

September 22, 1965
Hotel Alms

PRESENT: 47 representatives of plumbing, mechanical, electrical, masonry, bricklaying, tile-and-marble-setting, insulation, glazing, ornamental metalwork, structural steel, heating and ventilating, and plastering contractors and contractors' associations. Most of these were presidents or owners of companies.

Committments to the program outlined in the letter sent to all invited (see attached) came immediately from the following:

Mechanical Contractors Association

Fred B. Debra Company
Fennell Company
Freyn Brothers
Geiler Heating
Hotze Heating
Kuempel Company
Mechanical Contractors, Inc.
A. I. Nagel Co.
E. J. Nolan Corp.
Peck, Hannaford, & Briggs
Stevens Co.
Wellsbach Corp.

Brown Plastering
William Gleusey Glass Co.
Western Tile Co.
Martina Bros. Co. (Terrazzo & Ceramics)
E. J. Robinson Glass Co.
Baldwin Ehret Hill (Insulation)
T. H. Winston Co. (Tile & Marble)
Imbus Roofing Co.
R.V. Brunneman & Sons (Accoustical)
Lee Nordloh Tiles
Gateway Glass & Glazing
Master Plumbers Associatio-
Becker Electric Company

Others present are being contacted individually.
Report forms are being mailed out, and progress report figures should be available within two weeks. The same procedure is being carried out with regard to the general contractors who committed themselves to the program after the meeting of September 1.

Respectfully submitted

Margaret A. Arbogast
CHRC Staff

MAA:mmm
9/28/65

TALENT SEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

September 23, 1965

To Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

During the efforts of the Talent Search Committee, community meetings were held in Lincoln Heights, Cumminsville, and Madisonville. Prior to the holding of the meetings, informative literature was distributed by door to door methods and the areas canvassed with mobile public address units. Record cards were obtained on all interested parties and transmitted to the offices of the Human Relations Commission.

On September 19, 1965, a mass rally was held at Samuel Ach School, preparations had been made for city wide participation. Approximately 40,000 pieces of literature were distributed throughout the predominately Negro neighborhoods, four mobile public address units were used; publicity was carried by the local Negro News media along with one radio station. Although careful planning and strategy resulted from three luncheon meetings held by the Committee, the response was not as favorable as expected.

However, statistically the Committee came up with prospects in the following categories:

Aprentices	37	Glaziers	1	Plasterers	4
Bricklayers	2	Iron Workers	2	Plumbers	3
Carpenters	7	Operating Engineers	2	Sheet Metal	1
Electricians	5	Painters	7	Roofers	2
		Pipe Fitters	1		

Also the Committee made referrals in a couple cases and was successful in getting at least two carpenters employed and two Negro Apprentices in the Iron Workers program.

The Committee incurred expenses of approximately $600.00 in its efforts; (detailed expenses will be furnished later).

Certain observations were made during the tenure of the Talent Search Committee which may be worthy of serious thought by the Human Relations Commission.

During all of the meetings, there was a definite expression of hostility toward the Talent Search Committee by the people present. Many thought our purpose was to give insincere assurance that equal opportunity was always available. Also there was a definite wariness of meetings, and they

wanted only to hear information on positive action.

Very few, if any of the prospective Apprentices had any prior knowledge of the existence of the Apprentice Information Center. Many of them have been referred to the Center, and at least two have successfully passed the Ironworkers' requirements and are now awaiting placement.

Many of the potential Journeymen expressed anti-Union feelings based on prior contacts with the Unions, and required quite a bit of convincing that this time sincere efforts were being made in their behalf.

In view of the experiences of the Talent Search Committee, it may be well to suggest a few considerations for the follow-up committee.

First, there is every indication that the Apprentice Information Center through some means or other must broaden its contact with the community.

Secondly, without the placement of actual, in the flesh, Negro Journeymen on Union construction jobs, there is going to be little incentive for the majority of the qualifiable Negro Journeymen to shed their present skepticism and step forward.

It may well be worthwhile to suggest that the Apprentice Information Center supply applicants who have successfully taken aptitude tests with a written form listing all the various categories in which they qualify. The reason for this being that many of the Apprentices have stated they were not aware that they qualified for more than one category. This would enable the Apprentice applicant to realize that although failing to qualify in the category of his choice, there still would be opportunity for him in other areas.

Communication today seems to be an important item in all phases of our social activity. Perhaps the Commission could explore the possibility of encouraging the newspapers to instigate, as a public service, a standard daily column pointing out the various locations and purposes of the different opportunity agencies, one of which would be the Apprentice Information Center.

Last but not least, recruitment should be a continuing effort, at least through the spring of next year, and a definite and final disposition of all potential Apprentices and Journeymen should be carefully followed up.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Saffel, Chairman
Talent Search Committee

City of Cincinnati

THE CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
Room 158, City Hall
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
421-5700 Line 237

September 24, 1965

Honorable Mayor Walton H. Bachrach; Vice-Mayor Eugene P. Ruehlman;
Councilmen Myron Bush, Philip M. Collins, Willis D. Gradison,
John E. Held, Thomas Luken, Gordon Rich, Charles P. Taft

PROGRESS REPORT ON BUILDING TRADES

Gentlemen:

This report of CHRC is in response to various communications from the City Manager and City Council concerning the activities of the CHRC on the building trades problem.

Background: Recognizing that some positive action had to be taken by city government, if there was to be a chance to avoid the necessity of demonstrations of civil rights groups which could lead to violence as has been the pattern in other cities, CHRC, on June 2, 1965, recommended that City Council conduct public hearings as a committee of the whole so all of the issues could be thoroughly aired and city officials could take a public stand, positively opposing discrimination on public projects.

City Council, however, unanimously requested that the Ohio Civil Rights Commission undertake the investigation of the claim of discrimination in the building trades industry in this community. In early Summer, the OCRC agreed to accept the responsibility of such an investigation and began to hold meetings with representatives of all parties concerned; unions, contractors, civil rights groups, public officials, etc. CHRC turned over all of its files developed through the activities of the Leadership Committee to the OCRC as it began to procure documentary material from interested parties.

Thus, in the latter part of July, it appeared that the OCRC investigation would be a thorough, ongoing process, the results of which would not be forthcoming until after the construction season was well underway. The civil rights groups, however, were impatient and anxious for immediate results - placement of Negroes on construction jobs with journeyman status.

Demonstrations commenced on July 26 with a rally, parade and sit-in at the East Avondale School site, resulting in numerous arrests for trespass, disorderly conduct. etc.

The resulting publicity from this demonstration on the site galvanized into action certain segments of the Negro community and others sympathetic

to the problem. Where there had been apathy and disunity before, a united front on the part of the civil rights groups and other organizations developed for the purpose of promoting direct action to place Negroes in the skilled crafts on public projects. Sit-in demonstrations of different types occurred at sites of other public projects, offices, etc., which resulted in arrests and court injunctions. A number of individuals and groups attempted to interject themselves into the developing crisis as peacemakers, etc.

During this period, the civil rights organizations were acting unilaterally, often independent of each other. Communication on an unofficial level was good between such organizations and the CHRC. While better communications between city officials and departments and the CHRC were being developed, decisions were made and action was taken without consultation. The role of CHRC at this time was to keep abreast of developments and keep channels of communication open.

CHRC called a meeting for August 13th of all interested parties including public officials, in an attempt to coordinate the efforts of the many public and private groups seeking to find a solution to the problem. Subsequently, two committees were created; one to work with the contractors and unions to assure that qualified people would be accepted in the skilled trades regardless of race or color, and the other to find such qualified personnel, primarily in the Negro community. This latter independent ad hoc committee is called the "Talent Search Committee". Rev. Bennie Whiten, Secretary of CHRC, is chairman of the former committee, and Mr. Frank Saffel, Business Agent for the Cement Masons Local #524, is chairman of the latter. The Emergency Subcommittee and the ad hoc Talent Search Committee have been meeting regularly and effectively. (See attached copies of relevant news release.)

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission conducted ad hoc hearings on August 31 and September 2, at which all interested persons were invited to submit statements and/or testify. The Commission is also continuing its investigation to determine whether there has been discrimination as defined in the appropriate statutes and if so, to take necessary measures to eliminate it. We understand that their report will be made public in several weeks.

Program: Where the Ohio Civil Rights Commission is acting in a quasi-judicial capacity to determine whether or not there are, or have been actions or patterns of discrimination practiced in the construction industry, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission is now seeking immediate effective procedures to assure that qualified Negroes will be hired to work the skilled crafts in the construction industry.

CHRC's role as public agency both independent of government and yet acting in a quasi-governmental capacity, is a flexible one. No longer is it concerned with the question of past practices in the construction industry relating to employment; it is concerned with the present and future employment patterns. We believe it imperative that there should be positive and tangible accomplishments in placing Negroes in skilled crafts on public and private projects in the immediate future. Otherwise, all of the effort will appear to have been wasted and further social disruption can be expected.

COPY

COPY

OHIO

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

September 27, 1965

Mr. W. C. Wichman
City Manager
City of Cincinnati
Room 150 City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Sir:

The Commission, in regular session, concurred unanimously with the apparent need to apprise you and the members of the City Council of Cincinnati with their reaction to actions directly related to the investigation currently being conducted in your city.

The Commission accepted, without hesitation, your council's unanimous resolution which requested intervention in the matter of the building trades situation in Cincinnati. We immediately structured a feasible, logical and orderly outline of approach to the problem. This was immediately followed by launching a plan which drew quite heavily upon the Commission's staff resources all over the state. Each complainant, each region, each group feels, with considerable justification, that no problem that comes before the Commission is more worthy of consideration, is more important than their own. This, we understand and live with daily.

However, the major point of immediate concern to this Commission is the unmitigated interference that is being encountered. We have scheduled conferences. We have requested data from the principals involved. We have projected an acceptable course of action and are at a loss to comprehend the concurrent involvement of your official human relations commission, as well as other groups not officially under city jurisdiction. We are confronted with resistance on the part of some of the principals due to the understandable objection to being required to spend much time and effort with other official committees and groups who now seem to be following the same identical steps and procedure employed by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. Their query is a very frank one-- "Just who is conducting this investigation, the Civil Rights Commission or the Human Relations Commission, or somebody else?"

At some point in the rather immediate future, a decision will have to be made in this regard. At some point, we can anticipate some or all of the contractors and unions involved taking a firm stand of non-cooperation in terms of releasing necessary data, permitting interviews of key personnel, making pertinent records available, and other conduct essential to the orderly process of a thorough investigation. Should this occur, we shall, of course, resort to subpoena power to obtain necessary information. If this happens, there could be the embarrassing situation of your agency being rendered rather ineffective unless they, too, possess identical authority.

Shall the Commission interpret the continued involvement by your commission as authorized and continuous? Shall the Commission anticipate further "muddying of the water" in terms of overzealousness on the part of your agency? Or may we have some statement that will permit us to proceed without disrupting influences that make a difficult job almost impossible.

It is important that this letter be properly interpreted. There should be no mistake as to the intent of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. We have no intention other than to pursue this investigation to its conclusion. This will be done by the utilization of those proven techniques and adherence to the policies and legal privileges established by law. Where evidence of discrimination is found, we shall insist upon remedial steps to effectively eliminate it. Where interference occurs and persists, that tends to negate our legally mandated authority, we have no alternative but to implement our efforts by the fullest exercise of the law.

We see infinite possibilities in terms of close cooperation with those municipal agencies whose basic purpose and objectives are mutually identical. We need and solicit that cooperation.

May we anticipate your earliest possible response.

Respectfully yours,

Hugo A. Sabato
CHAIRMAN

HAS:jwh
Cc: Members, Cincinnati City
Council

P R O G R E S S R E P O R T

The Talent Search Committee meetings held in Lincoln Heights, 8/23/65, South Comminsville, 8/29/65, Madisonville, 9/2/65, have produced the approximate figures quoted below: *

Electricians	15	Glaizers	2
Carpenters	14	Welders	1
Bricklayers	12	Stone Masons	3
Hod Carriers	1	Concrete Workers	1
Sheet Metal Workers	2	Pipe Fitters	1
Plumbers	7	Rodmen	1
Painters	16	Siding Applicator	1
Plasterers	4	Apprentices	45
Roofers	2		

On Monday, September 13, I accompanied Raymond Gilben, a carpenter, to Dugan & Meyers Construction Company. We had an appointment with Mr. Meyers and Mr. Francis Dugan at 9:30. Mr. Gilben filled out an application for the job of journeyman, carpenter and was then interviewed by Messrs. Meyers and Dugan. Mr. Gilben has had extensive experience in residental carpentry and Mr. Meyers agreed to put him on as soon as the weather cleared up and he had been processed by the union.

Mr. Gilben and I went to the union office to place an application and did so. We were told by the secretary that he could not be tested until there were five applicants for the union and until he had paid his $10.00 exam fee. I was told that this is standard procedure and Mr. Allen who had previously taken the test was among five applicants. I inquired if some special arrangement could be made since the man's future depended upon his being tested and getting the job. I was told that nothing could be done.

Later in the day I called Al Scheer, the secretary of the carpenter's union to ask about the testing procedures. He also told me that they needed five applicants in order to have the man tested. They did not have five men so Mr. Gilben has not been tested and we don't know when he will be.

---

* Figures are changing as names are referred and added to our listing.

In my conversation with Mr. Meyers I learned of his hiring of a Negro apprentice carpenter, Mr. James Thompson, who had been hired for the IRS Building. Mr. Thompson was not one of our referrals.

On the same Monday I received word from Frank Saffel that there were openings for the rod workers apprenticeship program and that he wanted to send 10 high school graduates who would be interested in the program. I immediately began looking for these 10 high school graduates. When I couldn't find 10 on our list, I began calling other agencies such as the Apprenticeship Information Center, NYC, CCY, and finally received word from Mr. Henry Christman of NYC-CCY, that he could get 10 boys for the program.

The 10 boys met on Wednesday morning, September 15, at 9:00 at the Cement Mason Local #524 with Mr. Saffel and myself. Through our questionings we found that four of the boys had already been tested by the Apprenticeship Information Center. Mr. Saffel called Mr. Petrie to find our the results of the testing. Mr. Petrie told Mr. Saffel that all four boys could be rod workers from all indications. One of the four boys had qualified for numberous apprenticeship programs but had been referred by Mr. Petrie to the Cement Mason. The boy turned down the offer for cement mason because it was not what he wanted. He and the other three boys have not heard anything from them since.

Mr. Petrie told Mr. Saffel that he could not test the other six boys this week. Mr. Saffel explained that the program was open and that the boys should be tested in order to qualify for the program. Mr. Petire finally agreed to test the final six. It was also agreed by Mr. Petrie that the four previously tested be referred to the rodmen's union. The six boys will be tested Thursday morning at 8:00 at the Apprenticeship Information Center. Mr. Saffel will be there.

Submitted by
Carl A. Benson
Compliance Investigator
CHRC

CAB:mmm

City of Cincinnati

THE CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
Room 158, City Hall
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
421-5700 Line 237

October 8, 1965

Messrs: Eugene Reuhlmann
Willis Gradison
Charles P. Taft
Council Finance Committee
Cincinnati City Council

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are reports showing the number of Negroes who were employees of the City of Cincinnati in skilled building trades jobs as of October 1, 1965, plus reports showing those in all skilled and supervisory jobs as of July 1, 1965. Also enclosed are figures showing the number of Negroes employed in the skilled building trades by the University of Cincinnati, Board of Education and General Hospital. These reports are in response to the request of Council referred to the Human Relations Commission on August 4, "That the City Manager investigate the employment of Negroes in the skilled trades by the City of Cincinnati and its departments including Board of Education, General Hospital, University of Cincinnati..."

The report shows that there are no Negroes employed by the City of Cincinnati in the skilled building trades except for one cement finisher employed by the Board of Education. The 27 Negroes employed in skilled jobs by the Public Works, Recreation, Safety, and Water Departments are concentrated in heavy equipment operation and maintenance.

Figures on regular employees in skilled and supervisory jobs are taken from a survey of city payroll employees (not including employees of the Board of Education, University of Cincinnati, and General Hospital) begun in July, 1965 with the assistance of the City Personnel office and currently being analyzed by our staff. The Commission expects to have a report showing employment and advancement in all job categories in all departments in mid-December.

The investigation of employment of Negroes by the City in the building trades is being continued along with the Commission's program as outlined in our report of September 24, 1965. Through the efforts of the Talent Search Committee we now have a list of more than one hundred applicants for skilled

jobs in the building trades. The Commission has made this list available to the Personnel Department with the recommendation that announcements of openings reach these individuals. We also recommend further study as to how Negroes can be employed by the City in skilled jobs in line with civil service regulations.

Respectfully submitted,
Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

Eugene Sparrow
Acting Executive Director

ES:dw
Encls.

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PERMANENT BUILDING CRAFTSMEN - OCTOBER 1, 1965

TITLE	CITY W	CITY N	BOARD OF EDUCATION W	BOARD OF EDUCATION N	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI W	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI N	HOLMES HOSPITAL W	HOLMES HOSPITAL N	GENERAL HOSPITAL W	GENERAL HOSPITAL N	TOTALS W	TOTALS N
Bricklayer	3								1		4	
Carpenter	9		13		4				3		29	
Carpenter Foreman	1		1								2	
Cement Finisher	5		1	1							6	1
Electrician	6		6						4		16	
Electrician Foreman	1		1								2	
Glazier			5								5	
Painter	24		7		10		2		8		51	
Painter Foreman	2		1		1				1		5	
Plumber	3		9		3				3		18	
Plumber Foreman			1								1	
Sign Painter	2										2	
Steamfitter & Pipeftr.	4								2		6	
Tinsmith	2		8						1		11	
Tinsmith Foreman			1								1	
TOTALS	69	0	59	1	18	0	2	0	26	0	174	1

Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

October 5, 1965

CITY EMPLOYEES IN SKILLED[1], NON-SUPERVISORY JOBS JULY 1, 1965:

Public Works: Highway Maintenance

Position	Total	Negroes
Sign Painter	2	0
Painter	3	0
Bricklayer	1	0
Cement Finisher	5	0
Carpenter	1	0
Motor Equipment Operator I	14	4
Motor Equipment Operator II	4	1
Motor Equipment Operator III	2	0
Automotive Street Cleaning Equipment Operator	14	8
Welder	2	0
TOTAL	48	13

Public Works: Inspection Lane

	Total	Negroes
Automotive Testing Equipment Repairman	1	0

Public Works: Municipal Garage

	Total	Negroes
Automotive Upholsterer	1	1
Automotive Equipment Painter	2	0
Automotive Repairman	61	8
Automotive Repairman (Insp., Tester, Hvy. Equp.)	7	0
Automotive Repairman (Body Man)	2	0
Maintenance Machinist	1	0
Welder	4	0
TOTAL	78	9

1 For our purposes, "Skilled" jobs are jobs which have as a prerequisite, a period of several years of apprenticeship or on-the-job training.

Public Works: Property Maintenance

Position	Total	Negroes
Electrician	6	0
Painter	8	0
Plumber	3	0
Bricklayer	2	0
Carpenter	4	0
Plasterer	2	0
Tinsmith	2	0
Steamfitter & Pipe Fitter	3	0
Steam Fireman & Oiler	4	0
TOTAL	34	0

Public Works: Waste Collection

	Total	Negroes
Motor Equipment Operator I	2	1
Incinerator Crane Operator II	4	1
TOTAL	6	2

Public Works: Water Pollution Control

	Total	Negroes
Electrical Maintenance Man II	4	0
Painter	4	0
Maintenance Machinist	2	0
Sewage Plant Operator III	4	1
Sewage Plant Fireman	6	2
Power Plant Engineman	5	0
TOTAL	25	3

Recreation	Total	Negroes
Painter	2	0
Carpenter	2	0
Greenskeeper	4	0
TOTAL	8	0

Safety: Communications	Total	Negroes
Communications Instrument Maintenance Man	2	0
Communications Cable Splicer	2	0
TOTAL	4	0

Safety: Fire	Total	Negroes
Carpenter	1	0
TOTAL	1	0

Water Distribution	Total	Negroes
Motor Equipment Operator II	2	0
Motor Equipment Operator III	1	0
Auto Repairman	1	0
Water Works Mechanical Maintenance Man	1	0
Water Distribution Maintenance Leadman	10	10
TOTAL	15	10

Water Works: Supply	Total	Negroes
Electrical Maintenance Man II	5	0
Painter	10	0
Carpenter	1	0
Water Supply Equipment Operator	2	0
Motor Equipment Operator	1	0
Maintenance Machinist	8	0
Welder	3	0
Steam Fireman & Oiler	25	4
TOTAL	55	4

Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

October 5, 1965

CITY EMPLOYEES IN ALL SUPERVISORY[1] JOBS JULY 1, 1965:

Department or Division	Total	Negro
Finance, Administration	2	0
Urban Development	1	0
City Planning	5	0
Civil Service	1	0
Law	1	0
Public Utilities	7	0
Public Utilities:		
Municipal Airports	2	0
Special Funds	2	0
Purchasing	3	0
Finance, Treasury	2	0
Finance, Parking Meters	1	0
Income Tax Bureau	1	0
Recreation	8	0
Health	7	0
Park Department	27	1
Public Works - Engineering	1	0
Water Pollution Control	14	0
Municipal Garage	10	0
Inspection Lane	1	0
Property Maintenance	5	0
Waste Collection	26	7
Highway Maintenance	47	2
Safety - Buildings	8	0
Communications	1	0
Markets, Weights, Measures	1	0
Air Pollution Cont.	1	0
Workhouse	8	1
Fire	219	0
Police	121	5
Water Works Administration	1	0
Commercial	5	1
Distribution	13	0
Supply	44	2
TOTAL	596	19

1 For our purposes, "Supervisory" jobs are those essentially involving supervision of other employees, which jobs are achieved by promotion within city services from the ranks of unskilled, skilled, semi-skilled, clerical, or inspection employees.

Cincinnati CORE

Leonard C. Ball
CHAIRMAN
Stanley Holt
VICE CHAIRMAN
Arva J. Clark
SECRETARY
Gloria Ford
TREASURER
Clyde W. Vinegar
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
CINCINNATI CHAPTER

3551 READING ROAD 221-2708

21 October 1965

Ronnie Moore
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

OCT 25 1965

Dear Mr. Moore:

As per your request, the following information is submitted:

OFFICERS

Leonard C. Ball Chairman	1026 Burton Ave.#106 Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	751-5573 (Unlisted)
Stanley Holt Vice-Chairman	542 McAlpin Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	861-5933 (Office) 861-0947 (Home)
Arva J. Clark Secretary	2901 Clifton Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 45220	221-3344
Gloria J. Ford Treasurer	3616 Newton Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 45207	751-0529
Clyde W. Vinegar Exec. Sec.	882 E. Mitchell Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	221-4423
Clyde Giles Public Relations	736 S. Crescent Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	861-1917
Robert Gentry Project Action	261 McCormick Pl. Cincinnati, Ohio 45219	721-3472
Fred Turner Fund Raising	3420 Hallwood Pl. Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	221-6868
Abraham Woolfolk Membership Rep.	835 W. Liberty St.Apt.C Cincinnati, Ohio 45214	721-0042

10/25/65 TC

Leonard C. Ball
CHAIRMAN
Stanley Holt
VICE CHAIRMAN
Arva Clark
SECRETARY
Gloria Ford
TREASURER
Clyde W. Vinegar
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3551 READING ROAD 221-2708

(Cont.) 21 October 1965

Present Programs: Engaged in fighting discriminatory practices in the Building Trades Unions; Voter registration; Employment in department stores and industry and Community Organization.

A complete and detailed report of the building trades is being compiled and will be sent to you within two weeks. Also, the other projects will be analyzed and report submitted.

I would greatly appreciate any material relative to community organization which you may have.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

AC/lcb

NOV 1 1965

Cincinnati CORE

WESTMINSTER FOUNDATION
OF
CINCINNATI

2699 CLIFTON AVENUE
CINCINNATI 20, OHIO

TELEPHONE
861-3933

October 29, 1965

Dear Mr. Farmer,

Cincinnati CORE would like to address some questions to you concerning the new direction in political action. Beyond just endorsing and working for candidates in elections, or running our own candidates what is considered appropiate action for a local chapter.

Our particular problem at the present time is that the Executive Secretary has been tentatively offered the position of the 13th Democratic Ward, one of the large Negro wards in the city. One faction of the chapter believes that holding two "political" jobs would create complications for the chapter. Their reasoning is that conflicts of loyalty may arise which would put the man in a very difficult, if not, impossible position.

11-4-65

The other faction believes that political action involves going all the way in politics regardless of the risks involved. They also feel it would be advantageous for the chapter to be able to involve itself directly in the give and take power situation of the local democratic party. In our case it is not a conflict of time and clock punching because the ward job is volunteer work. However, at prest we have a full time Executive Secretary. Does the national have any guidlines at this time concerning such action, or off-the-cuff advice?

Further, would you send us a list of CORE chapters which have full time Executive Secretaries or Chairmen in order that we may contact them on this issue.

We certainly appreciated the support the national gave us this past summer in the persons of George Wiley and yourself. We hope that your visit was profitable to you.

Sincerely,

Stanley Hall
U. Chairman
Cincy CORE

November 4, 1965

Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Holt:

We are in receipt of your letter dated October 29th for which we thank you very much. It was referred to our department by Mr. Farmers secretary so that we could pass on the information you requested in reference to chapters.

At this time we do not have a list of chapters with executive secretaries available . We are, therefore, sending yourour completerlist of chapters across the country since they all have chairman. We don't quite understand your terminology "full time", it tends to mean someone who is being paid by the chapter and who is present at the office foraa considerable part of the day. If this is what you meant then again I would have to say that we don't have that type of a list available to us either.

I do, however, hope that this list will be of some use to you and if you have not yet recieved a reply from Mr. Farmer I am sure it is forthcomming.

Success and luck in your attempt to become involved in political action.

Yours For Freedom,

Frances Crayton,
, Secretary Department of
Organization

Cincinnati Ohio CORE

CORE NEWSLETTER

November 6, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality, Cincinnati Chapter

* * * * * * * * *

CORE and the CAMPAIGN

The Endorsements

CORE's decision to endorse seven Councilmanic candidates received comments ranging from criticism for our failure to endorse, automatically all three Negro candidates, to (unexpected) praise for "the most courageous act of the campaign." These reactions reflect two attitudes towards the position of Councilman. On the one hand, many people see it as primarily a prestige position, with very little actual power to change the course of events in Cincinnati. For the Negro holding this opinion, a Negro on Council is important because he is a visible "Negro success story," and his position on crucial issues has no significance. There are those, on the other hand, who believe that Council can, and must, radically affect the life of Cincinnati -- and the lives of Negroes in Cincinnati -- through actions in such areas as housing, job opportunities, city construction contracts, urban renewal, and health and welfare. CORE belongs in this second group.

Our endorsements were based on candidates' answers to a questionnaire dealing with the areas listed above. Not only the candidate's beliefs and proposals for action were revealed in his answers, but his willingness to risk putting these beliefs and proposals in writing. These questionnaires, as we told all candidates, are not confidential. Many people in all three parties have already read the questionnaires returned, and anyone may do so at any time, in the CORE office, along with a detailed analysis of each questionnaire.

Mandate for Action

At its national convention in July, CORE voted to change its constitution to allow and encourage active support of local candidates for office where the welfare of the Negro is at stake. James Farmer, national director of CORE, urged the "harnessing of the awesome potential of the black community in order to effect basic social and economic changes for all Americans." In his visit to Cincinnati on August 26, Mr. Farmer called for the bold support of candidates, both Negro and white, who are willing to fight for justice. And he called for the denunciation of candidates, both Negro and white, who cannot or will not risk this battle.

Seven candidates were endorsed by CORE because of their knowledge of the problems of the Negro in Cincinnati. Even more important was their willingness to work for the basic social and economic changes so desparately needed if all Negroes are to become first-class citizens.

The remaining candidates were not endorsed because: (1) they did not return their questionnaires and, in some cases, voiced their unwillingness to commit themselves in writing; or (2) their answers revealed a lack of understanding of those issues which are of basic concern to CORE; or (3) their positions in the areas under consideration were directly opposed to CORE's.

Voter Education

CORE will continue to involve itself in politics through a program of voter education. CORE members will attend and report on meetings of City Council which may affect the welfare of the Negro, will attend and report on important Council subcommittee meetings, and will record the votes of Councilmen on issues of concern to the Negro community. Since there is a serious lack of coverage of Council activity in the daily and weekly press, CORE will report its findings on a regular basis in the Newsletter. One of the committees watched most closely will be the Public Institutions Committee, which begins its investigation into the emergency services at General Hospital on Monday, November, 3:30 p.m..

* * * * *

THE BUILDING TRADE UNIONS

Demonstrations

CORE's month-long series of demonstrations last summer focused city-wide attention on the smouldering problem of discrimination in thebuilding trade unions. The month began on July 26 with a sit-in and picket line at the Avondale Elementary School construction site on Glenwood Avenue, and ended on August 26, with a march led by CORE's national director James Farmer and a rally at the Union Baptist Church. During the month there were sit-ins in the Allied Construction Industry office (contractors' representatives) and, with the NAACP, the office of the AFL-CIO; a rally and night march from Carmel Presbyterian Church to the Avondale School site; a picket line in front of the home of John Appiarius, executive secretary of the Building Trades Council; a picket line before Vine Street Elementary School, which is undergoing construction; a march from City Hall to the site of Convention Hall; and a sit-in on a construction site at the University of Cincinnati. As a result, there were forty-seven arrests of CORE demonstrators.

Background Negotiations

For two years prior to these demonstrations, the NAACP had been meeting with representatives from labor and the construction industry. This group, called the Leadership Committee, was formed by the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee (now the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission). CORE joined this body in February, 1965, after it had been dormant for many months. By spring, the consensus of opinion among civil rights and CHRC members of the committee was: "no progress."

In June, CORE called a meeting with officials from the Board of Education, the Building Trades Council, and Penker Construction Company protesting hiring practices at the Avondale School site. In a meeting with the City Manager, also in June, CORE urged the hiring of non-union, skilled Negro construction workers on buildings where the city itself is the contracting agent. In both instances, CORE's negotiations brought assurances of a new, non-discriminatory policy, but no constructive action. At a City Council hearing in June, CORE and NAACP urged Council to grant subpoena powers to the CHRC, in order that they might thoroughly investigate the building trade industry and unions in Cincinnati. Council, instead, referred the problem to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, which held hearings in August, and will present its report in December.

Results of the Demonstrations

Following the demonstrations in July and August, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission formed an Emergency Task Force, with members from labor, the construction industry, and civil rights groups. The task force formed a Talent Research Committee, designed to seek out skilled Negro bricklayers, electricians, plumbers, pipe-fitters, carpenters, etc., through a series of public meetings. The men thus recruited were to be referred to a Screening Committee, which would judge whether or not a worker was actually qualified for immediate hiring. A CHRC staff member was then to take each qualified worker to a contractor willing to hire him despite his non-union status. After the proper length of time on the job, each skilled worker was to be taken by the CHRC staff person to the appropriate union to apply for membership.

Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the construction contractor is responsible for non-discriminatory hiring. He may not pass this responsibility on to the unions involved in construction work. Prompted by the courageous examples of Frank Messer & Sons and Turner Construction Company, who pledged their cooperation in hiring skilled, non-union workers, many other contractors and subcontractors signed pledges of cooperation. The CHRC drew up a progress report form to be returned weekly by contractors and unions. At the same time that these groups were meeting, staff people from the Labor Department, the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training Service, and several other governmental agencies in Washington, D.C., visited Cincinnati to consult with the parties concerned.

Prospects for Success

Despite the cooperation of the CHRC and a large number of contractors, the effort to end discrimination in the construction industry seems to have come to a halt. -- Why?? According to the CHRC, the building trade unions have refused to send representatives to CHRC committees. According to some contractors, the unions have threatened retaliation if the hiring of non-union, skilled Negroes continues. According to some members of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, the unions refuse to submit their records to the Commission (although we assume the Commission will use its subpoena power to force them to comply with the law)..

CORE has gained new and influential allies in labor and industry to fight this common enemy. Will the building trade unions continue to deny membership and, as a result, equal employment opportunities to skilled Negroes? Next spring, when the construction season begins, CORE will again initiate direct action if an autumn and winter of negotiation bear no fruit, this time aided by a task force of CORE members from other midwestern states. We would prefer, however, to see the problem solved long before then, so that the benefits of a booming construction period might be available to all Cincinnatians, both Negro and white.

* * * * * *

Cincinnati CORE maintains an office at 3551 Reading Road. Our telephone number is 221-2708. CORE officers are: Mr. Leonard C. Ball, chairman; the Rev. Stanley P. Holt, vice-chairman; Mrs. John L. Clark, secretary; Mrs. Darby Ford, treasurer. C. W. Vinegar is executive secretary. Inquiries concerning the Newsletter may be addressed to: Mrs. John L. Clark, 2901 Clifton Avenue, telephone: 221-3344.

That Telephone Bill Again

Rumors that CORE has an unpaid telephone bill are indeed true. We are also finding it hard to pay the rent. We certainly can confirm that no Councilmanic candidate made a "campaign contribution" to CORE, nor were any ever solicited for such. But now that we are on the subject, CORE does have an everlasting problem: finances. CORE membership fees are as follows: Sustaining member -- $100.00; Supporting member -- $25.00; Contributing member -- $10.00; Cooperating member -- $5.00; General member -- $3.00; Student member -- $2.00; Union member -- $2.00. Those who contribute $3.00 or more will receive CORE's national publication. Any of the above may become voting members of Cincinnati CORE by: attending three consecutive membership meetings (held on Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in the basement of Carmel Presbyterian Church, Reading Road and Lee Place); attending one workshop; and taking part in one "action."

Checks may be made payable to: Cincinnati CORE, and should be mailed to Mrs. Darby Ford, Treasurer, Cincinnati CORE, 3551 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

We welcome new members and/or contributions of any size. As always there are "no strings attached" to or from CORE and its contributors, except, we hope, the ties of a common concern for justice.

* * * * * *

CORE Holiday Cards

Enclosed within this Newsletter is a brochure featuring CORE holiday cards for 1965 designed by such distinguished American artists as Gregorio Prestipino and Irving Amen. (Associated American Artists is now selling a black-and-white version of Mr. Amen's card for CORE, at twice CORE's price.) If you use the enclosed order blank (which bears a Cincinnati code number), both national CORE and Cincinnati CORE will benefit from your purchase. If you do not wish to use this brochure, please pass it along to a friend. Additional brochures may be obtained by calling Mrs. John L. Clark, 221-3344.

* * * * *

Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

CINCINNATI HERALD - OCT. 28, 1965

NAACP PREXY SCORES CORES ENDORSEMENTS

Dr. Bruce Green, president of the NAACP issued a sharp reaction to the recent announcement that the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY had not endorsed Councilman Myron Bush and Republican candidate Charles Collins.

CORE endorsed seven candidates and William F. Bowen was the only Negro.

CORE membership and executive committee voted on the endorsements which were based on a questionaire sent to all candidates.

Obviously concerned that they could not embrace the candidacy of the two Negroes a CORE spokesman said; "Charles Collins obviously followed the Republican line. Like other Republican candi-

our questionair. Myron Bush failed to get an endorsement because his answers were unsatisfactory."

The Congress of Racial Equality began making political endorsements after the national organization set down guidelines and encouraged branches to enter political arena.

In his statement Dr. Green said;

"Speaking as an individual, I have to state that I am shocked, amazed and angered at CORE's endorsements of Councilmanic candidates. I would not say that a candidate should be endorsed solely because he is a Negro, however, for CORE not to endorse Negroes of the stature and capabilities of Councilman Myron B. Bush and Charles Collins is almost beyond belief.

"I wonder if there is any significance to the interesting fact that CORE's slate is, with one exception, identical to the slate of AFL-CIO Central Labor Council. Both Councilman Bush and Charles Collins have demonstrated beyond a doubt, with actions as well as words, their concern and involvement with the problems of the Negro community. CORE's action makes me wonder how concerned CORE is with our problems.

Al Bilik, president of the Centra labor council received the strongest endorsement from CORE.

Cincinnati Herald - Oct. 28, 1965

(OVER)

CINCINNATI POST & TIMES-STAR
OCT. 29, 1965

CORE Defends Failure To Back All Negroes

The Congress of Racial Equality today defended its decision not to back two of the three Negro candidates for Cincinnati Council, saying CORE is not a racist group and that it seeks objectivity in making endorsements.

CORE was criticized yesterday by Dr. Bruce Green, local president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for not backing Myron Bush, Charterite, and Charles Collins, Republican. William Bowen, Democrat, is the only Negro CORE endorses.

"WE WOULD remind Dr. Green," CORE says, "that all candidates were given an equal opportunity to respond to the CORE questionnaire dealing with problems of the economy of Cincinnati, improved job opportunities for Negroes, urban renewal (and "Negro removal"), substandard housing and poverty.

"The Negro Republican candidate (Charles Collins), like all candidates of his party, was unwilling to commit himself on these issues of paramount importance to the Negro community. CORE was unwilling to endorse this [illegible] do so would clearly have been to give h[illegible] special treatment solely because he is a Negro.

"We would remind Dr. Green that CORE is not a racist organization and that we are thoroughly committed to the proposition: 'Black and white together, we shall overcome.'

"THE OTHER Negro candidate (Bush) who was not endorsed revealed in his answers to the questionnaire attitudes completely opposed to CORE's basic positions in the areas of public welfare, employment for Negroes in city construction projects and city agencies and urban renewal.

"After this candidate's total questionnaire was read to CORE membership, no one present saw fit to move for his endorsement. We would commend Dr. Green for his loyalty to a neighbor, but CORE seeks a more objective standard for endorsing Coun-[illegible]

PAGE ONE

PA

PAGE 2 :

EXCERPTS FROM CINCINNATI HERALD (NEGRO WEEKLY) - NOV. 6, 1965

to the Negro electorate. The CORE evaluation of his answers to their questionaire revealed that Bush still needs to get out among the Negro community, and identify with their problems.

- from article on Myron Bush, the only Negro to win a seat on Council. He was an incumbent, by virtue of his appointment by the Cincinnati Charter Party to fill the unexpired term of Ted Berry, a Negro who won in 1963 as a Charter candidate, and who was appointed last year as a deputy to S. Schriver in the Poverty Program. Charter is Cincinnati's third Party, formed in the 40's as a reform party to end corruption (which it did) in City Hall.

CORE did not endorse Mr. Bush.

big sigh of relief probably goes out from the pub[lic] and the candidates because of the END of campaigning. The big cry is the election is over.

Lets hope we had some winners!

This was undoubtedly the most hard fought and vicious campaign we have had in recent years. The CORE endorsements kicked off a spew of false-hoods by angry officials of another group who had not even read the background and informative report issued by CORE.

The Cincinnati Herald goofed when it failed to print the complete list of candidates endorsed by CORE.

The other group referred to here, of course, is NAACP. (See article on reverse side.) Dr. Green, NAACP president, was backing Mr. Bush on a "keep what you have" platform. He was very active in Mr. Bush's campaign in the Negro community. He also is a close friend of the publisher of the Cincinnati Herald (Marjorie Porter Parham), who was prevailed upon by him to stop her news editor from ~~pub~~ printing the names of our endorsed candidates, although the news editor held the Oct. 28 edition of the paper ~~up~~ for our story. This excerpt is from the news editor's (Ray Paul) weekly "Comment on the News," a week later.

Leonard C. Ball
CHAIRMAN
Stanley Holt
VICE CHAIRMAN
Arva Clark
SECRETARY
Gloria Ford
TREASURER
Clyde W. Vinegar
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3551 READING ROAD 221-2708

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 1[illegible], 1965

CINCINNATI CORE VEHEMENTLY PROTESTS THE EXONERATION OF PATROLMAN MICHAEL T. MOORE, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER, VIOLATION OF A CITIZEN'S CIVIL RIGHTS AND UNNECESSARY USE OF FORCE. THE PATROLMAN BEAT MISS SARAH BLACK WITH A NIGHT STICK ON OCTOBER 23. 1965 AT ART'S CHILI KITCHEN, MADISONVILLE (IN THE PRESENCE OF THREE FELLOW OFFICERS AND OTHER WITNESSES) CAUSING A WOUND THAT REQUIRED TEN STITCHES.

AT THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING OF THIS CASE, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1965, IN CHIEF SCHROTEL'S OFFICE, WHERE THREE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION COMMITTEE WERE PRESENT, TESTIMONY WAS PRESENTED TO THE POLICE REVIEW BOARD WHICH DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT PATROLMAN MOORE WAS GUILTY AS CHARGED.

AFTER HEARING THE TESTIMONY, THE POLICE REVIEW BOARD COMPLETELY EXONERATED MOORE OF ALL CHARGES AND THE DECISION WAS UPHELD BY COL. SHCROTEL. ALTHOUGH PATROLMAN MOORE HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN AT LEAST ONE OTHER INCIDENT OF THIS NATURE IN HIS BRIEF CAREER AS A ROOKIE, THERE WAS NO ADMONISHMENT OR REPRIMAND. SUCH LACK OF COURAGE ON THE PART OF COL. SCHROTEL IN HANDLING A CLEAR-CUT CASE OF POLICE BRUTALITY SURELY ENCOURAGES CONTINUED AND REPEATED VIOLENCE FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FORCE IN CASES INVOLVING NEGROES. THIS IS YET ANOTHER IN A LONG LINE OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT OF NEGROES BY SADISTIC POLICEMEN.

Leonard C. Ball
CHAIRMAN
Stanley Holt
VICE CHAIRMAN
Arva Clark
SECRETARY
Gloria Ford
TREASURER
Clyde W. Vinegar
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

3551 READING ROAD 221-2708

(CONT.)

CORE CALLS FOR A RE-OPENING HEARING CONCERNING PATROLMAN MOORE BY COL. LOCKRIDGE IMMEDIATELY AND REQUEST THAT THE ENTIRE TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CINCINNATI CORE AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN SEEING THAT JUSTICE PREVAILS.

CORE ALSO URGES THAT A CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD BE ESTABLISHED BY CITY COUNCIL TO INSURE THAT SUCH MALADJUSTED POLICEMEN DO NOT CONTINUE TO BRUTALIZE AND HUMILIATE NEGROES.

####

LEONARD C. BALL
CHAIRMAN

CLYDE GILES
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

CINCINNATI CHAPTER

ENDORSES THIS FREEDOM SLATE

For City Council	
●	AL BILIK
●	WILLIAM F. BOWEN
●	PHIL COLLINS
●	CHARLES E. HAMILTON
●	THOMAS A. LUKEN
●	CHARLES P. TAFT
●	PAUL H. TOBIAS

THESE MEN KNOW THE PROBLEM

THESE MEN WILL FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

CORE's endorsements are based on replies to a questionnaire dealing with: the economy of Cincinnati and its effects on the Negro; improved job opportunities for Negroes; urban renewal (and "Negro removal"); substandard housing; problems of poverty. All twenty candidates for City Council received the questionnaire. Those questionnaires returned are on file at the CORE office.

REMEMBER: CORE KNOWS THE SCORE IN CIVIL RIGHTS

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Issued by Cincinnati CORE: Leonard C. Ball, Chairman; C. W. (Jimmy) Vinegar, Executive Secretary. 3551 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Leonard C. Ball
CHAIRMAN

Stanley Holt
VICE CHAIRMAN

Arva Clark
SECRETARY

Gloria Ford
TREASURER

Clyde W. Vinegar
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
CINCINNATI CHAPTER
3551 READING ROAD 221-2708

November 16, 1965

NOV 19 1965

Alan Gartner
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Alan:

Enclosed is some information relative to our Building Trades fight. Also some of the things we are trying to do right now, General Hospital Emergency Ward services, Police Brutality case and Voter Education.

Fund Raising: Planning extensive Membership campaign. Do you have any more Certificates of Affiliation available?
A Gospel Song Program is also being planned.

More details at a later time.

Sincerely,

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman

There is also a report of City employment which we requested. Because of the low number of Negroes, action will probably be taken against City Mgr. & Council.

Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio
45229

DOWN THE BIG ROAD

CORE Being Used By Selfis

he aftermath of the elec- in Cincinnati, has raised question as to who is using E and for what selfish pur- e.

his question is pertinent ause, when an organization, ional in scope like CORE, an organization that has ed such a restless fight inst the enemies of Negroes, ld find its officials, endors- candidates for public office CORE itself has bitterly denounced.

MR. WALKER

The case in point is that of CORE's endorse- nt of Al Bilik, president of the Cincinnati AFL- Council, candidate for city council.

No where in the state did CORE fight harder longer for opening up of jobs in the building des, that it did in Cincinnati. The one man the troversy was waged around, was Al Bilik. Yet, en CORE came out with its endorsements of can- ates, Bilik was endorsed and, two Negro candi- es for city council, both of whom had worked with RE, were ignored. Myron Bush, who was named fill out the unexpired term of Ted Berry, was not orsed. Charles Collins, also a candidate for city uncil, who, on many occasions, had gone all the with CORE's program, was not endorsed. Al lik who fought CORE all the way, was endorsed.

There are many rumors arou to why these endorsements were plimentary to the intelligence of C

CORE, like other civil right cannot afford to align itself with When its officials, for purely selfish to use the organization to feather t nest, they are certainly out of li disciplined.

Dr. Bruce Green, president branch NAACP, deserves comm courage in speaking out against th ments. He said:

"Speaking as an individual, I I am shocked, amazed and angere dorsement of Councilmanic candid say that a candidate should be en cause he is a Negro, however, endorse Negroes of the stature a Councilman Myron B. Bush and C almost beyond belief.

"I wonder if there is any signi teresting fact that CORE's slate is tion, identical to the stage of AFL-C Council. Both Councilman Bush an have demonstrated beyond a doub well as words, their concern and inv problems of the Negro community makes me wonder how concerned problems."

The Call & Post is an Ohio paper, with Cincinn
Dayton sections. Mr. Walker is "the
Rhodes' (Republican) cabinet. CORE
to this editorial, but it was not p

The Call & Post, November 20, 1965

D By William O. Walker

elfish Cliques In Cincinnat

mors around Cincinnati as
ents were made, none com-
gence of CORE's leadership.
civil rights organizations,
tself with partisan politics.
rely selfish reasons, attempt
o feather their own political
y out of line and should be

president of the Cincinnati
ves commendation for his
against the CORE endorse-

lividual, I have to state that
nd angered at CORE's en-
nic candidates. I would not
uld be endorsed solely be-
however, for CORE not to
stature and capabilities of
ush and Charles Collins is

any significance to the in-
's slate is, with one excep-
e of AFL-CIO Central Labor
n Bush and Charles Collins
d a doubt, with actions as
ern and involvement with the
community. CORE's action
oncerned CORE is with our

Fortunately, Myron Bush was elected, plac
ninth, the last place. Al Bilik placed tenth and Charl
Collins placed eleventh. It is highly possible tha
this questionable action by some selfish COR
officials, caused the defeat of Charles Collins, tha
depriving Cincinnati of two militant Negro council
men.

Whatever the deals were that brought abo
CORE's questionable endorsement, they have left
stink in greater Cincinnati that will smell for some
time in the future. It is regrettable that such
fine organization like CORE should find its Cincinnat
chapter in the clutches of such selfish, conniving
people. We are sure that the better thinking people o
Cincinnati, will not hold these questionable en-
dorsements against CORE, but, we hope, they will
wreck their vengence against those officials who are
guilty of bringing shame on an organization that de-
serves nothing but praise.

Cincinnati has long been a community where
Negroes have been pitted against Negroes to the end
that they kill each other off. Many of our people, some
in high places, have been guilty of permitting them-
selves to be used to limit the number of Negroes
elected to public office. It is high time that our people
in Cincinnati wake up to the old game of "divide and
conquer" that has been used for so long to keep the
Queen City from keeping abreast of other awaken-
ing American cities.

ncinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and
"the Negro" in Governor James
ORE sent a response (calm, fair, objective, reasonable, irrefutable, etc.)
ot printed.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

BY RAY PAUL

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. W. O. WALKER, publisher of the cleveland call and post

Dear W.O.;

Your column of Nov. 10, criticizing the Cincinnati Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, came as a surprise since it was a long range evaluation of Cincinnati happenings that had no basis in fact.

I have checked with top officials of CORE and none of these persons remember you having gotten their side of the endorsement controversy. This also stunned me since you taught me to always get both sides of the story.

But as I read your column (a column I always read for its informative and factual information) I could not happen but wonder where you got your facts.

Since I am conversant with the local scene and was in a position to follow CORE's deliberation on their endorsements, I want you to know the truth.

Your first premise that someone is using CORE for a selfish purpose is based on your additional

Cont. on page 9

Cincinnati CORE
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS
Cont.from pg.2

statements. While I know this exists in some civil rights organizations, I do not believe this to be true.

First of all it must be understood that the National office of CORE in their last convention set down certain guidelines for political activity. Among these was the endorsement of candidates.

We then move on to the thought that CORE endorsed enemies of Civil Rights. If, by this statement you mean Al Bilik you are wrong. The fact of the matter is that Al Bilik is a friend of the Negro and has always been a friend. The fact that he served on the executive board of the NAACP should be indicative of this.

The real controversy in Cincinnati, unfortunately, is between the NAACP and CORE. Throughout the year CORE's youthful and militant leadership has outstyled, out thouth and out fough the NAACP braintrust. For this they have been serverely critized by the NAACP. It was CORE that began the real fight against trade unionism by sitting-in at the Glenwood School Site. It was CORE that began the fight against inequities in housing at Glencoe. It was CORE that has moved and demanded employment for Negroes in the local community.

To even hint that they would sell out during a political campaign is doing them and the entire movement an injustice. Some of the things being hinted about CORE are easily applicable to the NAACP.

While a CORE member has had employment trouble an NAACP has had tax trouble. While a CORE member has had trouble within his family, the same has occurred with NAACP officials. While CORE is being accused of hobnobing with the unions the NAACP leadership can be accused of hobnobing with the power structure representatives. All of these things are true and can be documented, but do not necessarily mean anything.

As to Dr. Greens statements castigating CORE for not endorsing Negro candidates let it be known that Dr. Green, as an "individual" did not endorse Bill Bowen, former NAACP president; Arthur Elliott or Charles Collins. He did, as an individual endorse two candidates and made speeches and radio tapes in their behalf. Even though Dr. Green did this as an individual there is no doubting that the news media always referred to his office with the NAACP. We are not being critical of Dr. Green for his political activity, but we feel that his criticism of CORE in the face of his own activity, plus the fact that he had not and refused to read CORE's definitive report on why (and the answers to their questionaire) they endorsed candidates.

As a side thought we noted that in two of your efforts concerning local Negro candidates you seemed to forget that Bill Bowen was running and you did not endorse his candidacy even though he was a Negro who had served his community with distinction and was endorsed by your newspaper when he ran for the state legislature.

As to the endorsements Charles Collins could not have gotten an endorsement because, even though CORE officials begged, he did not return his questionaire. Mr. Bush's answers were rejected by the CORE membership and not one or two CORE officials. It makes me wonder if Al Bilik or anyone else made a deal with the entire membership of CORE since they made the decision of which you are so critical.

There has been the rumour that Al Bilik gave CORE office equipment. THIS IS TRUE. But this equipment was given two or three years ago.

While you feel that the Cincinnati Chapter of CORE is in the evil slutches of some politican I feel that they have done the best job they know how while remaining aloof to constant NAACP attacks because of their activities. They have refused to fight with their brother.

Now let's look at the facts as I, as a damn good reporter, know them. It was CORE's original attention to endorse all Negro candidates and the whites favorable to our cause. Al Bilik WAS on the original list. This idea was rejected by the executive committee. They then decided on a questionaire. These were sent to all candidates. None of the Republicans answered including Mr. Collins. CORE, following their own rules, could not even consider him for an endorsement. Their answers to questions were read to the memberships and votes were taken as to which candidates would receive endorsements. Mr. Bush, a fine candidate, did not give the answers the MEMBERSHIP of CORE deemed acceptable. It was then requested that Negro candidates be endorsed anyway. This also was refused. Could this be a deal?

You speak of Negroes being pitted against each other. This happens in Cleveland as in any other city. Remember your fights with Jean Capers and Leo Jackson? You credit CORE with defeating Charles Collins without looking at the vote record. Collins as a Republican ran better than he did in his last effort. The fact is that the Republican discipline of its voters just could not make it stick for Collins. And, as an aside, I might say white Democratic voters treated their Negro worse.

I know that long range evaluations must be based on information supplied by reliable sources, but once again, your reliable sources have put you in the dirty bag.

I have CORE's definitive report on the endorsements and would be happy to send you a copy if you desire but I believe that the national office of CORE capsulized the affair with their statement which is as follows: "The material which you have just sent me is enormously impressive and makes very clear the conscientiousness of CORE's work on the Freedom Slate and the total absurdity of Dr. Green's position."

CINCINNATI CORE ROOSTER

Leonard C. Ball,Chrm	Stanley P. Holt V. Chrm
Arva J. Clark, Sec	Gloria J. Ford, Treas
Jean Essen	Edward Dunn
Donald Eakins	Robert Gentry
George E. Ferguson	Cynthia Frazier
Otto Gardener	Pat Hardin
Charles Holmond	Jay Hanson
Barbara Price	Tom Porter
Robert McClendon	Alister Macintyre
Nettie Manley	William A. Montgomery
Judy Menzi	R amer Bell
Richard Crawley	David Brown
Charles Collins	Betty Barrow
Gregory Barnes	Mickey Charlton
Jeanne Schott	Trycie Schultten
obert Davis	Bob Weaver
Evelyn Baskin	Stephanie Kramer
Clyde Vinegar	Linda Reddick
Abe Woolfork	Patricia Ciers
Claude Allen	Clyde Giles
Fred Turner	Howard Trainor
Willie Thomas	Willie Thomas
Sammie Williams	Ronald Smith
Willie Kins	Roger Robinson
lawrence Roach	James Ross
Cheryl Rushing	William Seiple
Eddie Mae Sparrow	Thomas Edwards
Edward Donaldson	Charles Pl Gray
Samuel A. Gamble	Shirley M. Flome
Joseph Flack	Jacob S. Elder
Francis Knight	Robert G. Gaines
Claude Buttrom	William A. Davis
Ann Meriweather	### Lloyd C. Trotter
Normen B. Bolds	Lawrence Gunnels
Eugene Griffith	Julis Mims
William Johnson	Nathaniel Strange
Marian Ball	Issac Blannor
Nathan Aikins	Lynwood Battle
James ynn	Mr. & Mrs. Calvin Harper
Andrew Cook	Willie Hithcock

Brenda McDonald	Ray Paul
William J. Madison	Aaron Love
Rev. T.L. Porter	Leon Timothy
Oscar Conners	Dorothy Body
Warren Arnold	Ann Woolfork
Dennis Little	Robert Coleman
Lawrence Morris	Ronald Mahon
Richard Adams	Theodare Jackson
Roosevelt Richarsdon	Michael Wolf
Glen Dixie	Charles Roberts
Percy Roberts	Gary Deane

Please send new Membership cards as soon as ######## possible.

Thank you

Charles Holmond
Membership Chairman

102

Cincinnati

DEC 6 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
Cincinnati Chapter
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
November 23, 1965

Honorable Mayor Walton Bachrach; Vice-Mayor Eugene Ruehlmann;
Councilmen Myron Bush, Phil Collins, Willis Gradison,
John Held, Thomas Luken, Gordon Rich, Charles Taft.
City Hall, Eighth and Plum Streets
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Gentlemen:

In response to a request from Cincinnati CORE, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission was directed in August to "investigate the employment of Negroes in the skilled trades by the City of Cincinnati and its departments." Their report of October 8 gives the following figures.

(a) Of the 175 full-time, permanent building craftsmen working for the City on October first, only one was a Negro (a cement finisher employed by the Board of Education).

(b) Of 275 City employees in skilled, non-supervisory jobs on July first, 41 were Negroes. These were concentrated in heavy equipment operation and maintenance for the Public Works Department (27) and the Water Works Administration (14).

(c) Of 596 City employees in all supervisory jobs on July first, 19 were Negroes (1 in the Park Department, 9 in the Public Works Department, 6 in the Safety Department, 3 in the Water Works Administration.

Cincinnati CORE recommends that City Council immediately initiate a crash program to recruit Negroes into all City departments. We suggest the following eight steps to implement such a program.

(1) That the City hire a permanent staff person to work full-time on the recruitment of Negroes for jobs in all City agencies.

(2) That the City conduct an intensive campaign to advertise its policy of non-discriminatory hiring, making use of the daily and weekly press, radio, television, and appropriate trade journals.

(3) That the City work actively with local high school, business school, college, and employment counselors to recruit qualified Negroes.

(4) That the City conduct pre-hiring training classes for prospective employees where such classes would not conflict with existing programs.

(5) That the City review with its present supervisory personnel its policy of non-discriminatory hiring and upgrading, and its plans for ensuring enforcement of this policy.

(6) That the City institute a training program for supervisory personnel, to ensure that the same non-discriminatory standards will be applied for oral interviews as are applied to written examinations.

(7) That the Civil Service Commission be enlarged to include representatives of all citizens of Cincinnati.

(8) That the recommendation of the CHRC be adopted; namely, that the 175 Negro craftsmen recruited by the Talent Search Committee, as part of the effort to integrate the construction industry in Cincinnati, be notified of openings in their fields within City departments. Such men, if they pass the Civil Service examination and are hired by the City, would then become eligible for union membership.

The Federal Government has waged an aggressive campaign to recruit qualified Negroes into almost every Federal agency. It has thereby gained the services of talented men and women passed over by private industry because of their color. A program of Negro recruitment in Cincinnati may well produce similar results. It would certainly encourage other employers to obey Ohio and Federal law.

Yours truly,

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman, Cincinnati CORE

LCB:ajc
cc: Messrs. Heisel, Sparrow, Spiegel, Wichman.
News media.

Cincinnati Post + Times-Star, 11/26/65

CORE Urges Crash Hiring By City

Report Cited On Jobs Held By Negroes

Cincinnati CORE today recommended that the city start a crash program to recruit Negroes for city jobs and offered an eight-point program for doing it.

CORE bases its request on a report from the Human Relations Commission giving the number of Negroes holding skilled jobs with the city.

The report shows one Negro among 175 full-time, permanent building craftsmen; 41 Negroes among 275 skilled, non-supervisory personnel, and 19 Negroes among 596 employes in supervisory jobs. Figures in the last two categories are for July 1. Those for craftsmen are as of Oct. 1.

- The city hire a permanent [illegible] work full time on the recruitment of Negroes for jobs in all city agencies.
- The city conduct an intensive campaign to advertise its non-discriminatory hiring policy through the press, radio, TV and trade journals.
- The city work with local schools and employment counselors to recruit qualified Negroes.
- The city conduct prehiring training classes for prospective employes wherever the classes would not conflict with existing programs.
- The city review with its present supervisors the policy of non-discriminatory hiring and upgrading, and plans for insuring enforcement of the policy.
- The city start a training program for supervisors to make sure the same non-discriminatory standards will be applied for oral interviews and written examinations.
- The three-member Civil Service Commission be increased to at least five members and that a Negro be included.
- The 175 Negro craftsmen recruited by a talent search committee in an effort to [illegible] in the local con[illegible]tified

Cincinnati Enquirer, 11/27/65

Helsel Answers CORE Complaint

23% Of City's Employees Are Negroes'

Approximately 23% of Cincinnati city employes are Negroes.

City personnel officer Don Helsel disclosed the figures Friday in response to a complaint by CORE that the city was not hiring enough Negroes in skilled jobs.

The organization asked that the city undertake a "crash program" of recruitment and training to overcome this deficiency.

Mr. Helsel maintained that the city welcomes all qualified persons into its employment whether they be Negro or white.

The city has a completely non-discriminatory employment policy and lives up to it in all personnel actions including recruitment and promotions," said Mr. Helsel.

City Manager William C. Wichman has asked by City Council to look into CORE's suggestions.

In a letter to Council, CORE said that only one of 175 building craftsmen in the city's employ is a Negro; that only 41 of 275 city workers in skilled, non-supervisory jobs are Negroes, and that only 19 of 596 city employees in all supervisory jobs are Negroes.

But Mr. Helsel said CORE's figures obviously omit police and firemen and several other categories of employees from the "skilled" list, different from the city's interpretation.

Mr. Helsel said there are 52 Negro policemen on the city's force of around 900, and that there is one Negro fireman. The scarcity of firemen is that Negroes just do not apply for this kind of work, he said.

In [illegible] total of around 1176 Negroes in its full complement of 5205 workers, or about 22½%.

Mr. Helsel said he already is abiding by one CORE request—that the city notify the Negro building craftsmen recruited by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission's Talent Search Committee of openings in their fields.

Mr. Helsel said he has made a record of all the names given him by CHRC and that Negro men have been and will be notified of job openings as they arise.

But Mr. Helsel said he only received names of 87 and not 175, and that some of those were from as far away as Dayton, Ohio. He also noted that a few of the names listed were of firms. "And we can't hire companies," he added.

Congress of Racial Equality
Cincinnati Chapter
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
November 29, 1965

Honorable Mayor Walton Bachrach; Vice-Mayor Eugene Ruehlmann;
Councilmen Myron Bush, Phil Collins, Willis Gradison,
John Held, Thomas Luken, Gordon Rich, Charles Taft.
City Hall
Eighth and Plum Streets
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Gentlemen:

Cincinnati CORE wishes to learn from Council whether the City Personnel Director's attempt to defend his record is your official answer to our communication of November 23. Our letter concerning the City's hiring practices was addressed to Council. Our figures were taken directly from a report prepared by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission at the request of Council. Was Mr. Heisel given authority by you to speak for Council in making a public answer to CORE?

We regret the Personnel Director's obvious attempt to confuse the public by dealing in his news release with the <u>total</u> number of City employees, in answer to a letter dealing with <u>skilled</u> employees only. By his own admission, however, Negroes comprise 22.6% (1176) of the total work force (5205). Yet only 5.8% (61) of all skilled jobs (1046 combined supervisory and non-supervisory) are held by Negroes. To break it down further, only 3.2% (19) of 596 supervisors are Negroes.

Mr. Heisel's figures show, in addition, that white employees fill 73.2% of the unskilled jobs, 94.2% of all skilled positions, and 96.8% of supervisory positions. What does this say about the City's policy of upgrading?

CORE asks Council to investigate the distribution of the City's <u>unskilled</u> employees. Where are the 1115 unskilled Negroes now working? Are they hired mainly as trash collectors and janitors? We have been unable to get a break-down of this figure and feel it would add considerably to an understanding of the City's employment policies.

Yours truly,

Leonard C. Ball
Chairman
Cincinnati CORE

LCB:ajc

Cincinnati CORE

January 31, 1966

25 copies please

Cincinnati CORE
Mr. Leonard Ball
3551 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Leonard;

We are in receipt of your telegram as well as your letter of January 29th. Thank you very much.

We are, as per your request, forwarding you 100 cppies of "All About CORE" which is the only peece of CORE literature we have available for chapters at the present time. Due to the financial difficulties we have been having it has been impossible to get the printers, since we owe them from the last literature we got, to reprint amy more material for us. It is unfortunate that this difficulty arose, however, it has.

We are trying desperately to get the new literature printed and with a little bit of luck it is hoped that we will have it available in the very near future.

We sincerely hope that the enclosed "All About CORE" pamplets will aid you in your membership drive. This is the only pamplet that we will be reordering as CORE Rules For Action is no longer necessary since the All About CORE covers in detail the same things that CORE Rules for Action covered. The Community Relations Department is in the process of gathering together information about CORE's activities that will be put in the form of a pamplet for the use of our chapters.

Here's hoping to hear from you in the very near future.

Yours For Freedom,

Herb Callender

Herb Callender
Director Of Organixation

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

"UJ" 75-A NEW STREET.

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

UJA102 (11)(01)CTB156

1966 JAN 29 PM 2 15

CT LLB239 PD CINCINNATI OHIO 29 123P EST

ALLEN GARDINER

CARE NATL CORE 38 PARK RD NYK

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CINCINNATI CORE RECEIVES AS MANY PAMPLETS AND OR LEAFLETS IMMEDIATELY A REPLY ISREQUESTED

LWONARD BALL

(38).

Fran

1/31/66

JAN 31 1966

SF1201(R2-65)

March 23, 1966

Dear Sir:

Would you please send Mr Robert L. Lucas Chairman of Chicago C.O.R.E 1 or 2 copies of the constitution or minutes from the Convention

Yours in freedom
Robert L Lucas
Chairman

CHICAGO C. O. R. E.
608 S. DEARBORN
P. O. BOX 6551
CHICAGO, ILL. 60605

APR 25 1966

Los Angeles CORE

CALL 381-2741

LOS ANGELES
TEACHERS CREDIT UNION

420 NORTH ROSENELL TERRACE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90026

April 21, 1966

Mr. Herbert S. Mann, Chairman
CORE Employment - Labor Committee
CORE
5122 South Avalon Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Mann,

We are writing to acknowledge receipt of your report and the observations of your delegates concerning racial discrimination within our Credit Union.

Any discrimination against race, creed, color or sex would be in direct violation of the policy adopted by our Board of Directors many years ago and re-affirmed on occasion since. We assure you, however, that we are concerned with any infraction of this policy and will continue to study the possibility of such an occurrence in the future.

As suggested by your delegates, we have published the fact that we are an equal opportunity employer in the April issue of our house organ, a copy of which is enclosed. Also, we will continue to advise all employment agencies of this fact as openings occur in our staff.

A copy of the contract which your delegates left with the writer has been forwarded to the Fair Employment Practices Commission to the attention of Mr. Larry Lucks.

OFFICERS

CHARLES PARKILL, President
MARY F. COMERFORD, Vice-President
GLENNA A. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer
WENDELL F. WALKER, General Manager
BOYD J. ERNST, Assistant General Manager
JOHN R. THACKERAY, Administrative Officer
JEAN H. NASH, Administrative Aide

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MARY F. COMERFORD
JOHN L. HUTCHINSON
ZELMA LUCIER
DWIGHT E. LYONS
LOWELL M. McGINNIS
CHARLES PARKILL
JACK R. PARKISIAN
JOHN C. SCHAEFFER
RICHARD J. SIZOO
RALPH L. WINCHESTER
GLENNA A. WRIGHT

CREDIT COMMITTEE

CHESTER FLAKE, Chairman
ZELMA LUCIER
VIRGINIA POWERS
JOHN C. SCHAEFFER
JENNINGS L. SNOUDY

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

DOUGLASS M. HOUSE, Chairman
PHILIP J. CORLEY
WALTER S. HERTZOG, JR.
ESTELLE MAZZIOTTA
R. T. MURPHY
RUTH B. SANDERSON
ROBERT V. WAY

We respectfully request that any complaints received by you concerning our Credit Union also be directed to this organization.

Sincerely,

LOS ANGELES TEACHERS CREDIT UNION

Wendell F. Walker
General Manager

WFW:ms
Xerox copies: Affiliated Teachers Organization of Los Angeles
American Federation of Teachers Local 1021
Los Angeles Teachers Association
Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Los Angeles Urban League
Earl Walter Memorial Fund
United Civil Rights Committee
JOIN-Jews Organized Integration Now
Sheriff's Department-Community Relations Detail
National Action Council (CORE) Western Region Rep.
National CORE - New York

Encl.

FROM: Cincinnati Human Relations Commission
909 Plum Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(421-5700 Extension 237)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For attribution to: Executive Committee
Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

or

Robert N. Stargel, Acting Chairman
Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

"Because two-plus years of discussions have not brought satisfactory results to those seeking increased employment of Negroes in the building trades industry in Greater Cincinnati, NAACP and CORE have initiated legal and illegal demonstrations which can lead to serious community disorder.

"As the organization charged by the City of Cincinnati with leading the search for a lasting solution to the employment problem prompting these demonstrations, the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission is asking a select group of community leaders to convene this week as an emergency task force for a concerted, vigorous attempt to resolve the problem.

"Telegrams were sent today to 29 persons to join an Emergency Committee of CHRC and urging them to attend a special meeting at 9 a.m. Friday at the Netherland Hotel. We have asked that they come to this meeting prepared to pledge and to apply their individual talents and the full resources of their organizations to an immediate, all-out plan of action.

"During recent days numerous groups and individuals have gone forth independently to offer their services in resolving this critical and divisive problem. These parties -- contractors, city officials, union representatives, business leaders, and citizen groups -- are keys to any lasting answer. Only with their concern and action can positive results

be achieved, and it is such parties that we are asking to join the Emergency Committee.

"Although independent activites of the various interested groups have been generally helpful, it has become obvious that continued fragmented efforts may lead to disappointments and hardening of positions on all sides, thus making a solution even more difficult to achieve. The community cannot risk this possibility.

"Therefore, CHRC is establishing the Emergency Committee as a means of coordinating and focusing the efforts of those major community elements having a direct interest in solving the problem. We are urging the participation on this committee of the following:

"The Mayor of Cincinnati, the City Manager, the City Solicitor, the Hamilton County Commission Chairman, a delegated representative of Governor James Rhodes, Ohio Civil Rights Commission, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati CORE, Cincinnati Branch of NAACP, the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, business agents of the principal crafts unions, Allied Construction Industries, and top management representatives of major general contractors and other contractors.

"We view the primary task of this Emergency Committee as an intensive and immediate two-pronged program to determine what building trades jobs are now or will be open to Negroes and to engage in a broad recruiting program to find qualified Negro applicants for these jobs.

"It is an undisputed fact that there are few or no Negroes in most skilled crafts unions and that there is a very low level of employment of Negroes in skilled trades on construction jobs. There have been repeated claims that Negros are barred from most types of construction jobs and from membership in most crafts unions. There have been counterclaims that construction jobs and union membership are open to Negroes but that practically no qualified Negroes have applied.

"This is a time, then, for a concerted attempt by the Emergency Committee to determine what is myth and what is fact, and to act accordingly and swiftly."

- 0 -

FROM: Cincinnati Human Relations Commission
909 Plum Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(421-5700 Extension 237)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Cincinnati Human Relations Commission today announced two new moves in the current effort to resolve the continuing local controversy involving Negro employment on construction jobs.

The new developments are:

1. The appointment of an 11-member subcommittee as the task force arm of the CHRC Emergency Committee which was organized last week. This subcommittee is being asked to concentrate its efforts on determining what construction jobs and what union memberships are open to Negro applicants.
2. The establishment of an independent Talent Search Committee which will engage in an immediate crash program to seek out Negroes who can qualify for construction jobs and for membership in the AFL-CIO building trades unions.

Robert N. Stargel, CHRC acting chairman, said the two groups will function separately but close liaison will be provided by CHRC.

"While the Emergency Committee task force thoroughly explores the availability of construction jobs, the Talent Search group will be intensively searching for Negroes who can qualify for these jobs and for union membership," Mr. Stargel said.

He said the scheduled two-way activity is in keeping with CHRC's declaration last week that there is a critical need for "an intensive and immediate two-pronged program to determine what building trades jobs are now or will be open to Negroes and to find qualified Negro applicants for these jobs."

The Talent Search Committee grew out of a meeting this week of an advisory group which CHRC had called together to assist in the development of a recommended course of action for the Emergency Committee. During a three-hour meeting, those attending decided to organize themselves as an independent committee to work solely on locating Negroes who can fill available construction jobs.

Frank Saffel, president of Cement Masons Local 524, was elected chairman of the new committee. The membership includes representatives of unions, governmental agencies, social agencies and civil rights organizations.

CHRC has volunteered--in keeping with a pledge of the City administration--to serve as a clearing house for reporting to the Emergency Committee task force the Negro talent uncovered by the Talent Search group or any other organizations, Mr. Stargel said.

Appointed to membership on the Emergency Committee sub-group are:

Charles M. Messer, Frank Messer & Sons, Inc.; Irwin A. Penker, Penker Construction Co.; Al Bilik, AFL-CIO Central Labor Council; Ray Bickers, Building Trades Council; William C. Wichman, city manager; John W. Rogers, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity;

Dr. Bruce Green, Cincinnati NAACP; Clyde W. Vinegar, Cincinnati CORE; Hugo Sabato, personal representative of Gov. James A. Rhodes; Thomas Stainback, Chamber of Commerce; and the Rev. Bennie S. Whiten, Jr., Cincinnati Human Relations Commission.

The Rev. Mr. Whiten will be temporary chairman of the subcommittee. CHRC staff members--Eugene Sparrow, acting director, and Margaret Arbogast, community relations representative--will serve as staff to the subcommittee.

The subcommittee will meet early next week, hear the plans for the talent search, and then begin immediate work on its own project.

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

WIN DESEGREGATION OF TB HOSPITAL
IN CINCINNATI

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 20--On the eve of a scheduled demonstration, Cincinnati CORE chairman Clyde Vinegar and Dr. H.J. Nimitz, superintendent of the Dunham Tuberculosis Hospital reached an agreement for desegregation of bed-pattern assignments.

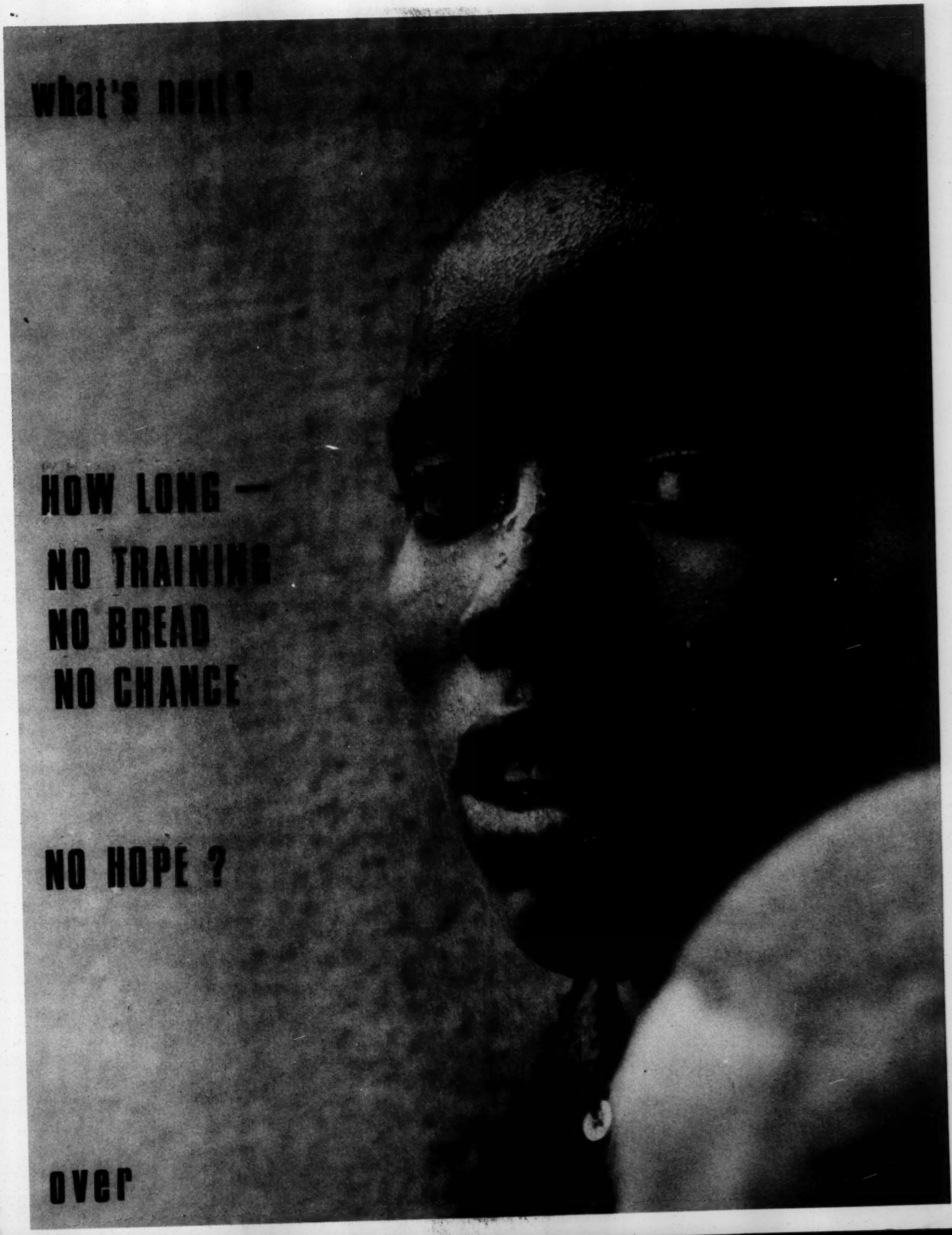
To ensure that the desegregation is carried out, Cincinnati CORE, under the agreement, can make monthly inspections of the hospital.

The last-minute negotiations followed a reversal of position by the Board of Trustees, which previously had denied that the hospital was segregated. Cincinnati CORE had brought the matter before the governor, the county commissioners and the state director of hygiene and correction.

Picket Hospital in Charleston

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 20--Charleston CORE has been picketing the Charleston General Hospital protesting a policy of segregated rooming assignments.

###


what's next?
HOW LONG —
NO TRAINING
NO BREAD
NO CHANCE
NO HOPE ?
over

WHY IS 1 OUT OF EVERY 5 NEGROES OUT OF WORK?

Why can't high school graduates find JOBS?

Why can't a man support his family?

****

WHO gets the training? -- the white man!

WHO gets the jobs? -- the white man!

WHO gets the money?

"THE MAN" in the BUILDING TRADE UNIONS gets the BIG PAY CHECK...

****

WE can't get in APPRENTICE PROGRAMS . . . . . .

WE can't be more than "HELPERS" . . . . . .

OUR INCOME IS 1/2 THE WHITE MAN'S

****

WHAT ARE YOU DOING JULY 26th?

HOW ABOUT <u>STANDING UP</u>

FOR OUR FAMILIES

FOR FREEDOM

FOR JOBS

JOIN THE PICKET LINE - JULY 26th at 11:00 A.M.

AT - Reading Road and Glenwood Avenue

Sponsored by C.O.R.E. (Congress of Racial Equality)

PHONE 721-5679

TALENT SEARCH COMMITTEE

Plasterers	4
Plumbers	2
Electricians	5
Pipefitters	2
Operating Eng.	5
Roofers	2
Laborer	1
Painters	7
Iron Worker	1
Steel Worker	1
Bricklayers	2
Hod Carriers	1
Carpenters	8
Apprentices	41

NAACP & CORE LISTS

Painters	15	Welder	1
Bricklayers	9	Glaziers	2
Pipefitters	1	Cement Contractor	2
Plasterers	2	Stone Masons	4
Electricians	10	Rodman	1
Carpenters	7	Siding Applicator	1
Plumbers	3	Roofer	1

REFERRALS FROM OTHER SOURCES

Plasterers	2
Roofers	1
Apprentice	17
Carpenters	2

TOTAL- 163

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO JOBS

Carpenters	2	Dugan & Meyers

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS HIRED

Carpenters	1	Dugan & Meyers
Pending	1	" "
Apprentices	2	Reinforce Concrete Iron Workers Union

APPLICANTS TO UNIONS

Apprentices	12	Reinforce Concrete Iron Workers Union
Carpenters	2	Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council
Electricians	1	Electric Workers Union
Pipefitters	2	Pipefitters Union Local

NUMBER ACCEPTED BY UNIONS

Carpenters	1	Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council
Pending Examination	1	" " " " "
" "	2	Pipefitters Union Local 392
" "	1	Electric Workers Union Local 212

OTHER HIRED OR ACCEPTED

Bricklayers	2	Bricklayers Union
Apprentices	2	Sheet Metal Workers
"	1	Ohio Valley Carpenters Council

10/14/65mmm

CINCINNATI CORE
OFFICERS

C. W. Vinegar, Chairman
2339 Grigg Avenue

Thomas Porter, 1st Vice-Chairman
102 Glenridge Street
281-1791

Jerome Robinson, 2nd Chairman
257 Gilman Avenue Apt #5
241-9554

Nannie Crews, Treasurer
3529 Clarion Avenue
351-6249

Barbara Price, Recording Secretary
581 Lincoln Park Drive
381-4833

Margueriette Ross, Financial Secretary
615 Maple Avenue
751-6523

Lucille Green, Director of Chapter Activities
939 Goss Road
221-3673 or 861-1096

Leroy Olverson, Sgt.-At-Arms
20 Coral Avenue Glendale
771-8322 or 631-9342

Judith Menzi, Project Action Chairman
1949 Fairfax Avenue
751-5321

Reverend Stanley Holt, Director of Research & Education
2699 Clifton Avenue
861-5933 or 861-0947

Robert McClendon, Program Committee Chairman
3336 Bevis Avenue
221-4094

Gloria Ford, Membership Chairman
3616 Newton Avenue
751-0529

Leonard Ball, Public Relations Director
1026 Burton Avenue #106
751-0577

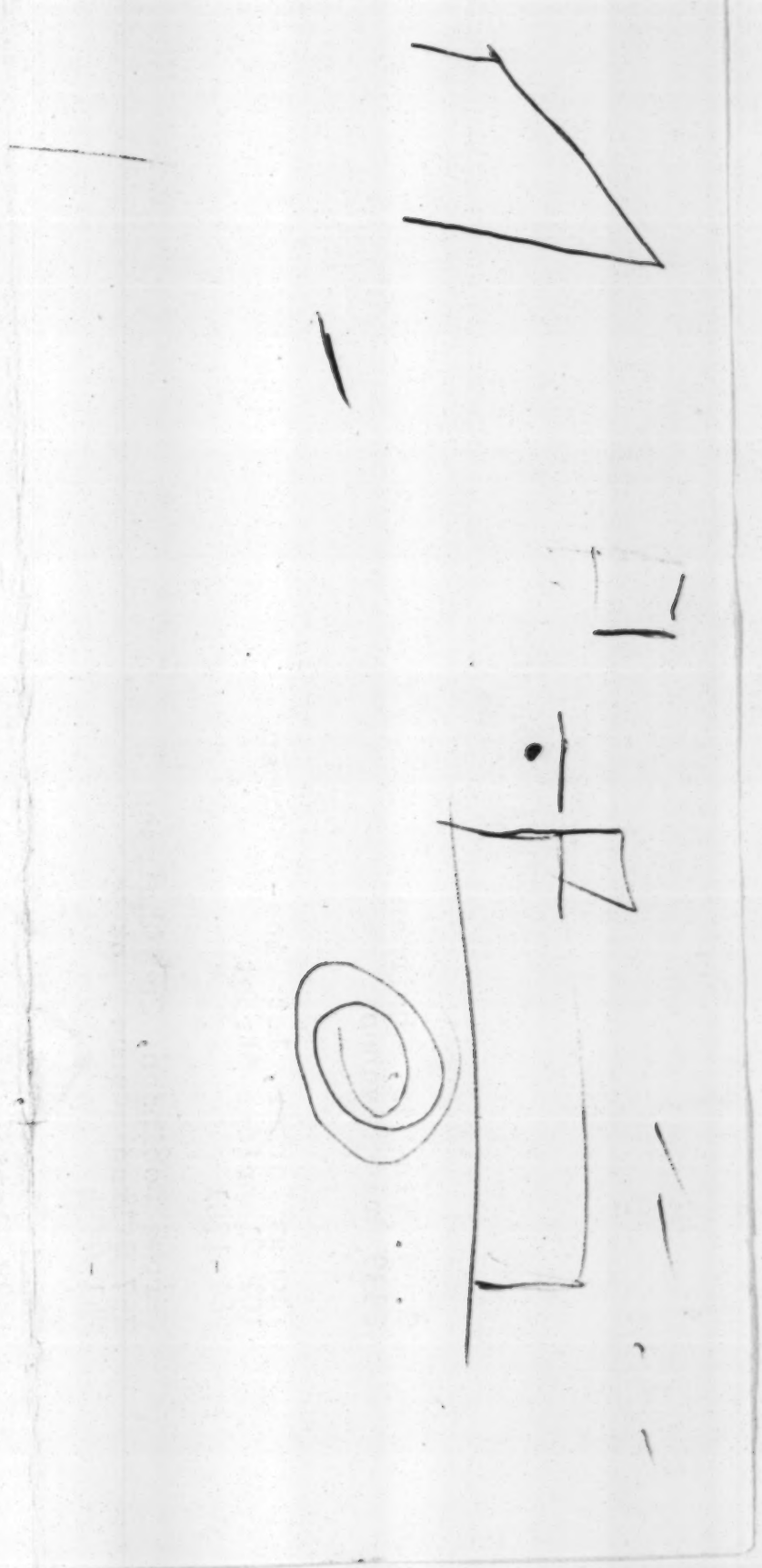
Linda Riddick, Secretary Advisory & Executive Board
2232 Crane Avenue
861-4647

Field Secy for C

1. Intg
   a. add finess
   b. rectification
   c. analysis
   d. research
2. Methodology

on Civics

finese
utions (advance)
ysis (critical)
ud
logy



PROFILE OF THE NEGRO IN CLEVELAND

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF SELECTED ASPECTS

IN THE LIFE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN THE CLEVELAND AREA

Prepared by

The Research Department
of
THE URBAN LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND

January 1963

Roger Mitton
Research Director

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to present a brief summary of the socio-economic conditions under which Negroes are living in the Cleveland metropolitan area. Selected 1960 census data from the U. S. Department of Commerce and other official sources regarding population, housing, education, employment, and welfare relief have been systematically gathered, analyzed, and interpreted to give a meaningful, objective account of various patterns in the lives of nonwhites and whites in Cleveland, Ohio. This document is primarily an attempt to provide the Urban League and other agencies in this community with factual information to be used as a planning tool for programs and other endeavors in the field of intergroup relations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
INTRODUCTION		
I	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION	1
II	HOUSING	4
III	EDUCATION	6
IV	EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	7
V	WELFARE AND RELIEF CASES	11

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Population Distribution for Cuyahoga County	1
2	Population Change in Cleveland Proper	1
3	Population Change in the Suburban Areas	2
4	Concentration of Negro Population	2
5	Areas with High Concentration of Negro Population	3
6	Housing Characteristics for Cleveland Proper by Color and Occupancy	4
7	Housing Characteristics by Color and Tenure	4
8	Housing Characteristics by Condition and Color	5
9	Number of Years of School Completed by Whites and Nonwhites in the City of Cleveland	6
10	Employment Status of Whites and Nonwhites in the City of Cleveland for 1960 and 1960	8
11	Patterns of Employment for the City of Cleveland by Occupation, Color, and Sex	9
12	Family Income in 1959 for Nonwhites and Whites in the City of Cleveland	10
13	General Relief - City of Cleveland and Five Selected Social Planning Areas with High Percent of Negro Population: Cases for Year 1961	11

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
14	County and City Welfare: Aid to Dependent Children: Cases for Year 1961	12
15	Division of Child Welfare: Dependent Children Served: Year 1961	12
16	Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court: Official Delinquency and Official Traffic Complaints - Three Years' Averages - Rate Per 1,000 Boys and Girls 12 through 17: 1960	13

I. POPULATION

The term"nonwhite," in this context, may be safely construed as another designation for Negro, since 99% of all nonwhites in the Cleveland area are Negro. The Negro population numbers 250,818 for Cleveland proper, while only 2,290 "other nonwhites" live in the city limits.

TABLE 1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR CUYAHOGA COUNTY
By Area and Color
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

AREA	COLOR						TOTAL POP.
	NEGRO		OTHER NONWHITES		WHITES		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total County	255,310	15.5	3,287	.2	1,389,298	84.3	1,647,895
Cleveland Proper	250,818	28.6	2,290	.3	622,942	71.1	876,050
% of Color Category	98.2		69.7		44.8		53.2
Suburbs	4,492	.6	997	.1	766,356	99.3	771,845
% of Color Category	1.8		30.3		55.2		46.8

The 1960 U. S. Census data indicate that although the Negroes represent over one-sixth (or 15.5%) of the total population for the county 98 out of every hundred Negroes live in the central city, and only six-tenths of one percent of the suburban fringe is Negro.

TABLE 2. POPULATION CHANGE IN CLEVELAND PROPER
(Source: U. S. Census of Population
Department of Commerce: 1950 & 1960)

POPULATION	1950	%	1960	%	Change in % from 1950
White	765,264	83.6	622,942	71.1	-12.5
Negro	147,847	16.2	250,818	28.6	⁄12.4
Other Nonwhites	1,697	.2	2,290	.3	⁄ .1
Total City Pop.	914,808	100.0	876,050	95.8	- 4.2
Total Metro. Pop.	1,465,511	100.0	1,796,595	122.6	⁄22.6
City Proportion of Total Metro. Pop.	62.4		48.8		-13.6

From 1950 to 1960, there was a marked increase in the number of Negroes in the city of Cleveland. The proportion of Negroes (16.2% in 1950) reached 28.6% in 1960. At the same time, there was a flight of the whites toward the suburbs. As 12.5% of the whites moved out, there was a decline in the total population of the city proper (4.2% less than the 1950 figure), and a net increase in the total Metropolitan Area (defined as Cuyahoga and Lake counties: 22.6% more than the 1950 figure).

TABLE 3. POPULATION CHANGE IN THE SUBURBAN AREAS
(Source: U. S. Census of Population)

POPULATION	1950	%	1960	%	Change in % from 1950
White	546,130	99.17	912,887	97.17	0.00
Negro	4,271	.78	6,455	.70	- .08
Other Nonwhites	302	.05	1,203	.13	+ .08
Total Suburban Pop.	550,703	100.0	920,545	161.2	+61.2
Total Metro. Pop.	1,465,511	100.0	1,796,595	122.6	+22.6
Suburban Proportion of Total Metro. Pop.	37.6		51.2		+13.6

From 1950 to 1960, there was a remarkable increase in the population of the suburbs (61.1% more than their 1950 population). However there was substantially no change in the composition of the population with regard to the color factor. The whites still represent over 99% of the suburban population. The Negro population even dropped from eighth to seventh of one hundredth of Cleveland suburbia. This "de facto residential segregation" is the highest for any major city in the United States.

TABLE 4. CONCENTRATION OF NEGRO POPULATION
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

AREA	CITY	PERCENT	COUNTY	PERCENT
Total	250,818	100.0	255,310	100.0
East of Cuyahoga River	248,717	99.2	252,311	98.8
West of Cuyahoga River	2,101	.8	2,999	1.2

Ninety-nine out of one hundred Negroes live east of the Cuyahoga River which divides the city and the county in two almost equal portions: the West Side and the East Side. The percent of Negroes living on the West Side of the city (.8) is even smaller than the percent of Negroes living on the western part of the county (1.2).

TABLE 5. AREAS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF NEGRO POPULATION
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

AREA	NEGRO	%	TOTAL POP.
1. Central	75,877	88.7	85,865
2. Hough	52,710	73.6	71,575
3. Glenville	61,935	72.0	85,513
4. Mt. Pleasant	25,723	70.6	36,410
5. Kinsman	12,508	66.0	18,936
TOTAL	228,753	76.7	298,299

Percent of Total Negroes in city 91.2
Percent of Total Negroes in county 89.6

Nine out of every ten Negroes in the Cleveland area live in the following five social planning areas which also accounts for the most overcrowded and the most poorly housed in the city: (1) Central - 89% Negro; (2) Hough - 74% Negro; (3) Glenville - 72%; (4) Mt. Pleasant- 70.6 and (5) Kinsman - 66%.

Next,in terms of concentration of Negro population, come: (6) Lee-Miles area with 28% of its population Negro, and (7) University Circle which is 24% Negro. Both areas account for another five percent of the Negro population.

Less than five percent or surprisingly few Negroes live in the remaining 35 social planning areas in the city and Cuyahoga County.

II. HOUSING

TABLE 6. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR CLEVELAND PROPER BY COLOR AND OCCUPANCY
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

OCCUPANCY AND COLOR	CLEVELAND CITY		SUBURBAN AREAS		STANDARD METRO	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Housing Units	282,914	100.0	279,538	100.0	562,462	100.0
White Occupied	202,427	71.6	266,034	95.2	468,461	83.3
Nonwhite Occupied	67,464	23.8	1,583	.6	69,047	12.3
Vacant	13,023	4.6	11,921	4.2	24,944	4.4

(1) Although the nonwhites represent 29% of the population in Cleveland proper, they occupy 24% of all housing units in the city.

(2) Only six-tenths of one hundredth of all housing units in Cleveland suburbia were nonwhite in 1960.

(3) Over 4.2% of these houses were listed as available vacancies for sale, rent or other, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census.

TABLE 7. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY COLOR AND TENURE

TENURE AND COLOR	CLEVELAND CITY		SUBURBAN AREAS		METRO. AREA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Owner Occupied	121,173	100.0	209,870	100.0	331,043	
White	101,552	83.8	209,024	99.6	310,576	93.8
% of all white occupied	50.2				66.3	
Nonwhite	19,621	16.2	846	.4	20,467	6.2
% of all nonwhite "	29.1		53.5		29.6	
Renter Occupied	148,718	100.0	57,747	100.0	206,465	
White	100,875	67.8	57,030	98.8	157,905	76.5
% of all white occupied	49.8				33.7	
Nonwhite	47,843	32.2	717	1.2	48,560	23.5
%of all nonwhite "	70.9		46.5		70.3	

(1) Less than one-sixth (16.2%) of all owner-occupied housing units in the city is nonwhite occupied.

(2) Over two-thirds (70%) of all nonwhite occupied houses in Cleveland proper are renter-occupied.

(3) Less than one percent (.4%) of all owner-occupied housing in the suburban areas is nonwhite.

(4) Over 90% of all owner-occupied housing in the Cleveland Metropolitan area are white-occupied.

TABLE 8. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY CONDITION AND COLOR
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

CONDITION	NONWHITE		WHITE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All occupied units	69,047	100.0	468,461	100.0	537,508	100.0
Sound	49,569	71.8	433,829	92.6	483,398	89.9
Deteriorating	15,198	22.0	29,592	6.3	44,790	8.4
Dilapidated	4,280	6.2	5,040	1.1	9,320	1.7
Units with 1.01 person or more per room	13,492	19.5	28,745	6.1	42,237	7.9
Structure built 1939 or earlier	62,549	90.6	294,702	62.9	357,251	66.4
Median gross rent in $	82		84		85	

(1) Three out of every ten (or 28.2%) housing units occupied by nonwhites in the Cleveland area are either deteriorating or dilapidated, as compared to 7.4% for the whites.

(2) One-fifth of nonwhite occupied housing units have 1.01 person or more per room.

(3) Ninety percent of them were built before World War II, as compared to sixty-six percent for the metropolitan area. Yet,

(4) The Negro pays a median rent of $82 per month as compared to $85 for the whole area including the suburbs. This situation which requires Negroes to pay higher rent for substandard housing has been referred to as the "color tax" by a Chicago study.

III. EDUCATION

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY WHITES AND NONWHITES IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census)

YRS. OF SCH. COMPLETED	NONWHITE		WHITE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 25 yrs. old and over	132,315	100.0	378,322	100.0	510,637	100.0
Completed 8 yrs. elementary school	18,009	13.61	74,922	19.80	92,931	18.20
Completed 4 yrs. high school	25,757	19.47	81,134	21.45	106,891	20.93
Completed 4 yrs. or more college	4,318	3.26	16,227	4.28	20,545	4.02
Median sch. years completed	9.5		9.6		9.6	

It has often been said that unemployment is high among Negroes, because they are uneducated. This is not necessarily true, at least not for the city of Cleveland. Take a look at the 1960 U. S. Census figures. They show that:

(1) no substantial differences exist between the median number of school years for nonwhites and whites in the city of Cleveland (9.5 for nonwhites, 9.6 for whites);

(2) that 19.5 percent of all nonwhites 25 years or older completed 4 years high school compared to 21.5 for the whites;

(3) and 3.3 nonwhites in Cleveland proper completed 4 years or more of college as compared to 4.3% for the whites.

IV. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND INCOME

Let us now examine the employment situation in Cleveland since over 97% of all Negroes in the total metropolitan area live in the city.

SEE TABLE 10

(1) There was a net increase in the nonwhite civilian labor force and a decline in the white labor force in Cleveland proper from 1950 to 1960. Yet,

(2) unemployment was still about twice as high among Negroes than among whites (12% of the nonwhite labor force as compared to 7% of the white labor force).

(3) There were approximately five thousand more nonwhite unemployed in 1960 than there were in 1950, while during the same period the number of white unemployed tended to decrease.

SEE TABLE 11

(1) The proportion of whites in the white collar occupations is twice as high as the proportion of Negroes in the same category.

(2) Over half of the nonwhite workers in the white collar occupations were to be found in the relatively less remunerative clerical-office jobs.

(3) Due to the fact that Cleveland is one of the most urbanized, industrialized centers of the United States, the bulk of both white and Negro workers are to be found in the blue collar occupations (craftsmen, operatives, laborers). However,

(4) the occupational indices show a high proportion of craftsmen for the whites, and a relatively large percent of laborers for the Negroes.

(5) The proportion of nonwhites (mostly females) in the domestic and other service works is more than twice higher for Negroes than for whites (25% for the Negroes; 9% for the whites).

TABLE 10. EMPLOYMENT S
IN THE CITY OF CLE
(Source:

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1950			
	Nonwhite		White	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total 14 years and over	113,450		603,122	
Civilian Labor Force	65,208		348,096	
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	57.5		57.7	
Unemployed - % of Labor Force	7,247	11.1	15,586	4.5
Employed - % of Labor Force	57,961	88.9	332,510	95.5

MENT STATUS OF WHITES AND NONWHITES
OF CLEVELAND FOR 1950 AND 1960
ource: U. S. Census)

	1960				Change in % from 1950	
	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	White
%	Number	%	Number	%	%	%
	165,956		467,734			
	98,459		267,213			
	59.3		57.1		+1.8	- .6
4.5	12,191	12.4	15,271	7.4	+1.3	+2.9
5.5	86,268	87.6	251,910	92.6	-1.3	-2.9

TABLE 11. PATTERNS OF EMPLOY
BY OCCUPATION,
(Source: 1960

	NONWHITE				
OCCUPATION	Male	%	Female	%	Male
Total Employed	53,689		32,579		166,71
White Collar Workers	7,752	14.4	7,977	24.5	47,03
Professional and Managerial	2,672		2,914		22,37
Sales	1,079		960		8,94
Clerical	4,001		4,103		15,71
Blue Collar Workers	33,770	62.9	6,135	18.8	100,91
Craftsmen	6,691		338		40,37
Operatives	17,035		5,386		48,67
Laborers	10,044		411		11,86
Service Workers	6,653	12.4	15,412	47.3	9,57
Domestic	223		6,067		6
Other serv. Works	6,430		9,345		9,51
Occupation not reported	5,514	10.3	3,055	9.4	9,20

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CITY OF CLEVELAND
ATION, COLOR, AND SEX
1960 U. S. Census)

WHITE				TOTAL			
Male	%	Female	%	~~Male~~ Nonwhite	%	~~Female~~ White	%
166,718		85,192		86,268		251,910	
47,032	28.2	48,678	57.1	15,729	18.3	95,710	38.0
22,375		10,292		5,586		32,667	
8,942		7,935		2,039		16,877	
15,715		30,451		8,104		46,166	
100,913	60.5	17,881	21.0	39,805	46.2	118,794	47.2
40,372		1,284		7,029		41,656	
48,673		16,115		22,421		64,788	
11,868		482		10,455		12,350	
9,571	5.8	13,684	16.1	22,065	25.6	23,255	9.2
61		2,007		6,290		2,068	
9,510		11,677		15,775		21,187	
9,202	5.5	4,940	5.8	8,569	9.9	14,151	5.6

TABLE 12. FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 FOR NONWHITES AND WHITES IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND
(Source: 1960 U. S. Census

FAMILY INCOME	NONWHITE		WHITE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Families	56,823		163,715		220,538	
Under $2,000	9,867	17.4	12,909	7.9	22,776	10.3
$2,000 to $4,999	20,555	36.2	36,536	22.3	57,091	25.9
$5,000 to $9,999	22,246	39.2	89,797	54.9	112,043	50.8
$10,000 and over	4,155	7.2	24,473	14.9	28,628	13.0
Median Income	$4,750		$6,339		$5,935	

(1) Over one-sixth of the nonwhite families in Cleveland proper had to live on an income of less than $2,000 a year in 1959 (17% of the nonwhite families; 8% of the white families).

(2) Over half of the nonwhite families (53% compared to 30% for the whites) made less than $5,000 a year.

(3) The proportion of white families making $10,000 and over in Cleveland city was more than twice higher than the proportion of nonwhites in the same income bracket (14.9% or 24,400 families for the whites; 7.2% or 4,100 families for the nonwhites).

(4) The median income of the Negro family is $1,589 less than the median white family income.

V. WELFARE AND RELIEF CASES

It is to be expected that areas, with large numbers of unemployed and low family incomes, would have high relief rates.

TABLE 13. GENERAL RELIEF - CITY OF CLEVELAND AND FIVE SELECTED SOCIAL PLANNING AREAS WITH HIGH PERCENT OF NEGRO POPULATION: CASES FOR YEAR 1961
(Source: Research Department, Welfare Federation of Cleveland)

AREA	No. of Cases	% of City	Rate Per 1,000 Occupied Family Units	% Negro
Total City	11,675		43.7	28.6
Central	3,459	29.6	150.5	88.7
Hough	2,588	22.1	134.3	73.6
Glenville	1,273	10.9	53.4	72.0
Kinsman	557	4.8	97.8	66.0
Mt. Pleasant	310	2.7	27.8	70.6
Total of Social Planning Areas	8,187	70.1	92.8	76.7

As unemployment and low family incomes are common in these five social planning areas where 90 per cent of the Negro population live, economic dependency reaches here its highest peak.

(1) Central, Hough and Glenville, by themselves, accounted for 7,320 (i.e. almost two-thirds) of the 11,675 cases of general relief for the city of Cleveland during the year 1961.

(2) The Central Area was leading with a rate of 150.5 for every thousand occupied family units in the area, which was more than three times higher than the average city rate of 43.7 per 1,000 O.F.U.

(3) Next came Hough with 2,588 cases or 134.3 per 1,000 occupied family units.

(4) Glenville had 53.4 cases per 1,000; Kinsman, 97.8 and Mt. Pleasant, 27.8.

TABLE 14. COUNTY AND CITY WELFARE:
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES FOR YEAR 1961
(Source: Research Department,
Welfare Federation of Cleveland)

AREA	NO. OF CASES	% OF CITY	RATE PER 1,000 OCCUPIED FAM. UNITS	% NEGRO
Total City	7,006		26.2	28.6
Central	2,191	31.3	95.9	88.7
Hough	1,988	28.4	103.1	73.6
Glenville	1,051	15.0	44.1	72.0
Kinsman	351	5.0	61.6	66.0
Mt. Pleasant	214	3.0	19.2	70.6
Total of Areas	5,795	82.7	64.8	76.7

(1) Central, Hough and Glenville account for 5230 (or three-fourths) of the 7,006 A.D.C. cases for total Cleveland city in 1961.

(2) Central and Hough had 4,179 (or 60%) of all city cases.

(3) Hough had the higher A.D.C. relief rate for all the city: 103.1 per 1,000 occupied family units.

(4) Next came Central: 96 per 1,000 occupied family units; Kinsman: 61.6 per 1,000; Glenville: 44; University: 21.2, and Mt. Pleasant: 19.2.

TABLE 15. DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE:
DEPENDENT CHILDREN SERVED - YEAR 1961
(Source: Research Department
Welfare Federation of Cleveland)

AREA	DEPENDENT WARDS	% OF CITY	RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN UNDER 21 YRS.
Total City	3,485		10.7
Central	1,138	32.9	31.9
Hough	503	14.5	15.8
Glenville	260	7.5	7.8
Kinsman	158	4.6	18.0
Mt. Pleasant	69	2.0	5.3
Total of Areas	2,128	61.5	15.8

(1) Central, Hough and Glenville account for about half of all city cases: 1901 dependent wards out of a total of 3,458 for Cleveland city.

(2) Central with 32 dependent children served per 1,000 children under 21 years came after Downtown area which had 83.7 children served per 1,000.

(3) Next followed Goodrich area with 25.5 wards per 1,000 children, then Kinsman (18.0 per 1,000); Tremont (16.7); Hough (15.8); Near West Side (15.6 wards per 1,000 children).

(4) Glenville has only 7.8 dependents served per 1,000 children and Mr. Pleasant 5.3 per 1,000.

(5) The city's average number of dependent children served in 1961 was 10.7 per 1,000 children under 21 years of age.

TABLE 16. CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT:
OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY AND OFFICIAL TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS
THREE YEARS' AVERAGES - RATE PER 1,000 BOYS AND GIRLS
12 THROUGH 17: 1960
(Source: Research Department,
Cleveland Welfare Federation)

	BOYS			GIRLS		
AREA	1960 AVERAGE	PERCENT OF CITY	RATE PER 1,000	1960 AVERAGE	PERCENT OF CITY	RATE PER 1,000
Total City	1775		49.4	461		12.6
Central	315	17.8	93.4	104	22.6	28.6
Hough	259	14.6	97.5	96	20.8	34.0
Glenville	226	12.7	70.4	71	15.4	21.6
Kinsman	54	3.0	69.0	16	3.5	19.3
Mt. Pleasant	66	3.7	45.0	20	4.3	13.1
Total 5 Areas	920	51.8	75.1	307	66.6	23.3

(1) Central, Hough and Glenville represented 45% of all Cleveland boys' official delinquency and traffic complaints.

(2) For the girls, those three areas represented 59% of the city's official cases during the three years' period ending with 1960.

(3) They accounted also for the highest rates per 1,000 youngsters age 12 through 17 on the county's official records for juvenile delinquency and traffic complaints.

(4) Over half of all the city's boy cases (or 920 out of 1775) came from the five social planning areas mentioned above.

(5) These areas accounted also for two-thirds (or 307 out of 461) of the city's girl delinquency and traffic complaints.

(6) The total city's rate of official delinquency and traffic complaints was 49.4 per 1,000 boys and 12.6 per 1,000 girls.

Gordon Carey

CLEVELAND CHAPTER CORE

FEB 25 1963

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Director of School Project
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

Cleveland Chapter of CORE would like to participate in the school project and is interested in receiving further information. However, at the present time we are deeply involved in a project concerning one of the local hospitals and their policy of discrimination in the placement of patients. We are,therefore, picketing the hospital every Saturday afternoon until this issue is settled. We think it only fair to warn you that if the nationwide picketing is scheduled for a Saturday in the near future we may not be able to participate as we do not have a large enough group at the present time to be picketing two places at once.

As I said earlier, we are interested in the school project and will do all that we can to help. Please send further information, and we will participate if possible.

Sincerely,

Joanne Klunder

Joanne M. Klunder

(Mrs. Bruce. Klunder)
Corresponding Secretary

write all participating Groups

CLEVELAND CHAPTER CORE

MAR 8 1963

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sirs:

We have a letter from Richard Haley indicating that he or someone from the national staff may plan to be in Cleveland March 15-19. Is this by now a definite plan? If so, who will be coming?

As we try to make plans for this visit, we find that we are without much needed information. When does this person plan to arrive? Where can we meet him? Should we be making arrangements for his lodging or will he take care of that himself?

Does he have an itinerary already planned or are we to create one? If so, specifically what kind of meetings would he like us to arrange? Would he be available for a public forum, and would he desire this type of meeting?

We would appreciate an immediate reply to these questions so that we can formulate more definite plans. Because there was a difficulty in contacting us the last time someone was here, I will give a list of several of the officers and where they can be contacted.

President--Miss Ruth Turner
3705 E. 153, Cleveland 20
Ph. 751-0847

1st Vice President--Mr. John Cloud
Business Ph. VU 3-5100 Ext. 291
1085 E. 98, Cleveland
Ph. GL 1-8471

2nd Vice President--Mr. Bruce Warshal
Business Ph. CH 1-3646
17500 Euclid, Cleveland
Ph. 486-3980

Please send your reply directly to Miss Turner. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joanne Klunder

(Mrs. Bruce Klunder)
1661 Crest Rd.
Cleveland Heights 21, Ohio

March 11, 1963

Miss Ruth Turner
3705 East 153rd Street
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Dear Miss Turner:

I shall try to answer Mrs. Klunder's questions as fully as possible. First of all, I am the person who will make the visit, covering Saturday, March 16th through Tuesday, March 19th. I will arrive by Greyhound bus at 9:00 A. M. on Saturday.

The financial situation in the national office is such that "guest lodgings" will be a big help. However, if this cannnot be arranged, I can get accommodations at the YMCA. I do not have an itinerary planned, but the enclosed suggestions on the material to be covered indicate that most of my meeting time could best be given to the group itself. If you feel it would be an advantage to the group for me to appear in a forum or other type of public meeting, by all means feel free to set it up.

Because of the short time before my scheduled arrival you had best contact us by phone collect if there is any further question to by answered.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ckh
enc.

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

October 21, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
Program Department
National C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Carey:

Cleveland C.O.R.E is ready to embark into the area of housing as a major project. It is my understanding that one of the task-force projects dealt with this area (particularly attacking the problems of ghetto housing) and we would appreciate receiving any reports which have been written on the subject. We would also welcome any suggestions you might have for our group regarding fact-finding and procedure.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner, Exec. Sec.
Cleveland C.O.R.E.

1. Send stencil on Phila. story
2. .. calendar substitute
3. .. copy of Phila. demands attached (Keep one for us)

November 13, 1963

Miss Ruth M. Turner
Executive Secretary
Cleveland CORE

Dear Miss Turner

Please find enclosed some information you requested in a letter to Gordon Carey dated October 21.

We hope it is helpful with your housing project. Please let us know what and how you are doing.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks
Secretary
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

CORE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASED PROVISION OF ADEQUATE LOW-COST HOUSING UNITS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

1. All construction of town houses, luxury apartments and middle and upper income housing in the central area of the city must be stopped until adequate provisions for low cost units are made for poor and minority people currently living in such areas.

2. City Councul should immediately pass legislation to provide sufficient money for the "Revolving Fund" administered by the Department of Licenses & Inspections to enable Licenses & Inspections to repair properties where landlords refuse to do so and also pass enabling legislation to allow Licenses & Inspections to put leins on rents to cover costs of such repairs.

3. City Council should pass legislation to enable the Housing Authority to acquire properties in several areas of the city (this must include some non-ghetto areas) to be used in the "Used House Program." The City Administration should in turn pressure the Housing Authority to acquire at least 500 units per year for the next five years to be used in this program.

4. The City Administration should immediately take action to put in operation the recommendation of the Special Committee on Slum Housing of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Civil Rights passed at their meeting of October 9, 1963:

   " That the City Of Philadelphia supply capital funds in the amount of at least $10,000,000 for the purpose of creating a non-profit corporation to secure a supply of rental and sales low-cost housing for relocation purposes."

5. The Mayor and the Administration must pursue a vigorous policy in all city departments to promote integration of housing on all economic levels. Strong disciplinary action should be taken against any city official who disobeys or is negligent in pursuing such a policy.

~~Formed~~

JAN 17 1964 NOR M

January 16, 1964

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the result of five months of research which proves without a doubt that discrimination exists in the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority. We have also enclosed a letter which was presented to all in attendance at the meeting called by Mr. Harpole Wednesday at 2:00 p.m.

We should also like to put in a request for a public service announcement at this time. Please announce that anyone who has applied for Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and has been placed on the waiting list should contact CORE, 1740 Crawford Road, 791-4997.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner, Exec. Sec.
Cleveland C.O.R.E.

791-4997 [216]

Lou Potter
BA2-7219

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE POWER STRUCTURE

This letter is directed to you because you and your office share in the responsibility for the perpetuation of slum housing conditions in the city of Cleveland. So that you are clearly aware that this responsibility is shared to varying degrees by a whole complex of socio-political-economic institutions in the city of Cleveland, all of your associates in this conspiracy against decent housing are listed:

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND:

1) THE MAYOR - As the chief administrative officer of the city of Cleveland the improper functioning of any of the sub-divisions of city government is your responsibility. The callous neglect of duty by various city departments follows:

2) CITY COUNCIL - To date City Council has failed to act to insist as the peoples' legislative representatives that building and zoning codes be rigidly enforced. Council has failed to initiate and pass legislation for rent control to remove the super profits from slum housing and for fair housing.

3) HOUSING DEPARTMENT - The continued failure by this department to discharge its responsibilities contributes greatly to the continuance of slum housing conditions. Where are the inspectors and what are they doing ? What action is taken on already reported violations?

4) SANITATION DEPARTMENT - Garbage collection, rubbish collection and street cleaning in the ghetto areas remains scandalously inadequate. This contributes to slum conditions.

5) FIRE DEPARTMENT - The department should press for action on violations whenever these are found.

6) POLICE DEPARTMENT - Your double standard of law enforcement, brutality and inadequate protection tears down the morale of the residents and makes the slum area a haven for criminals.

7) RECREATION DEPARTMENT - Of proposed new swimming pool construction none are for the ghetto areas. Lack of adequate recreation facilities means streets, backyards, driveways and empty buildings become playgrounds contributing to slum housing conditions.

SLUM LANDLORDS - The prime offender against human decency is the slum landlord. This is an individual who profits from human misery and helps to perpetuate the Negro ghetto in order to keep those areas intact for economic exploitation. You are concerned about the image you project and yet you permit yourselves to be manipulated by"associaions" which work against the interests of the Hough community.

URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT - The urban renewal program as planned is inadequate and its implementation in slum areas is nearly non-existent. Why does Erieview take precedence over projects which could meet the needs of the Negro community?

COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT - You have permitted your clients to pay high rents for substandard housing and have even referred them to such dwellings.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - Those who finance slum landlords, regardless of security or collateral offered, share in the guilt of the slumlord. The baks are ever shy at making loans to prospective Negro home buyers out of the ghetto. They contribute toward slum housing in two ways --- financing slumlords and by denying Negroes loans for homes outside of the ghetto areas.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY - Its guilt is its failure to rigidly maintain standards on in-building gas lines and connection of gas appliances. It should make public all the "red tag" violations in the Hough, Glenville and Central areas.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY
CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL POWER COMPANY - The electric utility companies have also failed in their responsibility. They are obligated to refuse electric power service to builings with improper and hazardous electrial wiring, improperly rated fuse boxes and other safeguards.

CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION - By failing to use your facilities to provide the children of Hough with quality integrated education you have failed to counteract the effects slum housing.

CLEVELAND WELFARE FEDERATION - You have the largest private welfare organization in the country and yet most of its agencies are located in the slums of the city where almost none are addressing themselves to the fundamental problems of the Negro community such as housing.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR • WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Federal Housing Administration
Public Housing Administration
Federal National Mortgage Association
Community Facilities Administration
Urban Renewal Administration

JAN 30 1964

Mr. Norman Hill
Director
Program Department
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

Thank you for forwarding to me a copy of the report on the racial policy of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority prepared by Cleveland CORE's public housing subcommittee. Both the Public Housing Administration and this Office previously received a copy of this report from the Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE.

This matter is being investigated by the Public Housing Administration and the case will be processed in accordance with procedures established under the Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing. We greatly appreciate Cleveland CORE's efforts in preparing this report.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver
Administrator

REPORT ON THE RACIAL POLICY OF THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY,

prepared by the Public Housing
Subcommittee, Cleveland Congress
of Racial Equality.

I. Introduction: The Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA).

The CMHA, a non-profit organization created by state law, and receiving state and federal government financial support, operates eleven low-cost housing complexes in the metropolitan Cleveland area. It is designed to provide safe, sanitary, and decent accomodations for residents of Cuyahoga county who live in substandard or overcrowded housing, or who have been evicted through no fault of their own, and who meet certain financial requirements. According to the Cleveland public housing manual--as well as a 1949 Cleveland City Ordinance--the CMHA must accept applicants without regard to color, creed, or nationality.

As the result of a comprehensive study of CMHA, Cleveland CORE has found that discrimination on the basis of race exists in almost every facet of CMHA"s operation, from pre-application procedure to final disposition of tenants. The specific discriminatory practices, with Cleveland CORE's evidence for them, are detailed below, as well as the demands CORE will make upon initiation of negotiations with CMHA.

II. Areas of Discrimination in CMHA.

A. Pre-application screening.

The pre-application procedure of CMHA, conducted for ten of the housing complexes at the main application office, 2916 Cedar Avenue, and for a new project (Riverview Terrace) at the project location, 1795 W. 25th Street, is designed to establish the basic eligibility of the applicant; if accepted, he

may then, in a private interview with a CMHA staff member, complete the application form itself. As mentioned in the Introduction, basic eligibility requirements include length of residence in Cuyahoga County (minimum, one year), source and level of income, and family composition.

Cleveland CORE has found that the pre-application screening is one of the major vehicles of racial discrimination in CMHA.

1. Direct Testing.

During one week in December, 1963, CORE sent four interracial pairs of testers into the main application office, 2916 Cedar Avenue, which handles the majority of CMHA's total pre-application screening and application interviews. On the basis of detailed knowledge of the eligibility requirements, each tester was given a "case history" which was designed to insure eligibility; all the testers had, as far as the eligibility requirements were concerned, exactly the same story. The results of the tests indicate unequivocally that discrimination is practised at this office.

a. All four white testers were accepted for application interviews, and have written evidence of this acceptance; all four Negro testers were refused applications.

b. Of the four Negroes who attempted to apply, two were told that their names would be placed on a "waiting list", because no vacancies were anticipated. The other two Negroes were told that the waiting list was so long they would not even be considered for it. At no time was a waiting list mentioned to white pre-applicants.

c. Not only were all the white pre-applicants promptly given appointments for an application interview, but one white tester was accepted without even being questioned, and another was told that housing would be available in "about a month."

2. The Waiting List.

a. The "waiting list" referred to above consists entirely of Negroes, and is therefore not a reflection of CMHA housing availability, but an artificial category required by this organization's discrimination. There is no white waiting list. In one instance, a tester in the Cedar office discovered that a Negro had been on the list for over two years.

b. The extent of pre-application discrimination is indicated by the total number of people refused application because there were "no anticipated vacancies"; in the single month of September, 1963, 406 persons were turned away for this reason. On the basis of the test data, and information from applicants and professional social workers associated with applicants, the vast majority, if not all of those refused, were Negroes.

c. Not all persons refused application sign up for the waiting list, but it is known that the list contains from 250 to 500 names.

3. Additional Screening.

Informants, and the testers themselves, observed that in the case of Negro applicants a further pre-application requirement is acceptability of appearance. Typically, a CMHA worker, informed that a Negro is applying for housing, views the applicant in order to determine, in the parlance of the CMHA office, whether or not he is a "high-type" Negro, who will be acceptable to white neighbors.

B. Post-Application Discrimination.

Those Negroes permitted to apply for housing are subject to discrimination in their disposition to dwelling units.

1. The application form contains a question requiring the race and national origin of the applicant.

2. After completing the application, the applicants' names are placed on a "master file card". A special code has been devised to identify the tenant as white or Negro: after his name the code "Any" is used for a white tenant, and "CpoH" for a Negro. "CpoH" is an abbreviation for Carver Park and Outhwaite Homes, two of the three housing complexes containing almost no white tenants (see 3, below). A facsimile of the master file card is shown below.

NAME A. Lincoln Black No. 0000 NAME A. Lincoln White No. 0000

. . . .

ACTION Record at DAO -AE-3-CpoH DATE ACTION Record at DAO-AE-3 -Any DATE

3. The most outstanding illustration of the post-application discrimination lies in the segregation of housing; the available data, and sources, are given below in tabular form.

HOUSING AREA	% NEGRO TENANTS	COMMENTS-SOURCE OF DATA
1. Carver Park-Outhwaite Homes	99.3	U.S. block census, 1960. The two areas are combined because of geographical proximity.
2. Cedar Apartments	21.1	Block census.
Old Units	30.4	August, 1961 report of Regional Church Planning Office, based on door-to-door survey.
New ("Golden Age")	23.4	
3. Woodhill Apartments	17.1	Block census.
4. Garden Valley Apartments	97.9	Block census
	99.9	Survey by local social workers
5. Riverside Park	0.46	Block census.

HOUSING AREA	% NEGRO TENANTS	COMMENTS--SOURCE OF DATA
6. Wade Apartments 3 row houses only	1) 25.0 2) 8.3 3) 91.8	Survey by local social workers and ministers. This data does not include the high-rise facility.
Average:	41.7	
7. Lakeview Terrace	2.96	Block census
	1.94	Local ministers and social workers
8. Valleyview	4.8	Block census

This summary gives data for nine of the ten units which are tenanted.

C. Auxiliary Complaints.

1. Lack of Relocation Facilities.

The newest public housing complex, Riverview Terrace, is located on the West Side of Cleveland (the area west of the Cuyahoga River). It was built on the site of a Negro slum area, and according to reports from local ministers, social workers, and a member of the Urban Renewal relocation staff, almost no attempt was made to relocate those individuals displaced by the construction of Riverview Terrace. In contrast to the stated purpose of CMHA, which is in part to provide housing for those made homeless through no fault of their own, only a handful of tenants were given housing in CMHA; no other relocation attempt was made.

Paradoxically, this lack of responsibility contributes to the very problem which CMHA was created to alleviate--overcrowding in substandard housing--because the displaced Negroes had to move into the already bursting East Side Negro slum area.*

2. Lack of Reports to Civic Authorities on Substandard Housing.

---

*The United States Census of 1960 reported, for example, that 98.8% of the Negro population of the Metropolitan Cleveland area resided on the East Side; the Negro population in the suburbs amounted to 0.78%.

Part of the application procedure requires that the applicant's housing be investigated to determine if it is overcrowded, unsafe, or unsanitary. In those cases where housing code violations are observed and recorded on the special form for this purpose, a former investigator in this capacity for CMHA has stated that no effort is made by CMHA to bring the violations to the attention of the appropriate civic authorities. Because civil facilities are limited, CMHA could help fulfil the function of identifying overcrowded and unsanitary housing; as in the case of relocation, however, it has made no attempt to do so.

D. Action.

Cleveland CORE intends to obtain correction of the discriminatory policies of CMHA, as well as the lack of responsibility indicated in the relocation and substandard housing areas. CORE will vigorously use all means at its disposal, including legal avenues through the local and federal government, and especially those methods of action peculiar to an organization of its kind, to see that significant results are obtained immediately.

The major legal approaches are:

1. The federal government, through Executive Order 11063, can attempt to correct the discrimination in CMHA. Since all the CMHA units, including the recently completed Riverview Terrace, are under a single authority, legal counsel has advised CORE that CMHA will be covered under the time-limits of Order 11063.

2. The policies of CMHA are in obvious violation of Cleveland City Ordinance 2139-49 (December 28, 1949), which deals specifically with CMHA. This Ordinance offers another avenue of attack under Executive Order 11063. Section 10 of the Ordinance states:

> Within any project undertaken under this agreement or any amendment, modification of extension of this agreement or any new agreement for like purpose, there shall be no discrimination or segregation in the selection of tenants, the fixing of rents or in the construction, maintenance and operation of any such project, because of race, color, creed or national origin.

3. Since the CMHA practices discrimination, legal counsel has informed CORE that it, or any interested party, can initiate a taxpayer's suit against CMHA, since it is using public monies in an illegal manner. Any taxpaying citizen has legal standing in a suit of this kind, and can demand cessation of discrimination or withdrawal of governmental financial support.

4. The discriminatory practices of CMHA are a priori illegal under the 14th amendment, as well as federal civil rights statutes. This has been unequivocally demonstrated in Banks v. San Francisco Housing Authority, No. 420534 of San Francisco Superior Court, October 1, 1952, and more appropriately, Vann et al. v. Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority, 113 Fed. Supp. 210 (June 23, 1953).

E. Demands

Cleveland CORE requires that the following demands be met:

1. CMHA's application form shall have no questions dealing with race, color, creed or national origin.

2. The discriminatory code on the master file cards must be immediately discontinued.

3. Admission to CMHA facilites must be non-discriminatory:

a. Residents shall be placed randomly in units as they become available, without consideration of race, color, creed or national origin.

b. Those affected by previous discriminatory pre-application practices--i.e., those on the waiting list--must be given priority in obtaining housing, and be notified immediately of this change in status.

c. Those effected by previous discrimination must be placed before the new ruling affecting financial eligibility creates a large new demand for housing.

d. A press release must be given to all local news media, including those

primarily serving the Negro community, stating explicitly that a non-discriminatory policy has been adopted by CMHA, and stating the eligibility requirements.

4. In the future, all projects must have an effective, non-discriminatory relocation policy, whether operated within CMHA or by an independent Urban Renewal agency.

5. CMHA shall henceforth submit information about unsafe; unsanitary and overcrowded housing to the appropriate civil authorities.

In addition, the Director of CMHA should, in good faith, agree to follow as closely as practical in the Cleveland area, these recommendations of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, from its April, 1961 report:

a. New facilities should be built on vacant or industrial property whenever possible.

b. New facilites should be built in small units designed to be socially integrated into the surrounding community, rather than isolated from it, as in the larger housing projects.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

CORE ACTION LETTER

NO. 1 · FEBRUARY, 1964

CORE STEPS UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST AREA RENT ROBBERY

HAZARDOUS WIRING TYPICAL TENANT COMPLAINT

School Integration Issue Still Unresolved
Despite Partial Victory From School Board

The truth is out. The Cleveland school crisis showed us once and for all that bigotry and prejudice extend from the very top to the very bottom of the city.

The issue was the integration of children from overcrowded Hazeldell into the schools to which they had been bussed and where they had been kept segregated. It took demonstrations, a mob takeover, rioting, civil disobedience and police brutality to force a southernized school board, a weak-kneed mayor, an inept safety director, and a bigoted power structure to concede a little. (There was no total victory because the Board made clear its intention to "resegregate" as soon as possible.)

All this for the integration of 850 children. What will happen in March when the whole question of city-wide integration comes up? Let us not fool ourselves. As long as McAllister, Corrigan, and Gallagher are on the school board, progress will be slow at best. Further, the pressure to compromise will be greater than before. We must prepare now for an economic boycott, (cancel store accounts now, and stop buying on time are two suggestions).

We must prepare to defeat levies for segrated schools. We must prepare to defeat all politicians who will not represent the Negro community's best interests. And most important, we must be convinced ourselves that no matter what the costs and inconveniences, there can be no answer to Cleveland's school problem other than integrated quality education.

The fight on the housing front goes on. Last week CORE initiated a new strategy -- rent strikes on a block basis. CORE teams, Student CORE members, tenants and children cleaned up rubbish and they lined it along E. 78 St. between Hough and Lexington for all -- especially the city fathers -- to see. There are now three rent strikes in progress on the block and more are being prepared. Also last week a rent strike on E. 81st was completed. The tenants handed the owner $750.00 rent money after the repairs they demanded had been made. Meanwhile, repairs at 1784 Crawford have not yet been accomplished but progress is "satisfactory".

The Public Housing Committee met with Ernest J. Bohn, Director, Thursday, Feb. 6, to check on progress in ending discrimination in the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority. Apparently Mr. Bohn is balking and we will have to watch closely to see that the promises made in negotiation to end discrimination are kept.

CORE members did a wonderful job of supporting and leading the fight against the school board. But let us not forget that we first hit home on housing and we are the only group working in the area. We need more committed housing team members. If you want to do field work, call Mr. Thompson Gaines, UL1-7646. If you are interested in research call Mrs. Millie Fleming, 421-5822.

In case you do not know what is involved, here are some of the steps:

1) Investigate the assigned area to see which are the worst houses and what exactly is wrong with them.
2) Start tenant contact, talking to people and finding out what they think is wrong with the building and what they can do about it.
3) Start organizing tenant councils and later block organizations.
4) Research the owner, his other properties, home address, etc.
5) Keep close contact until the tenants go on strike, collect rents, answer questions, give confidence in CORE and themselves.
6) Housing Committee meets every Saturday morning, 11:00 a.m., at CORE office.

CORE offices are at 1740 Crawford Road, Room 203, Telephone 791-4997.

Cleveland 6, Ohio.

CORE MEETS
First and Third Tuesdays - 8 pm
United Church of Christ
East 65th at Hough
NEXT MEETINGS: FEBRUARY 18; MARCH 3 & 17

NEGRO HISTORY WORKSHOP
Friday, 8:00 pm, Feb. 14, 21, 28
BELL NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
1839 East 81st Street
FREE ADMISSION

Cleveland CORE ACTION LETTER is published monthly by Cleveland Chapter, CORE, P.O. Box 5614, Cleveland, Ohio, 44101. CORE officers are: Arthur Evans, Jr., Chairman; Rev. Bruce Klunder, 1st Vice-Chairman; Antoine Perot, 2nd Vice-Chairman; David K. Cohen, Recording Secretary; Nathaniel T. Smith, Treasurer; Nancy Thomas, Corresponding Secretary; and, Ruth Turner, Executive Secretary.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Is civil disobedience lawlessness? Many Clevelanders condemned the actions of the sit-ins in the Board of Education by saying that such behavior encourages the breaking of laws. But one of the best CORE traditions is the breaking of certain laws, to show that a higher law is being violated.

In this case we blocked entrances. Why? Our determination demonstrated that if the Board of Education did not serve all of the people, it should not be allowed to function. This is not lawlessness. No one tried to avoid or prevent arrest. We were willing to submit to arrest in the name of a higher justice and humanity.

Police Brutality Under Fire

Imagine the confusion of the child who had been taught that the policeman is our friend, after the events of the last two weeks. Wed. and Thurs. the police permitted a mob to deny freedom of speech to citizens. Then Tuesday "our friends" stepped on citizens, kicked them and beat them and then threw them down flights of stairs.

Police brutality is nothing new (ask any Negro in the ghetto) but never has there been such a good example of police negligence on one side and police brutality on the other -- all because Negroes were involved.

One of our own members, Dr. Mandel, also experienced police abuse three weeks ago in a separate incident. Dr. Mandel's trial Feb. 24, and that of the sit-ins Mar. 18, will give us an opportunity to show the community what the police are really like.

Now is a good time to push for the removal of bigoted officers and men and the establishment of a Citizens' Review Board like the one in Rochester, New York, to stop police arrogance and abuse.

Police at Murray Hill Made No Arrests of Racists Like These armed with clubs who smashed cars and beat Negroes.

Help Wanted!

Fill in this coupon and mail to CORE:

I want to become an active member ☐

I enclose a contribution of $_____

I am available for volunteer work ☐

Name.....

Address.....

Zone.....Phone.....

Student CORE in Action

Too few people know that Student CORE was all ready to organize a school boycott and that plans had been made in detail. This group of young fighters for freedom deserves our attention and praise for the work they are doing to educate their fellow students and to end discrimination in their own way wherever they find it.

Student CORE meets the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at Fidelity Baptist Church, 84th and Wade Park.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER
POST OFFICE BOX 5614
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Permit No. 2065

James T. McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RETURN REQUESTED

Pending

March 3, 1964

Cleveland CORE
PO Box 5614
Cleveland, 1, Ohio

att: Arthur Evans

Dear Arthur:

Just want to know to clarify -- was that $213.00 for active membership dues??? If, by any chance, it was for associate memberships, please send list of names and addresses. Send the list anyway, for our files. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

CONGRESS OF CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FEB 25 1964

POST OFFICE BOX 5814 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

February 23, 1964

Enc. #4.00 Literature
#213.00 Dues

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Brother McCain:

Enclosed please find our check for two hundred and seventeen dollars ($217.00).

This is to cover our remittance of one half the dues payments at two dollars each of 213 memberships, or, a total of $213.00.

The additional four dollars ($4.00) is to pay the amount of the attached invoice of that amount for 100 Louisiana Story pamphlets. Invoice Enclosed #4.00

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Evans, Jr.

Chairman, Cleveland Chapter CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

CORE ACTION LETTER

NO. 2 APRIL, 1964

A Core Editorial

REMEMBER FEB. 4, 1964! CORE DEFENDS SIT-INS

By Ruth Turner

I hope no one has forgotten what happened at The Board of Education February 4, 1964. That was the day all of Cleveland saw the face the Police Department usually shows only to the ghetto.

Just in case Cleveland has forgotten, it will be given a memory refresher course March 18. Five of our people go on trial then to remind us of their part in the struggle for freedom.

We know what the police department will say--that demonstrators "abused" and "assaulted" their men. If any policemen received bruises from stumbling and stepping on bodies that is unfortunate. But these "injuries" do not compare with the kicks,

blows, hair-pulling, twisted backs and sore ribs--not to mention ripped clothing--our people suffered as they were dragged and thrown down steps.

We must give our sympathy and support to these fighters for freedom. The Freedom Movement is on trial and the "sit-ins" are our representatives.

What happens to them, happens to us all.

CORE SPONSORS MASS RALLY ON POLICE BRUTALITY

Curbing police brutality will be the theme of a Mass Rally at 8 p.m. Monday, March 16, at Holy Trinity Baptist Church, 954 E. 105 St. Sponsored by CORE and The Defenders of Rights, the Rally will focus on the sit-in trial March 18.

Speakers will be Ruth Turner, CORE Executive Secretary, and Baxter Hill Jr., leader for The Defenders of Rights.

According to Ronald Tinsley, chairman of the CORE Committee on Police Brutality, plans will be made to gain support for establishing Citizens' Committee to review all charges of police abuse. Also under discussion will be a proposal to have all Cleveland policemen bonded.

Group leaders feel that these measures will give added protection to the Negro citizens of the community, paving the way for the elimination of the dual standards now administered by the Cleveland Police Department.

Both Miss Turner and Mr. Hill were among the sit-in demonstrators arrested at The Board of Education during the February school crisis.

+ shows rent strikes in progress

MEET YOUR CORE CHAIRMAN

Thompson Gaines, Housing

No one can accuse Thompson Jefferson Gaines of being unsympathetic to landlords. He is a landlord himself and owns a building in the Hough area.

Chairman of the CORE Slum Housing Committee, Gaines believes good housing is an important part of the civil rights movement.

"My biggest disappointment has been the failure of our city officials to enforce the housing code. They're responsible for most troubles in the Hough area," he said.

* * *

"The housing code of Cleveland is law that requires the landlord to maintain certain standards. It's that simple," Gaines, a former leader of the 24th Ward, said.

Gaines, 44, is a native of Rome, Georgia, but has spent the last 22 years in Cleveland. A big man (6'3") with a booming voice, he works full time at White Motors. Yet he manages to spend more than 25 hours a week advising the 42 members of his committee, meeting and encouraging tenants, communicating with slum landlords, organizing rent strikes, and recruiting new members for the housing committee.

"We hope to make the Hough area a model of what good can come of neighborhood improvement," Gaines said.

Needs Volunteers

CORE SETS DRIVE FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

Volunteers are urgently needed to aid in the CORE-sponsored Voter Registration Drive which began this week and will continue until registration deadline, March 25.

Richard Tinsley, chairman of the Committee, lists the aims of the drive as follows: (1) to locate and register all unregistered voters in the 10 predominantly Negro wards. (2) to provide transportation to all places of registration. (3) to provide babysitting services for mothers who want to register. (4) to offer transportation to and from the polls for the invalid and elderly.

In the last primary election, in the 21st Congressional District, only 38% of the eligible Negroes voted, compared to 65% of the whites. A cursory survey made by Tinsley shows that this is partly due to indifference, but chiefly due to the fact that approximately 18% of the eligible Negroes are unregistered.

"The recent school crisis points up the need for the Negro community to show its concern at the polls," Tinsley said. "Only Negro votes can show that he cares about who represents him in city council and on the school board, and how his tax money is spent."

Cleveland CORE ACTION LETTER is published monthly by Cleveland Chapter, CORE, P. O. Box 5614, Cleveland, Ohio, 44101. Its officers are: Arthur Evans, Jr., Chairman; Rev. Bruce Klunder, 1st Vice-Chairman; Antoine Perot, 2nd Vice-Chairman; David Cohen, Secretary: Nathaniel Smith, Treasurer: Nancy Thomas, Corresponding Secretary, Ruth Turner, Executive Secretary.

SUPPORT CORE!

I want to join ☐ I enclose a contribution ☐

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NEXT MEETINGS: MARCH 17, APRIL 7 & 21

Call 791-4997 for information

* * *

CORE NEWS NOTES . . .

IN BRIEF....Columbus CORE has issued invitations to all interested CORE members to attend the 1st Ohio Conference of CORE Chapters March 20, 21, 22. Cleveland CORE members will play prominent roles in Education, Housing and Employment discussions....Student CORE held an Action Workshop Saturday. It was conducted by Antoine Perot, CORE Action Chairman, and his committee ....A Karamu Theater Party to benefit CORE will be held March 26. Call John Cloud for tickets to "The Prince of Mandalore," a comedy about Southern racists who mistake a Negro actor for an East Indian prince....Freedom Now Philosophy: "You will be rich not in possession, but in lack of want," M. Weathers.

* * *

BOARD TO BUILD MORE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

"Keep informed on the problems and issues that continue to affect the education of our children." That was the message David Cohen, CORE's Education Chairman, emphasized at the last general membership meeting.

Here, briefly, are the general facts Cohen outlined:

The Cleveland School Board is spending taxpayer's money to support segregation. They are now moving at breakneck speed to build three schools in Glenville. Board members insist their only purpose is to alleviate overcrowding in Hazeldell. Yet if this is their aim, why don't they transport some of the students to the 12,500 empty elementary pupil places in Cleveland?

This would be cheaper, it would integrate some classes, and it would not perpetuate the segregated neighborhood school.

The answer is that the board will pay any price to end the present transportation program because it now requires integration. The new schools are not being built for the Negro students in Glenville, but to appease Whites in Collinwood and Murray Hill who oppose integration.

The neighborhood school must be replaced with consolidated educational centers. They would be integrated, and they would offer efficient, economical and high quality education.

The School Board must drop its committment to the neighborhood school.

CONGRESS OF CLEVELAND CORE RACIAL EQUALITY CHAPTER
POST OFFICE BOX 5614
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101
104

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Permit No. 2065

Paid
45.00

MAY 8 1964

April 15, 1964

Mr. Eric Reinthaler, Chairman
Finance Committee'
Cleveland CORE
Post Office $615
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Reinthaler:

This letter is a bill for 50 CORE lapel pins
@ .90 each ---------- 45.00
Total 45.00

The selling price for the CORE lapel pins is $1.00 each. Your cost is $.90 each.

Thank you for your recent $500.00 contribution to National CORE.

PLEASE RETURN CARBON WITH PAYMENT.

Mr. Eric Reinthaler, Chairman
Cleveland CORE

JoAnn Zimet
Organization Department

P.S. I have referred your letter to Mary Hernandez from the Community Relations Department regarding the availability of the freedom song album and the jazz album. She will contact you.

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5814 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

MAY 20 1964

May 17, 1964

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, NewYork

Marcia,

In reply to your letter dated April 27, 1964, you will find enclosed one (1) copy of Cleveland CORE Membership List.

Sent 2 cds 5.20.64

Sincerely,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner
Excutive Secretary,
Cleveland CORE

rmt/hjc
1 enclsre
1 file

ACTIVE MEMBERS--FEBRUARY 18, 1964

1. Charles Adams	1900 East 97th	421-4856
2. Lynne Alkire	1666 Magnolia Dr. (6)	791-4845
3. Neen Blackwell	1686 Magnolia Dr. (6)	795-2033
4. Eugenia Bobo	1064 Carlyon Rd. (12)	761-2229
5. Mrs. Mary Boenke	3028 Meadowbrook (18)	ER 1-5794
6. Thomas Brown	3435 Menlo Road (20)	752-5365
7. Vicki Browne	3573 E. 153rd (20)	921-2497
8. Victor Burke	2128 Cornell (6)	231-4612
9. Jim Carlson	2980 Essex Rd. (18)	YE 2-8631
10. John Cloud, Jr.	3445 Sutton Rd. (20)	751-3024
11. Christine Cohen	2832 Derbyshire (18)	932-2661
12. David Cohen	2832 Derbyshire (18)	932-2661
13. Jerome Cohen	3663 Cummings Rd. (18)	ER 1-3309
14. Linda Cohen	3663 Cummings Rd. (18)	ER 1-3309
15. Fred Cohen	45 Chestnut St., Painesville	EL 4-8417
16. Susan Cohen	45 Chestnut St., Painesville	EL 4-8417
17. Mrs. Jennie Coles	3355 E. 118 (20)	561-9035
18. Ann Colt	2998 S. Moreland (20)	SK 1-8545
19. Barbara Crosson	11211 Hessler Rd. (6)	721-4425
20. Robert Crosson	11211 Hessler Rd. (6)	721-4425
21. Rebecca Danon	2463 Overlook (6)	371-5945
22. Ralph Delaney	2626 Mayfield Rd. (6)	321-0083
23. Stanley DeVaughn	423 E. 109 St.	UL 1-0184
24. Art Evans	1996 Hayden Ave.	541-8122
25. Ernest Ezekiel	8000 Keyes Ave.	CE 1-3198
26. Oliver Fein	10408 Superior	721-0396
27. Elizabeth Fleming	2482 Derbyshire (6)	FA 1-5696
28. Millie Fleming	1532 Ansel Rd. (6)	421-5822
29. William Foster	613 E. 99 St. (8)	451-8225

30. Catherine Freeman	1559 E. 82 St. (3)	CE 1-2124
31. Thompson Gaines	865 Parkwood Dr. (8)	UL 1-7646
32. Thomas Graden	12701 Iroquois (8)	861-2796
33. Constance Gresser	3160 Essex (18)	371-5179
34. Dr. Joseph Gresser	3160 Essex (18)	371-5179
35. Margie Grevatt	1535 E. 82nd (3)	231-2504
36. Walter Grevatt	1535 E. 82nd (3)	231-2504
37. Barbara Grossman	1730 E. 133rd	851-5036
38. Joel Grossman	1730 E. 133rd	851-5036
39. Hazel Haffner	4972 Oakland Dr. (24)	EV 2-5697
40. Walter Haffner	4972 Oakland Dr. (24)	EV 2-5697
41. Charles Hallenbeck	21003 Ellacott Pkwy. (28)	475-3589
42. Janet Hanson	13509 Southview Ave. (20)	561-3819
43. Bonnie Holt	1871 E. 97th #4 (6)	421-1899
44. R. Thomas Hopkins	5220 East Farnhurst	442-1048
45. Bill Hufnagle	3039 E. 128 (20)	561-1344
46. Lulu Rose Kerr	1886 E. 93rd St. #19 (6)	791-6190
47. Bruce Klunder	1661 Crest Rd. (21)	381-9449
48. Joanne Klunder	1661 Crest Rd. (21)	381-9449
49. David Mack	3386 E. 145th (20)	WA 1-1169
50. Sara Mack	3386 E. 145th (20)	WA 1-1169
51. Bernard Mandel	13509 Southview (20)	561-3819
52. Barbara Marini	2170 Stearns Rd. (6)	231-7428
53. James Marini	2170 Stearns Rd. (6)	231-7428
54. Phyllis Marks	1660 Magnolia Dr. (6)	791-8270
55. C. Bruce Melville	2136 Stearns Rd. #5 (6)	795-1691
56. John W. Miller	14710 Milverton Rd. (20)	WY 1-1323
57. Sally Miller	3443 Sutton Rd.	WY 1-8327
58. William D. Moore	1890 E. 97th St.	RA 1-9556

59.	Liebert Morris	2053 E. 83rd #103	791-2585
*60.	Jayne Muir	1799 E. 100 (6)	SW 5-2333
61.	Mary Ostendorf	26717 Hurlingham Rd. (24)	TE 1-8862
62.	Dawe Owens	3859 E. 116th	751-4385
63.	Edmond Pace	2118 E. 79th	HE 1-9480
64.	Gregory Packan	2136 Stearns Rd. (6)	795-1691
65.	Antonie Perot Jr.	1824 E. 97th (6)	721-4717
66.	Charlotte Phillips	9806 Woodward (6)	721-0396
67.	Mrs. Elaine Potter	2618 Brainard Rd. (24)	442-7981
*68.	Ralph Potter	2618 Brainard Rd. (24)	442-7981
69.	Eric Reinthaler	1564 Ansel Rd. #8 (6)	721-3238
70.	Judy Reinthaler	1564 Ansel Rd. #8 (6)	721-3238
71.	Betty Renter	1871 E. 97th #4 (6)	421-1899
72.	Florence Renter	1871 E. 97th #4 (6)	421-1899
73.	Harry Roberson Jr.	3303 E. 149	751-1739
74.	Grady Robinson	851 Linn Dr. (8)	GL 1-6178
75.	Max Schoenfeld	879 E. 143 St.	MU 1-0699
76.	May Schoenfeld	879 E. 143 St.	MU 1-0699
77.	D. Ewerett Shanks	705 East 124 (8)	851-3821
78.	Nathaniel Smith	8918 Capital Ave. (4)	CE 1-0956
79.	Joan Southgate	9907 Parkgate	PO 1-8416
80.	Elsie Tarcai	2929 E. Overlook	FA 1-1154
81.	Violet Tarcai	2929 E. Overlook	FA 1-1154
82.	Breanda A. Thomas	1575 E. Blvd. #310 (6)	791-4733
83.	Nancy Thomas	11714 Phillips Ave. (8)	851-9643
84.	W. Richard Tinsley	655 E. 97th (8)	541-9267
85.	Ronald Tinsley	11205 Willowmere #10 (8)	541-2424
86.	Rachel Towne	4162 Giles Rd., Chagrin Falls	CH 7-6176
87.	Ruth Turner	1740 Crawford Rd. #210	791-4452

88. O. Manuel Uy	11307 Hessler Rd. (6)	
89. Alvin Ward	786 E. 103 St. (8)	UL 1-4008
90. Bruce Warshal	17500 Euclid Ave. (12)	486-3980
91. Lynne Warshal	17500 Euclid Ave. (12)	486-3980
92. Iona Watson	1401 East 89th (6)	231-5008
93. Alex Weathers	1337 East 85th (6)	CE 1-8240
94. Malcolm Weathers	1337 East 85th (6)	795-0886
95. Maggie Weisberg	2601 Dartmoor Rd. (18)	371-4060
96. Art Wells	1870 E. 101 #5	421-3518
97. Mrs. Myra White	13800 Terrace Rd. #1006 (12)	761-0727
98. Roger Young Jr.	12607 Woodside Ave.	851-7320
99. Paul Zilsel	2456 Overlook Rd. (6)	YE 2-5878

NEW MEMBERS** MARCH 3, 1964

100. Jack A. Browne	3573 E. 153rd (20)	921-2497
101. Charles Burton	13905 Benwood (5)	921-1920
102. Rose Burwasser	3298 Overlook Rd. (18)	321-9375
103. Robert Chandler	3266 E. 143rd (20)	WA 1-7189
104. Lily Douglas	3931 Woodland (15)	391-6284 or PR 1-6886
105. Booker T. Eddy	11622 Ohlman Ave. (8)	681-4415
106. Doris Evans	2102 Cornell Rd. (6)	SW 1-4740
107. Linda Freeman	1660 Magnolia Dr. (6)	791-8270
108. Betty Gantt	795 E. 131st (8)	
109. Armand Gilliam	590 E. 109 (8)	LI 1-2656
110. Joan Gilliam	590 E. 109 (8)	LI 1-2656
111. Joseph Kindred	1688 E. 85 St. (6)	SW 5-7118
112. Ellen D. Johnson	2211 E. 69th (4)	431-6233
113. Cathy Jones	1711 Prospect Ave. (15)	
114. Jeffrey Klein	2623 Eaton (18)	321-5338
115. Rena Leib	3327 Yorkshire (18)	321-9420
116. Johnny Lockhart	1386 E. 93rd St. (6)	795-1146
117. Arthetta Martin	13905 Benwood (5)	921-1920
118. Robert Matthews	12728 Gruss Ave. (8)	761-1769
119. Arthur Meisler	1420 East 31 (14)	PR 1-3733
120. Charles Morgan		
121. Roosevelt Munns	3407 E. 134 (20)	WA 1-5376
122. Ray Powe	1276 Cove Ave. (7)	221-3909
123. Barbara Randle	1301 East Blvd. #217 (6)	~~XX-XXXX~~ 795-4395
124. Sheldon Rosen	2536 Traymore (18)	YE 2-9412
125. Ralph Sims	1807 East 82 (3)	GA 1-5624
126. Leon Smith, Sr.	3886 E. 151 St. (28)	LO 1-8405
127. James Stubbs	1472 Addison Rd. #11 (3)	361-4551
128. Norman Sullivan	1563 E. 94 St. (6)	721-8131
129. Dennis Sweetenham	2742 Euclid Hts. Blvd. (6)	932-1742
130. Richard E. Thaxton	22450 Euclid Ave. (17)	IV 1-1331
131. James Walker	718 East 118th (8)	UL 1-0687
132. Dorothy Weakley	2120 Cornell Rd. (6)	SW 1-4740
133. Thomas P. Whitten	3178 E. 119 St. (20)	752-2850
134. Lizzie Mae Wilson	1439 E. 111 St. (6)	CE 1-7394
135. Don W. Woodworth	11303 Hessler (6)	421-0597
136. Clarence Williams	1778 Crawford Rd. (6)	

New Members Accpted for Active Membership May 5, 1964

	NAME	ADDRESS
137	William Ashford	8605 Wade Park #38
138	Onida E. Byrd	1613 E. 78 #9
139	Elaine Burton	2493 Euclid Hts, Blvd
140	John Conoboy Jr.	3502 Monticello
141	Francis Dincen	1217 Hathaway
142	Stephen Jennings	1575 E. Blvd
143	Leila M. Jones	1469 E. 118
144	John A. Maruskin	10716 Carnegie
145	Don Smith	9511 Lamont
146	Alice Spencer	1613 E. 78
147	Ken Stack	2126 Chesterland
148	Rhea Starr	12018 Hamlin
149	Anthony R. Watts	7107 Lawnview
150	Charles Wynder	1755 E. 87 #3
151	Carter F. Allen	2136 Stearn Rd #4
152	Donald Bean	749 Eddy Rd #107
153	Richard Brodie	11102 Ada Ave.
154	Lillie Brown	10512 Greenlawn
155	David Cook	11427 Bellflower
156	Charles Crowe	3289 Clarendon (18)
157	Harold J. Cruse	863 Thornhill Dr #22
158	William Franklin	3411 E. 140
159	Winona T. Gaines	865 Parkwood
160	Randy Glenn	1517 E. Blvd
161	Thomas R. Glover	845 Eddy Rd
162	Albert Hales	10108 Elk (8)
163	Barbara Jensik	1666 Magnolia
164	Frances R. Jones	1240 E. 123
165	Fred Jones Jr.	4927 Central
166	Timothy W. Keller	10816 Carnegie
167	Marsha Kelner	15610 Van Aken
168	Henry E. Lee	10716 Superior #5
169	Richard Lowe	2242 E. 70
170	Benard Mayer	22601 Fairmont Blvd
171	James Nelson	10601 Helena (8)
172	Juanita L. Powers	1766 Delmont (44102)
173	Mildred Russell	2059 E. 100
174	Annie May Scales	1813 E. 78
175	Jack Spanagel	12955 Caves Rd. Chesterland, Ohio
176	Philip Starr	12018 Hamlin Rd.
177	James Stubbs	1472 Addison Rd. #11
178	Janet Vance	
179	Florence Vinson	
180	Nancy Williams	
181	Nancy Crosby	10723 Bryant Ave.(44108)
182	Harriet Gaines	9511 Lamont Ave. (44106)
183	Julian Haynes	2127 Cornell Rd. (44106)

New Members Accepted for Active Membership 5/5/64 Con'td

	NAME	ADDRESS
184	Edward J. Joice	1571 E. 117 (44106)
185	Roland O. Lewis	484 E. 112 St NE #6 (44108)
186	Sarah Mixon	2409 Chestnut Pl (44108)
187	Earl Mells	12308 Ashbury Ave (44106)
188	Herbert Oberlander	2433 Overlook Rd (44108)
189	Norma Ramey	9905 Parmelee Ave 44108
190	King E. Robertson	10803 Grantwood (44108)
191	Peter Sterling	2463 Overlook Rd. (44106)
192	Merle Stern	19305 Ridgewood Ave (44142)
193	Nan Washburn	1710 Prospect (YWCA)
194	Dudley Woodard	1575 E. Blvd (44106)
195	Imogene R. Crosswright	11201 Clarebird (44105)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

CORE ACTION LETTER

Published monthly by Cleveland CORE, P. O. Box 5614, Cleveland Ohio, 44101. Arthur Evans, Jr., Chmn; Ruth Turner, Exec. Sec'y

NO. 3

JUNE, 1964

EDUCATION STRUGGLE - Lessons We've Learned

In analyzing the recent Cleveland crisis in education, CORE believes the Freedom Movement can continue its work, benefiting from lessons of success and failure.

PHASE I -- Community Education

In the week before April 6, the Education Committee spent hours knocking on doors in Glenville explaining why CORE opposed the building of three new elementary schools. This helped Glenville citizens to understand what we were trying to do and to support us. LESSON -- This kind of community groundwork must be done before starting any new project.

PHASE II -- Dramatic Action

By attempting to block construction of a new segregated school with our bodies, CORE dramatized the fact that all other means had failed. LESSON -- The crowd's reaction showed that there is deep-seated resentment among Negroes, not only about schools, but also the police dept. This resentment, if provoked, can explode into violence without anyone wanting it to happen.

PHASE III -- Community Protest

The school boycott probably would not have been so successful with such a short planning time. But the Rev. Bruce Klunder's death demanded response and the Negro community gave it. LESSON --

"Ditch - in" protest at Lakeview School construction site.

The boycott demonstrated that the Negro 1) is prepared to follow militant leadership. 2) is ready to protest in unity.

PHASE IV -- Community Organization

The passing of the school levy (which we wanted to defeat) taught us these lessons:

LESSON I -- Just because we had a successful boycott does not mean other projects automatically will succeed. It is no accident that Glenville gave the United Freedom Movement the best support in opposing the levy. Before people will act, they must be informed and organized.

LESSON II -- We cannot rely on the existing political machines to get our message across. If we want the job done well, we must begin organizing our own political machinery.

CORE CHAIRMAN OFFERS TRIBUTE TO BRUCE W. KLUNDER

by ARTHUR EVANS, Jr.
Chairman, Cleveland CORE

On April 7, 1964, the Rev. Bruce Klunder was killed.

April 7, 1964 has become a memorial day in the civil rights movement in America. It is a more significant day in the city of Cleveland and an even greater memorial within the hearts and souls of CORE members and of friends and acquaintances who knew the hero.

The Rev. Klunder died supporting his beliefs in equality and freedom for all men.

An ordained minister and graduate of Yale School of Divinity, he preferred to work and translate his convictions using direct action methods rather than convey them in a theoretical manner from a safe pulpit in suburbia. Long before he became a CORE member, the Rev. Klunder was active in civil rights activities. A few summers ago, accompanied by Mrs. Klunder, he directed a group of interracial students on a tour through Southern states and cities, observing racial problems in their worst forms. On many occasions the group was a victim of segregationist policies, especially in Nashville Tenn., where after being refused service at a restaurant, it staged an unplanned sit-in demonstration.

Mrs. Klunder, mother of two children, school teacher and a former officer of CORE, shares completely the convictions of her late husband. She knows the meaning of the word sacrifice. Today, she is living one of the greatest sacrifices of any woman, the loss of her husband and her children's father.

I ask the question, will we ever know how she feels?

No greater tribute can be said of Bruce Klunder than he believed in freedom and equality for all men and died for these beliefs.

IN MEMORIAM

REV. BRUCE W. KLUNDER

1937 - 1964

Support the work of Cleveland CORE - For information, call or come to CORE office, 1740 Crawford Road, Tel. 791-2111.

NEXT MEETINGS: June 16, July 7 and 21
NEW TIME 7:30 p.m. SHARP. **NEW LOCATION** Liberty Hill Baptist Church, East 82nd and Euclid

Supporters of CORE are persons or groups who pledge a certain amount of money toward the work of Cleveland CORE. Pledges can be from $1.00 to $10.00, $20.00 or more a month.

***

Longwood Target

CORE BEGINS NEW BATTLE AGAINST SLUM HOUSING

A new frontier in CORE's housing program has begun. It results from the growing trust the community is placing in our response to its needs.

Three weeks ago, some tenants from the Longwood Housing Development came to the CORE office. They were concerned about the decline of the more than 800 apartment area. It is turning into a slum and the management, Bates & Springer, has turned a deaf ear to their complaints.

Thompson Gaines and Bernard Mandel, co-chairmen of housing, put their committee to work investigating. The reports came in -- rats, roaches, vandalism, broken laundry facilities, poor security, bad lawns and little or no building up-keep. And, worst of all, the management was not doing anything about these things.

What happened next? More than 300 tenants met with CORE's housing committee. They set up a Longwood Tenant Council and sent a letter of complaints to Bates & Springer asking for a meeting to go over the grievances.

How Bates & Springer react will determine the next step. Whatever the Longwood tenants decide, CORE will be there to help.

CORE BENEFITS . . . Jerome Rosen, violinist, accompanied by Donald Payne, piano, donated his talents to benefit CORE at a concert May 5 . . . Charles Burton, CORE member, led two groups in a gospel songfest April 30, also to benefit the local chapter.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS TO OPEN WITH SUMMER PROGRAM

One result of the school boycott is a popular demand for more Freedom Schools. As a result, a committee has been established to begin preparing a summer Freedom School project. The group includes Dr. Kenneth Clement (chairman), Ruth Turner, Rev. Jonathan Ealy, Rev. David Zuverink, Walter Wills Jr., David Cohen and others. It is coordinated by Tony Perot.

"Our first target is to set up at least eight centers this summer," Perot said. "We will offer work in reading, Negro History and literature for children in grades 4,5, and 6. We will have evening programs for adults in voter education, and programs for junior and senior high school students. We will run two sessions, each lasting three or four weeks, and we want to get off the ground by early July."

The CORE education committee has been helping with the community contact, and the response has been very strong.

More teachers and teacher's aides are needed. All interested should call the CORE office.

CORE NEWS NOTES

IN BRIEF. . . We point with pride to the growing reputation of the Cleveland Chapter as one of the outstanding in the country. In the past month, members of our Executive Board have helped set up new chapters in Warren and Steubenville, Ohio, have been featured speakers at CORE conferences in other states and have worked on co-ordinating program for National CORE. Another example of the far-reaching role that Cleveland plays in the complete civil rights struggle -- we are paying the cost ($325) of sending one task force worker to Mississippi this summer. However, our budget needs your donations for the project which is sponsored by the Congress of Federated Organizations in the South (CORE, SNCC, NAACP, SCLC). . . The Speakers Bureau is looking for talent and/or speaking engagements. Anyone who knows of groups who would like to hear about CORE's program, call the office, 791-2111. . . Johnny Lockhart reports 150 new active members and 260 new Friends of CORE. Goal is 750 associate and 250 active members. A reminder for present active members -- PAY YOUR DUES!

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER
POST OFFICE BOX 5614
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101
104

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Permit No. 2065

James T. McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38 New York

RETURN REQUESTED

CONGRESS OF CLEVELAND
CORE
CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

James McCaine
Director of Organization
C.O.R.E. 38 Park Row
New York 38 New York

JUN 1 1964

Dear Mr. McCaine:

Mr. Placard of Stubenville called to ask you if we would write the national office to find out about the information that they had written to you for. This information was concerning how to start a local chapter in the town of Stubenville. Please give your attention to this matter. The contact persons are Abraham Parker and Samuel Hendricks:

429 Linden Ave.
and
131 So. Seventh Street

Yours For Freedom Now

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth Turner

dn

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1964 JUN 20 PM 12 14

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

UJA043 SYG288

DEA207 DE CLA259 PD CLEVELAND OHIO 20 1106A EDT

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW NYK

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT SAN FRANCISCO CORE CARRIED OUT TODAY AT LOCAL FEDERAL BUILDING

ARTHUR EVANS CHAIRMAN CLEVELAND CONGREES OF RACIAL EQUALITY 1740 CRAWFORD RD CLEVELAND OHIO

(30).

June 20, 1964

Ruth Turner
PO Box 5614
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Dear Ruth:

Enclosed is the m aterial I forgot to enclose before. I am hoping to get another, more complete memo out on this, and will send you a copy.

Marcia McKenna

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

June 15, 1964

Marcia McKenna
National C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUN 16 1964

Dear Marcia:

I do know something about the chapter in Kent. I was there two months ago to speak with them. At that time I specifically mentioned that they must get in touch with the national office for information about being chartered. I will be glad to notify you whenever one of these visits to other chapters are made.

The organizer of that chapter is John McCann, also a member of the young socialist alliance. Most of the group are college age and it was two-thirds white two months ago.

I have also made contact with a group in Warren, Ohio. The contact person there is: Rev. James Johnson 1020 Wood St. S.W. Warren, Ohio. Or Mr. James Logan 928 Roanoal St. Warren, Ohio.

I did not find that material that was to be enclosed. I need the material on procedures particularly.

Thank you for bringing my attention to these matters.

Yours for Freedom Now,
Ruth Turner
Ruth Turner

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

August 8 1964

Dear Convention Delegate and/or Alternate:

We have enclosed the materials below so that you might be well informed of the plans of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to challenge the seating of the delegation of the regular Mississippi Democratic Party at the 1964 National Democratic Party Convention.

The Congress of Racial Equality National and local chapters, ask you to ~~for your full support in this endeavor and ask;~~ send

1) That you vote to unseat the regular Mississippi party delegation.

2) That you support the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegation.

Surely the deaths of the three civil rights workers in the State of Mississippi point up a need for national concern in the affairs of that State. We must recognize the right of all citizens to participate in government. May we count on you?

Sincerely yours,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner
Executive Secretary, Congress
Of Racial Equality, Cleveland
Chapter

Please send your message today. The convention begins Monday.

FIELD REPORT

TO: Jim McCain

FROM: Mike Lesser

CHAPTER: Cleveland, Ohio CORE

DATE: September 9, 1964

I arrived in Cleveland on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and stayed through Thursday, Sept 3. The main object of this trip was to talk with Ruth Turner, the chapter's Executive Secretary about the total Ohio situation before visiting the chapters with problems. But, Cleveland also had some problems which needed work.

Generally, I would comment that Cleveland is a very good chapter, with a large active membership and a workable philosophy of its place and function in the community. The chapter has astute leadership and pretty well informed membership, and it has very active and well run programs in the Negro ghetto. They know how to mobilize their resources and run efficient programs. The chapter has a good reputation in the ghetto, is continually broadening its base, and its programs are aimed at this objective, as well as handling specific substantive problems.

Right now the chapter is concentrating in three areas: education housing and voter registration. This last is a crash program in a specific area of the city, aimed at registring large numbers o of people prior to the closing of the books on September 23, in order to defeat incumbent office-holders.

Also, they have just completed a one week "Mississippi" project in which they had a 5 day radio marathon which raised $5,500 in pledged contributions for Mississippi. I was impressed by the efficient manner in which the project was carried out.

One problem the chapter had was Socialist Worker Party infiltration of the membership. This SWP group was soundly defeated at the chapter elections last Tuesday night. Incidentally, the new chapter officers are:

7

Chairman;;;.....	Grady Robinson
1st Vice Chairman	Dave Cohen
Community Secretary	Richard Lowe
Treasurer	Dudley Woodward
Executives at Large	Tony Perot
	Jim Sinkfield
	Walt Grevatt
	Jack Browne

I don't recall the names of the newly elected 2nd Vice Chmn. or Recording Secretary.

But, now that that hurdle is past the chapter faces the problem of overcoming the obstructios which SWP sympathizers will try to place in their way. At an executive committee meeting held after

the election we discussed this and I suggested that the chapter do two things:

1. Begin a membership education program aimed at developing politiacl sophistication on the part of its grass roots membership so that the members will will be able to recognize tactics used by people such as SWP.

2. Expell members who violate CORE rules and nat'l and local constitutions by such activity.

Well, that's about it. I plan to return to Cleveland for a few more days later this month. I think it will be helpful for them to have someone from the national office on hand when some of these political issues are raised before the membership. They were pleased finally to see someone from National.

Mike

Mike Lesser

September 11, 1964

Grady Robinson
Cleveland CORE
1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Grady Robinson:

I have been informed by Mike Lesser that your chapter has new officers. Please send me a list of your new people by return mail along with a current membership list. If I do not have these in my office your chapter cannot be informed of important news coming out of the National office.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CONGRESS of CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

September 19, 1964

recvd 9/22

Mr. James McCain, Program Director
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

In reply to your letter asking for information concerning the new officers for the year 1964-65 here are the name, address and phone number of each:

Chairman - Grady Robinson
851 Linn Drive
GL 1-6178

1st Vice Chairman - David K. Cohen
2832 Derbyshire Road
932-2661

2nd Vice Chairman - Donald Bean
749 Eddy Road
851-9684

Treasurer - Dudley Woodard
1575 East Boulevard
791-~~9141~~ 0149

Correspondence Sec'y-Pauline Warfield
2157 East 89 Street
RA 1-2674

Communications Sec'y-Richard Lowe
2242 East 70 Street
361-2946

Members-at-Large

Antoine Perot, Jr.	1824 East 97 Street	
Jack A. Browne	893 Beverly Road	381-1846
Walter Grevatt	1535 East 82 Street	CE 1-2504
James Sinkfield	1100 East 111 Street	541-4421

Yours truly,

Grady Robinson

Grady Robinson
Chairman

GR/gv

OCT 2 0 1964

October 17, 1964

President, American Automobile Association
2605 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Sir:

According to information received from our National office concerning the Michigan Affiliate and the Detroit Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, negotiations have been in progress for some time, but have not been very fruitful because the Michigan Affiliate has not been very co-operative in turning over information concerning their employees with regard to turnover and kinds and numbers of positions held by non-whites.

CORE needs this type of information to determine if a company's hiring policies are fair; without this type of information we cannot judge correctly the company or companies in question because we would be making charges on assumption.

We are hoping that at a time and date when we will be able to discuss your hiring policies this will not be a problem. CORE's policy has always been fairness, therefore fair employment has always been one of our major goals.

Sincerely yours,

Grady D. Robinson

Grady D. Robinson
Chairman

cc: James McCain, Dir?/Organization
National CORE

October 17, 1964

OCT 2 0 1964

Mr. Paul R. Gingher, President
The American Automobile Association
1712 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Gingher:

A matter has been brought to our attention by our national office concerning the Automobile Association of Michigan and our Detroit Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. The matter of fair employment has always been one of the major concerns of the Congress of Racial Equality. I am sure that you are aware of CORE's activities to secure equal opportunities for Negroes throughout the nation.

I have been notified that the Michigan Affiliate has approximately 2,000 employees and that Negroes make up 1% of the total number (which is a very low percentage indeed), and that in negotiations on this issue the Michigan Affiliate has not been cooperative with Detroit CORE in giving information dealing with employees, turnover, kinds and numbers of positions held by non-whites, etc. In the past CORE has not been able to determine a company's policy concerning fair employment without this kind of information.

Your cooperation is crucial because your high position and influence can be used in dealing with the local affiliates in other cities. We trust the problem will be satisfactorily solved in the near future.

We are looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Grady D. Robinson

Grady D. Robinson, Chairman

cc: Mr. James McCain
Dir/organization, National CORE
Mrs. Gloria Brown, Chairman
Detroit CORE Chapter

Mail.

Western Regional Office
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California
JO 7-3430

December 2, 1964

TO: Members of the Exec Boards, local chapters
Convention Delegates
Attorneys

Included are the minutes of the Western Regional Convention, held in Los Angeles, November 27, 28 and 29, 1964. Please see that these minutes, including the proposed Regional Constitution, are read and discussed in your committee, exec board and general membership meetings.

If there are any additions or corrections to the minutes, or if your chapter does not accept the proposed constitution as structured, please submit these additions, corrections, and proposals to the Rggional office as soon as possible, for referral to the Regional Action Council.

If your chapter approves the minutes and proposed constitution, please submit this information to the Regional Office as soon as possible for referral to the Regional Action Council.

Please remember that the minutes and the constitution cannot be put into effect until they have been approved by your chapter.

You will be notified immediately (upon receipt of the information by at least 2/3 of the chapters) if your constitution is or is not ratified.

The following proposals were submitted to the Regional Action Council for action by RAC or transmittal to National:

1. Bank of America suggestions - B of A Negotiating Team
2. Future project suggestions - B of A Negotiating Team
3. Sacramento CORE Housing Proposal
4. Los Angeles CORE Housing Proposal.
5. Freedom House Committee Report
6. Petitions to National Office
7. Resolutions
8. Proposals to RAC by staff member.

You will be kept up to date of any actions by RAC regarding these proposals.

COREdially,

Lois Rogers,
Western Regional Office

PS. The Regional Action Council will hold its first meeting December 12, in San Francisco. If it is at all possible, please rush your chapter's decision to me via special delivery letter or wire, so the RAC will have your decisions by that time.

WESTERN REGIONAL CORE CONVENTION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA / NOVEMEER 27-29, 1964

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SESSION

The meeting was called to order in the first floor auditorium of the Elks Temple, 4016 South Central Avenue, at 8:45 PM on Friday, November 27th, by Hal Brown, Western Regional Vice-Chairman. After welcoming the delegates and indicating the importance of the theme of the Convention, "Greater Unity and Involvement", the Chairman introduced Wilfred Ussery, National Second Vice-Chairman, Virginia Burton and Dick Rapp (who was not present), Regional Representatives on the National Action Council, and Shirley Mesher, Bill Brown (who was not present), Le Faucette, Bennie Holmes, Walter Kauffman, Lois Rogers, and Cleveland Wallace, staff members.

Delegates still in need of housing were requested to consult with Sue Kovner, Housing Committee Chairman for the Convention.

Delegates desiring to serve on the Constitution or Nominations Committees were asked to give their names to Virginia Burton.

Members of the press were requested to leave the hall.

While the committee lists were being compiled, a telegram from Chet Duncan, Western Regional Field Secretary, was read, announcing his resignation.

Committee lists were announced as follows:

Constitution Committee: Jack Weinberg (Berkeley Campus CORE)(Chairman), Mal Burnstein (Berkeley), Beverly Axelrod (San Francisco), Doug Quiett (Marin), John Clark (Phoenix), Andy Montgomery (Santa Clara Valley), Cleveland Wallace (Los Angeles), Silvia Richards (San Fernando Valley), Gene Novak (Oakland), Lorna Richards (Seattle), Bill Fleming (Denver), Austin Coleman (Phoenix), Jesse Smallwood (Stockton), Savannah Bello (Richmond), L.C. Alexander (Tucson), Marian Chaves (Bakersfield), and Purnell Steen (Boulder).

Nominations Committee: Peggy Canady (Denver)(Chairman), Judy Heron (Marin), Norman Brown (San Francisco), Victor Levin (Berkeley Campus), Bob Bailey (San Fernando Valley), Von Abellera (Los Angeles), Frank Glover (Pomona Valley), Georgia Lacey (Oakland), Francis Curtis (Bakersfield), Ambrose Brodus (San Diego), and Larry Gurley (Berkeley).

It was announced that the Bank of America project report would be given by Bill Bradley, and the Freedom House report by Gene Novak (Oakland) and Peggy Canady (Denver).

The Chair opened the meeting to discussion of regional structure, noting the drafts of a regional constitution submitted or to be submitted by the Regional Representatives, the Berkeley chapter, the Berkeley Campus chapter, and the San Francisco chapter.

Mal Burnstein suggested that in order to avoid duplication of discussion, the meeting should be adjourned, the committees should meet, and the Convention sub sequently reconvene to hear and take action on the committee reports. The Chair indicated it would entertain a motion to this effect. The motion was put by Doug Jones (Oakland) and seconded by Austin Coleman. Gene Novak proposed an amendment, viz., that there be no further discussion until the recommendations of the Constitution Committee are available. The amendment was seconded by Barbara Brittin (Los Angeles). Both the amendment and the main motion carried, and the Chair interpreted the motion to mean that both committees should meet at once.

The Chair further ruled, in response to a suggestion from Art Silvers (Los Angeles), that the elections will take place in the Sunday morning session.

The meeting was adjourned to 11:30 PM, when it was hoped that the Constitution Committee's report would be available.

The meeting was called back to order at 11:40 PM. It was announced that the Constitution Committee's report was not yet ready, and the meeting was adjourned to 9:00 AM, Saturday November 28th.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bruce Boyd (Los Angeles)
Temporary Convention Recorder

WESTERN REGIONAL CORE CONVENTION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA / NOVEMBER 27-29, 1964

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SESSION

NOTE: Much of this session was devoted to a workshop in community involvement. No attempt has been made to work up comprehensive notes of the workshop discussions, since the entire proceedings have been recorded on tape, and the Regional Office will provide duplicate tapes to the chapters on request. Requests should be accompanied by blank tapes or the cash equivalent. Chapters will receive further details from the Regional Office. Coverage of the workshop discussions in these minutes will enable the chapters to indicate to the Regional Office which parts of the discussions they wish to have on tape, as well as provide a brief overview of the discussions as a whole. It is important that corrections to these synopses be submitted before the Convention adjourns.

The meeting was called to order in the second floor auditorium of the Elks Temple at 10:10 AM on Saturday, November 28th, by Hal Brown. The Chairman indicated that the Constitution Committee had remained in session until two o'clock this morning; that its report could not be expected before 11:30 AM; and that the Convention would accordingly proceed to the Freedom House reports.

The first report was given by Peggy Canady. Some time ago the Denver chapter became dissatisfied with the extent and depth of its involvement in and support from the Negro community. Up until this time the chapter had worked out of an upper middle class neighborhood. It decided upon a thoroughgoing change of approach, moved into the ghetto proper, and began a Freedom House project. The Denver Freedom House is entirely a Denver CORE project; the possibility of cooperating in the project with other groups which might be involved was considered, but rejected as giving rise to too many problems. The Freedom House and the chapter are one and the same, and no separation is foreseen. The work of the Freedom House is carried on by a number of committees. There is a block work committee to research the felt needs of the community; a housing committee which assists people desiring to move to other areas and also investigates such problems as absentee landlordism; an employment committee which has operated so successfully that direct action is seldom necessary, and which also provides information about job openings; and a political action committee. The Freedom House is also used for various educational projects, such as courses in Negro history. (No tutorial program is offered because other groups are already filling this need.) A referral service to various community agencies is operated, pressure being brought to bear on the agencies, when necessary, by community leaders with CORE persons remaining in the background. The Freedom House is staffed by chapter members on a volunteer basis, and is open every day for from five to six hours: on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Chapter as well as community activities take place in the Freedom House during the evenings. There is no drop-out program as such, but a program is under way to make children more accessible to the learning process by exposing them to new kinds of experience (visits to unfamiliar parts of town, etc.). Much diffidence in the community about identifying with Freedom House has been overcome by persistent work on the part of the block work committee operating in the community on the basis of continuing person-to-person encounters.

The second Freedom House report was given by Gene Novak. The Oakland Freedom House was set up to help in the No on 14 campaign as a result of decisions at the statewide conference to map the campaign. The House was set up by the Alameda County CORE chapters and staffed by three to seven full-time subsistence workers who live on the premises. The Oakland Freedom House staff is now independent of any one chapter. Some trouble has been experienced raising funds. The Freedom House now has a staff of six. A constitution being prepared will provide that

Freedom House policy be made by staff and not be subject to other review. The Oakland Freedom House staff is composed of both full- and part-time persons, and has requested that this Convention support the Freedom House movement financially and otherwise, and agree that each Freedom House have local policy autonomy and be represented at CORE conventions by delegates who would cast votes on matters affecting Freedom Houses, but not on other matters.

A discussion followed concerning the use of CORE's name by the Freedom House, in which Gene Drew (Chairman, Oakland CORE) indicated the need for a clarification of the kind and conditions of CORE support of the Freedom House and in general of the relationship between CORE and Freedom Houses throughout the region. Gene Novak indicated the difference between the settlement house approach, which is one of doing things for people, and that of the Freedom House, which is one of involving people in constructive self-activity. Bessie Gogol (Los Angeles) spoke against the use of CORE's name by groups not under CORE's organizational discipline; Gene Novak pointed out that the Freedom House staff were committed to CORE rules for action. Bruce Boyd (Los Angeles) suggested the possibility of including the Freedom House staff within the regional task force structure, thus avoiding its control by chapters. A question was raised concerning the incorporation of Freedom House; Julian Frederick read a recent NAC decision forbidding incorporation of groups using CORE's name. It was decided to refer the entire question of the Oakland Freedom House to a committee consisting of Bernie Callahan (Marin)(Chairman), Gene Drew, Peggy Canady, Gretchen Kittredge (Berkeley Campus), Don Smith (Los Angeles), R.B. Cottonreader (San Francisco). Since the discussion of the question had become somewhat heated, Julian Frederick (Santa Clara Valley) asked the committee to bear in mind that we're all on the same side.

Next item of business was the community involvement workshop. The Chair introduced Eileen Hernandez, who led the discussion. Mrs Hernandez began by indicating the problem as one of finding public involvement in our work and pointing out that there are in fact multiple publics, so that the approach should be to fix on a public most likely to respond, and then attempt to reach it in particular. Involvement implies doing things with people, not for them. It is important to know when to initiate a community project, and equally important to know when to let the project proceed under community rather than chapter initiative.

Art Silvers (Los Angeles) described Los Angeles CORE's attempts at community involvement in recent years.

Larry Gurley (Berkeley) indicated two alternative approaches to community involvement: the one in terms of seeking to enlist the community in CORE projects, the other in terms of putting the chapter behind attempts to satisfy the felt needs of the people in the community. This was to characterize much of the subsequent discussion.

Georgia Lacey (Oakland) spoke of the disparity between CORE's self-image and the image of CORE prevalent in the community, and indicated a need for greater self-awareness on the organization's part.

Julian Frederick stressed CORE's role as a direct action group acting in the community as a catalyst bringing about community self-activity and conscious self-government.

Ambrose Brodus (San Diego) said that many problems in the present transition period were likely to arise from CORE people themselves.

A member from the Oakland chapter pointed out that community people frequently contact CORE hoping for immediate solutions to particular problems, where there usually can be no immediate solution until the need for continuing community organization is met.

A member from the San Diego chapter reported a recent increase in community involvement, in which education has been the focus.

A member from Mid-Peninsula CORE reported success with formation of a "Committee for the Poor" working on the felt-needs approach.

Julian Frederick indicated that the plurality of communities with which the

chapters have to deal (both racial and economic class differentia being involved) frequently imposes a zig-zag course on community involvement and public relations work.

Larry Gurley questioned the value of community support for its own sake; the value is instrumental.

Herbert Mann (Los Angeles) spoke about the need for different approaches in the present second phase of the civil rights revolution.

Eileen Hernandez stressed the value of the felt needs approach to community involvement work.

Gene Walker (Oakland Freedom House) spoke about the need to find and involve key community people.

Bill Bradley said that the people in the ghetto have a much clearer idea of where they are and where they want to go than CORE people frequently do, and stressed the need for CORE to implement programs developed by the people on the basis of their own felt needs. CORE should mark well the causes of Malcolm's and Garvey's successes.

The meeting recessed for lunch, which was served on the third floor, and during which the discussion was continued. Principal participants in the discussion during lunch were Jack Weinberg, Robert Tyler (Sacramento), Norman Brown (San Francisco), Arthur Turner (San Francisco), Silvia Richards, Dave Friedman (Berkeley Campus), Larry Gurley, Bob Bailey (San Fernando Valley), and Austin Coleman (Phoenix). Discussion centered around the role of the church, political action, the importance of enlisting the support of women in the Negro community, the successes of nationalist groups, and the nature of the dialogue between CORE and the community.

The meeting reconvened after lunch at 4:10 PM. It was announced that the Constitution Committee's report was now available, and that the adoption of a regional constitution was the next order of business.

There was a roll call. Two questions were raised concerning voting rights. The first was whether the single delegate from Seattle CORE was entitled to cast all three votes for her chapter. The Chair ultimately ruled that this might be done.

The second question was as to the number of votes to which campus chapters are entitled. John Gardenhire (Marin) was appointed parliamentarian. The Chair ruled that campus chapters are entitled to one vote. The ruling of the Chair was appealed on motion by Mal Burnstein, seconded by Jack Weinberg. The vote was 44 to 19 in favor of the motion. Since more than two thirds voted yes, the chair was overruled. Campus chapters were accorded three votes, the same number as community chapters.

Non-voting tellers were appointed. The Constitution Committee's report, in the form of a proposed regional constitution, having been distributed, Jesse Smallwood moved the adoption of Articles I. and II. There were numerous seconds, and the motion carried.

Mal Burnstein moved the adoption of Article III. Barbara Brittin seconded the motion. There was some discussion of the right of this Convention to adopt a constitution at variance with provisions of the National Constitution. Will Ussery indicated that this could be done provisionally. Mal Burnstein remarked that it was a matter of adding to, rather than deleting from, the National Constitution. The question was called and the motion carried.

Art Silvers put and Barbara Brittin seconded a motion to adopt Article IV. After discussion of the status of Alaska and Hawaii, the maker of the motion amended it by addition of a District 5, Alaska, and District 6, Hawaii. The original second was withdrawn and the motion as amended was seconded by Don Smith. Barbara Brittin made a substitute motion to adopt the Article with amendment assigning Alaska to District 3 and Hawaii to District 1. The substitute motion was seconded by Silvia Richards and carried.

Mal Burnstein put and Silvia Richards seconded a motion to adopt Article V. The motion was carried.

Jack Weinberg moved the adoption of Article VI. There were numerous seconds and the motion carried.

Jack Weinberg put and Jesse Smallwood seconded a motion to adopt Article VII. The motion carried.

Wilbert Smallwood put and Jesse Smallwood seconded a motion to adopt Article VIII. Julian Frederick put and Jesse Smallwood seconded a motion to amend Section 2 of this Article by adding to its first sentence the words "or a 2/3 vote of the chapters within the Region". The amendment was carried. Jack Weinberg put and Cleveland Wallace seconded a motion to adopt the Article as amended. The motion carried.

Jack Weinberg put and Barbara Brittin seconded a motion to adopt Article IX. The motion carried.

Jack Weinberg moved to correct an oversight in copying by deleting the second sentences in Article V., Section 1, Paragraphs B and D of the Committee's report. The motion received numerous seconds, and carried.

Gene Novak put and Jack Weinberg seconded a motion to add to Article III., Section 2, the following language: "The RAC shall have the power to raise such moneys as are necessary to carry out its purposes." Jack Weinberg moved an amendment to add to this the following language: "No tax shall be levied on the chapters without the approval of two thirds of the chapters in the Region." There were numerous seconds. Both the amendment and the main motion carried.

Jesse Smallwood moved the adoption of the proposed constitution as amended. Don Smith seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Victor Levin (Berkeley Campus) moved that the Nominations Committee be charged with coordinating and announcing the results of the district caucuses and discharged of its other responsibilities, which are unnecessary under the Regional Constitution. The motion received numerous seconds, and carried.

Don Smith asked for instructions as to what offices were to be filled by the district caucuses. Jack Weinberg instructed the meeting that each caucus should elect one District Chairman and five District Representatives.

It was ruled by the Chair that District 3, having but one delegate present, might have a thirty day delay to report the results of its caucus.

Dave Friedman moved the adoption of a Bylaw to the effect that when a district has five or more chapters, no more than one District Representative may be elected from a single chapter. The Chair ruled to this effect.

Doug Jones (Oakland) moved that this Regional Convention petition the National Convention that the Western Regional Vice-Chairman and Representatives be elected by the Western Regional Convention. The motion was seconded by Cleveland Wallace and adopted unanimously.

Doug Jones moved that this Regional Convention petition the National Convention to delete Article XII of the National Constitution and insert in its place a provision for regional conventions which will structure their own regional action councils. The motion was seconded by numerous delegates and carried unanimously.

The Chair called for corrections and additions to the minutes of the first session, previously distributed. It was noted that the amendment attributed to Gene Novak in the eleventh paragraph is properly attributed to Gene Drew; and that the name of Julian Frederick should be added to the list of members of the Nominations Committee. The minutes were accepted as corrected.

Art Silvers moved to commend the Constitution Committee for its work. The motion received numerous seconds and was adopted unanimously.

Persons wishing to serve on the Resolutions Committee were asked to give their names to Virginia Burton.

Cleveland Wallace moved that Bruce Boyd be appointed Convention Recorder. Silvia Richards seconded the motion, which carried.

The agenda of Sunday"s session was announced: Bank of America Project Report, Freedom House Committee Report, remainder of items as indicated in original agenda.

The Chair called for volunteers to chair the meetings of the District Caucuses.

Volunteers were as follows: District 1, Don Smith; District 2, Gene Drew; District 4, Irma Fleming (Denver). District 3 will caucus and report within thirty days.

The meeting was adjourned to Sunday morning.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bruce Boyd, Convention Recorder.

WESTERN REGIONAL CORE CONVENTION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA / NOVEMBER 27-29, 1964

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SESSION

The meeting was called to order in the first floor auditorium of the Elks Temple at 11:30 AM on Sunday, November 29th, by Hal Brown.

The first item on the agenda was the Bank of America Regional Action Project Report, which was given by Bill Bradley. The Report is included as an appendix to the minutes of this session.

The report of the Nominations Committee was brought by its Chairman, Peggy Canady. Results of the District Caucuses to select District Chairmen and Representatives were announced as follows:

District 1: Bob Bailey (San Fernando Valley)(Chairman)
Cleveland Wallace (Los Angeles)
Ambrose Brodus (San Diego)
Fred Patten (California State College at Los Angeles)
Walter Kaufman (Bakersfield)
John Albert (Pomona Valley)

District 2: Doug Quiett (Marin)(Chairman)
Jack Weinberg (Berkeley Campus)
Savannah Bello (Richmond)
Jack Owens (Mid-Peninsula)
Julian Frederick (Santa Clara Valley)
Vera Dennard (Stockton)

District 4: Jim Williams (Phoenix)(Chairman)
Marilyn Hyslop (Greeley)
L.C. Alexander (Tucson)
Purnell Steen (Boulder)
Bob McNamara (Phoenix)
Cecil Wright (Denver)

(The Chairman and Representatives for District 3 will be announced within thirty days.) On motion by Peggy Canady seconded by Charlesetta Ford (Richmond), the Committee's report was approved.

Will Ussery observed that the establishment of a regional structure was a major accomplishment of this Convention; that very serious problems of the organization were brought out by example in the nit-picking ("literal intellectual masturbation with Robert's Rules of Order") occasionally engaged in during the Convention (this kind of behavior can be a serious obstacle to community involvement) and in the politicking that took place in the District Two Caucus, as a result of which one of the most active chapters of the Region (San Francisco) is without District Representation on the RAC; and that a solution must be found to these problems, which should be seriously discussed in the chapters' membership meetings. On the asset side it was observed that Hal Brown is an outstandingly able Regional Vice-Chairman, and that the Western Region, as well as having set up good machinery for the democratic solution of its problems, has a better chapter base than several of the regions in CORE.

Robert Tyler (Sacramento) brought his chapter's proposal for a California Housing Project. The proposal was ordered referred to the RAC, together with a similar proposal from the Los Angeles chapter.

The Chair requested that draft resolutions be transmitted to members of the Resolutions Committee, viz., Julian Frederick, Bob Bailey, John Clarke, Jr. (Phoenix), Bob McNamara, and Gene Drew, and indicated that if time did not permit consideration of draft resolutions on the floor of the Convention, they would be forwarded to the chapters for consideration by chapter membership meetings.

By way of leading off a general discussion of CORE's direction in the next period, Virginia Burton read the paragraphs on political action in the most recent

NAC Minutes.

Jack Weinberg inquired whether the chapters might submit position papers on the general direction of the organization for consideration by the RAC and NAC. The reply was in the affirmative.

Mal Burnstein cautioned the delegates that CORE should beware the dangers of preclusive concern with political action narrowly conceived.

Julian Frederick spoke of the advantages that might accrue to CORE in consequence of the organization's use of political endorsements as a technique. Doug Jones spoke in a similar vein.

The Chair asked that no motions be made by way of determining policy on political action owing to the small number of delegates present on the floor at this point, and recommended that the chapters seek clarification of the NAC policy in particular terms.

Rodney Fletcher (Los Angeles) inquired whether CORE's political action was to be limited to activities within the two party system. The reply was in the negative.

Robert Tyler remarked the dangers of partisan political involvement, and mentioned the possibility of CORE running candidates of its own, particularly in local nonpartisan elections. Julian Frederick concurred in noting the dangers of partisan involvement, which can become a trap, CORE's falling into which could easily result in loss of bargaining power.

A telegram from Donnie's Grill, caterer to the Convention, expressing their pleasure in participating in the event, was read by Claude Liggins (Los Angeles), and the Convention recessed for lunch.

Upon reconvening, the Chair announced that a meeting of the RAC with chapter chairmen would be held directly after adjournment of the Convention.

The report of the Freedom House Committee was brought by the Committee Chairman, Bernie Callaghan. Committee's recommendations were as follows: 1) Any Freedom House that does not fall under the policy making procedures of the local or sponsoring CORE chapter or chapters may not have the right to identify itself with the name CORE; 2) Sponsoring CORE chapter or chapters, solely, have the power of policy making for Freedom Houses; 3) The sponsoring CORE chapter or chapters have the authority to provide for programs of finance for Freedom Houses in any manner it sees fit, in accord with accepted CORE policy; 4) This Committee believes at this time that the concept of the Freedom House is proving itself as a valuable asset in the civil rights movement. We further realize the potential value of the Freedom House movement and encourage its use as an integral part of CORE. On motion by Bernie Callaghan, seconded by Arthur Turner, the Committee's report was accepted.

There was much discussion of whether or not the staff of a Freedom House operating under CORE's name should have autonomous policy-making powers. Three viewpoints were presented: that it should have no such powers (the Committee's recommendation); that it should make policy for its own operations; that it should exercise such powers under the direction of the Regional Field Secretary and his staff. Irma Fleming (Denver) put and Cleveland Wallace seconded a motion to turn the matter of the West Oakland Freedom House to the RAC. The Chair disallowed the motion, ruling that the matter should be settled by this Convention. Irma Fleming put and Cleveland Wallace seconded a motion to adopt the Committee's report. After further discussion, the motion carried.

The Chair called for additions or corrections to the minutes of Saturday's session, copies of which had been distributed to the delegates. There being no additions or corrections, the minutes were accepted as presented.

Bill Bradley announced that the San Francisco chapter had learned through correspondence with Mrs Chaney, mother of James Chaney, that she and at least part of her family desired to remove to California. On motion by Cleveland Wallace seconded by Bob Bailey, it was decided that the chapters of the Western Region assist the Chaney family to remove from Mississippi by sending contributions earmarked for that purpose to the Regional Office within two weeks; and that this

should be done without publicity, to avoid retaliation against the family. The Bakersfield chapter undertook to provide housing for the family, which has relations there.

On motion by Ambrose Brodus seconded by Caroline Murdock, it was decided to refer the report of the Resolutions Committee to the RAC. The motion carried.

Irma Fleming asked the Chair's leave to withdraw a brief resolution from the Committee's report and present it directly to the Convention. This was allowed, and the motion was presented that the NAC not fill the vacancy created by Chet Duncan's resignation as Regional Field Secretary until it could consider the RAC's recommendations as to his successor. The motion was seconded by Wilbert Smallwood, and carried.

The Chair expressed the thanks of the Convention to Barbara Brittin and Claude Liggins, Cochairmen of the Convention Committee, and other members of the Los Angeles chapter who had helped in making the Convention a success.

It was announced that a joint meeting of chapter chairmen and the RAC would take place immediately following adjournment without removing to another place. The Convention was adjourned at 5 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bruce Boyd, Convention Recorder.

STATEMENT OF PROGRAM AND OBJECTIVES - C.O.R.E. 1965-66

The Congress of Racial Equality, Cleveland chapter has seen a relatively quiet but extremely significant year in the community. Cleveland C.O.R.E., having analyzed major trends in the national civil rights movement, moved this year in two key directions:

1) Community organization. C.O.R.E. members have been quietly at work in Cleveland public housing projects, bringing people together to develop "grass roots" organizations around their problems. In these efforts, C.O.R.E. has shunned publicity, choosing instead to develop leadership among those who are most directly affected by the problems of poverty and powerlessness.

2) Political action. Recognizing that many of the problems dramatized by the organization in 1964 had political solutions, Cleveland C.O.R.E. began to involve itself more deeply in the political life of the Cleveland community. Thus, the organization endorsed Candidate for Mayor Carl B. Stokes, three young councilmen (Charles Adams, Franklin Anderson and Lewis G. Robinson) and worked actively to register voters this summer.

In 1965-66 C.O.R.E. plans to continue in these directions and intensify their work as well as to embark in a new direction, the area of employment discrimination and the general problem of unemployment. Plans are being made now to open the Bruce Klunder Freedom House within a month, thus providing a vehicle for more intensive community work. C.O.R.E. also intends to scrutinize present federal programs, analysing their ability to meet the needs for which they were designed with the intent of using traditional C.O.R.E. direct action techniques to dramatize their limitations and failures.

We invite you to join C.O.R.E. Our meetings are open, held the first and third Tueaday of each month, at present at the Hough Avenue United Church of Christ, E. 65 and Hough. We need your support if freedom and equality for the Negro community are to be realized in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland C.O.R.E.
1740 Crawford Rd.
791-2111

CANTON CORE, JANUARY, 1965
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI
GEORGE RAYMOND, DIRECTOR

POLITICAL PROGRAMS: THE FREEDOM VOTE

The MFDP attempted to get the names of Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Victoria Gray, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and Aaron Henry placed on the official ballot of the state of Mississippi to run for congresswomen and senator on an independent ticket. The attempt failed, so the Negro had no way to express himself about whom he wanted to represent him. So the MFDP decided that they would have a mock freedom election that would take place October 30,31, Nov. 1, 2. In Madison County the representatives of MFDP accepted the freedom vote. They got together and set up polling places all over the county; in the churches, homes, grocery stores, and other places of business. However, the number of votes cast was considerably less than in the previous freedom vote. The majority opinion of the Canton staff on the reasons for this was that not enough political education was involved and the people could not be impressed by the significance of what they were doing because they were given no chance to understand it. In other words, the emphasis was too much on getting as many signatures as possible in almost any way possible. Not only did this prove ineffective on the people, but also demoralizing for the staff.

POLITICAL PROGRAMS: THE CONGRESSIONAL CHALLENGE

After discussing the congressional challenge with some people from around the state and with officials of the FDP, it was decided that we would attempt to get 1000 Negroes to go to Washington the day the 89th Congress opened, when, Mrs. Devine of the 4th Congressional District, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Victoria Gray of the 5th Congressional District would challenge the five congressmen elected in Mississippi. In deciding this it was said that we would go back into our local communities and explain the challenge to the people, and attempt to get them to raise their own money and means of transportation.

The program was explained to the people and within the three month period the people of Madison County raised enough money to rent a bus for $450 (but the bus broke down before it got out of the state). There was enough money left over for gas expenses. About fifty people went from Madison County, Mississippi.

Depositions are also a part of the congressional challenge, and while this is being written lawyers are busy talking to witnesses who will give open testimony in relationship to being denied the right to vote, police brutality, etc. These people will testify in support of the three FDP candidates. This testimony will be given Jan. 25, 1962.

POLITICAL PROGRAMS: community organization

The staff in Madison County are in the process of a continuous organizational program. The method they are using is setting up house meetings, church meetings, precinct meetings, etc, with the sole purpose of getting people to talk about local problems, their problems, and anything they would like to talk about in hopes that somehow they can see that their various problems are somewhat related and that usually the solutions can be obtained with similar methods. We are really trying to get a program developed with the community saying exactly what it will be. This will provide them with the feeling of "I planned this and I'm going to work to see whether this program succeeds or fail. You see, we feel from talking to the

local people and to the staff that people are tired of people telling them what to do, because this has happened all their life. We feel that in Madison County at this point we must be advisory without a premade program.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS: THE ASCS ELECTIONS

In November Federal Programs in Canton became chiefly concerned with preparations for the ASCS elections. These preparations were initially thwarted by transportation limitations. The whole job of getting Negro candidates' names on the ballots was muffed because staff workers were unable to attend the meetings at which candidates' petitions were to have been drawn up. Finally, though, cars were rented, and as the December 3 election date drew nearer the entire Canton staff began to function with unprecedented coordination and sense of direction.

Staff workers moved into each of the 8 communities in Madison County (community boundaries were drawn by the ASCS) and began organizing for the campaign. The method of organization followed these lines: the staff worker contacted a few community leaders and spent a good deal of time making sure that they understood the voting procedure (which involved write-ins), the nature of the ASCS and the gains that a victory in the election could mean. The community leaders in turn began to organize canvassing teams among their neighbors to spread the word about the election and to get people committed to going to the polls Dec. 3. Staff workers met frequently with these canvassing teams and also attended other meetings about the election which community leaders called. The staff tried in most cases to act purely as resource persons.

The results of this approach are hard to measure. In the first hours of election day the Negro voter turnout looked more promising than the staff had expected in most communities. However by the time the polls closed - after 4 arrests, several physical threats, one injury and innumerable instances of voters being deprived of their full voting rights -- the odds had turned against the Negroes except in one community where a Negro committee chairman was elected by a slender margin.

Since then various avenues of protest have been tried: we filed a report of the physical intimidation and violence with the Justice Department and another with the Civil Rights Commission. About 15 voters complained on their own to the state ASCS committee and about 1 had hearings before that committee; the results of the hearing were unfavorable. However those who did not have hearings received word that hearings were unnecessary because their votes had been investigated and determined valid after all. We also spent considerable time and some postage communicating the USDA, inquiring about formal channels of complaint. It seems, however, that there are no precedents for challenging an ASCS election, and we were left hanging in some confusion. We supported an abortive program, originating in the Jackson COFO office, to send a delegation of farmers to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman immediately. Our delegate was ready to go, suit case literally in hand, when Jackson called to say the trip had been cancelled; other counties had not come through. About 3 weeks ago USDA investigators finally appeared. They have been supplied with a thick folder of affidavits and reports (affidavits, incidentally, are still coming in) and through them George Raymond drafted an official complaint, copies of which, with a covering letter, are circulating all over the United States, hopefully increasing Mr. Freeman's mail-intake.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS: THE FARMERS LEAGUE AND MADISON COUNTY COOPERATIVE

At present there is no one in Canton carrying on federal program war. This is unfortunate not only because of all the untapped potential in this area, but also because the promising products of past work are being neglected. The most serious neglect is of the Farmers League and the Madison County Coop. The first, which has been the most dynamic local organization Madison County Negroes have ever seen, is slowly settling into stagnation; the second is on the verge of losing its charter for want of a business manager or someone with a lot of time to spend and a lot of experience and technical knowledge to back him up.

WELFARE

Madison County periodically receives large shipments of clothing and food from northern supporters. These are supplemented, too, by small boxes which frequently come in the mail from various individuals. Occasionally, too, the county receives part of the shipments which are sent into Jackson COFO. There is no question about the need which such supplies can partially fill. But there is an overwhelming question about how they should be distributed. The Canton staff unanimously agrees that distribution from here on out must be the responsibility of the local community, not only because there are insufficient staff workers and facilities to handle it, but also because the Freedom House should not become a symbol of do-gooder-give-aways. We have begun conversations with local people and are planning a meeting in the immediate future to formulate a county-wide welfare program. We anticipate that several large problems will develop: one will concern the places of storage and distribution, none of which the staff wants in the vicinity of Freedom House; another, very touchy one will concern the merits and disadvantages of using clothing and food to "encourage" people to take part in the movement. Whatever the solutions and final decisions, this is a pressing issue which the staff is determined to see resolved soon.

VOTER REGISTRATION

No organized approach to voter registration has been tried since the end of the summer project. This is mostly because energies have been channelled into the MFDP programs, the ASC elections, and, most recently, the staff's work on grass roots community organization. In one community where a staff worker has been living for about a month, holding small "tea parties", discussions with the local people a locally-initiated, locally-planned voter registration campaign is taking shape: nothing dramatic, no freedom days (the people have explicitly vetoed them, in fact), just a few people a week going to the Court House and perhaps (this is still in the discussion stage) the setting up of preparatory workshops. Here, the Canton staff believes, is an example (and there are others) of how the local people can sense and meet their own needs in their own ways, fully understanding what they're about and why it's important -- a picture far preferable to that of staff workers telling them what is good for them and leading them through the paces without even giving them a chance to grasp the nature and significance of what is happening.

INCIDENT REPORT

Except around ASCS election time the frequency and degree of harassment have dropped off considerably. Martha Wright did spend a day in jail during the freedom vote. She was picked up for "distributing leaflets without a permit," but her case was dismissed on the grounds that it was her first offense (interesting, since the prosecuting attorney knew it to be her 2nd offense -- she has a trial in the federal courts on the same charge from this summer). Around the same time Bill Forsyth was given a traffic ticket for illegal parking when his jeep stalled on him; he pleaded to guilty, was his own defense, and won the case ! The same day George Haymond was jailed for interfering with an officer when he pulled up to see what kind of trouble Bill was having. His case has been removed to federal court.

Just before the ASCS elections a local canvasser, Mr. Cleophus Luckett, was shot at from a passing car while walking down a country road. He was unharmed. Also, Tom Ramsay, who was coordinating the elections, received 2 illegal traffic tickets in the week before the election. In one instance police tailed him out of town to charge him with speeding, even though he was driving 5 miles under the limit. Then, on election day, 4 persons were arrested on charges of "disturbing the peace in a public place," disobeying a police officer," and "trespassing." Three cases have now been removed to federal courts. The fourth, George Raymonds, was tried in absentia found guilty, fined $109. He has now appealed the case.

Also on December 3 Marv Rich had his nose broken by a small mob at one of the polling places. Martiss Crawford was threatened at gun point at another; Eric Orr was hit in the face at another; Earnest Chanes received threats at the polling place where he worked, but they didn't marerialize. Also, at leat one voter was threatened with arrest if he voted for the Negro candidate.

Since the election a bullet has been fired into the home of another of the chief canvassers, Mr. Welton Stokes, and a phone call to Freedom House reporting the beating of the successful Negro candidate was made, but it turned out to be a hoax.

THE COMMUNITY CENTER

The Community Center in Canton is closed and has been closed for about two months. The staff met and felt that it was best to close the center. At that time, Martha Wright and Jo Ann Goiman were working there daily. Some of the problems they encountered were the unruliness of the young people, who are the determining factor of whether the center succeeds or fails. Through long staff meetings and discussions with local people and staff people, it was a concensus that the only way the community center would succeed and progress in Canton would be through the people themselves not only whowing a desire for it, but also doing most of the work in constructing and building it. And this has not been the case in Canton. The center was merely a place where they could come and have dances and steal what they could. However, there were a few kids who used the library effectively. A few young people and several adult community leaders are presently discussing what should be done next. The staff is hoping that their decision will call for much more community involvement.

REPORT ON RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Staff: Sears Buckley Jr. - CORE
Martha Wright - CORE
Sandy Watts - CORE
Myrtis Evans - COFO work study: CORE

First I must explain that Rankin County is somewhat of a new project. The 4 people began working with and staying in the community around December 10, 1964. Prior to that I, George Raymond, had begun a series of meetings in people's homes, talking out the immediate situation that they are confronted with, to attempt to make them aware of the need for people to get together and discuss these types of problems, so that they may see the basis for organizing. This worked very well; these meetings went from the homes to the churches (from 5 people to 400 people when James Farmer spoke there during the Freedom Vote).

After the staff moved in they began working closely with the people in meetings and in canvassings. During the freedom vote no staff people were there other than for meetings. The local people themselves went out and got more than one thousand votes, which I feel is good. The FDP decided to undertake a congressional challenge, where Mrs. Devine of the Fourth District, Mrs. Gray of the Fifth, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the Second would challenge the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen, and they wanted Mississippi Negroes in Washington to give evidence to support the challenge. This was explained to the people in Rankin County. And they said they would like to work on it. Within a three week period the people got together and bought a bus costing $500. They also had enough gas money to transport the bus to and from Washington. And they got 35 people who were willing to make the trip, understanding that they might face jail when they returned to the state. (incidentally, the bus broke down before it made it out of the state).

On January 4, 1964 the first freedom day took place in Rankin, about 20 people showed up, but they were not able to register because the sheriff and deputy said the registrar was busy helping the judge select the jury because court would open in a week. The next day two people were able to fill out applications for registration.

After these two attempts the people came together and discussed what had happened and what was their future plans. After the people returned from Washington, D.C. they got together and decided to go back to the court house in mass to attempt to register once more.

Since the first freedom day harassment from local white and police started. More than 8 people have been arrested, tickets have been given on a mass scale. Close to $900 in bond and fines have been paid. Local people raised and paid the money themselves.

The Rankin County movement is starting out as truly a movement of the local people who are eager and able to carry on pretty much on their own, using the staff only as advisors and resource people. Their plans for a community center, for example, are solely theirs and when they build their building we don't anticipate the kinds of problems developing that have closed down the Canton center.

Cleveland
Ohio
CORE

January 19, 1965

Miss Lynda D. Woodruff
Western Reserve University
1690 Magnolia Drive
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Miss Woodruff:

Thank you for your letter expressing an interest in joining and working with CORE in your home town of Lynchburg, Va.

We don't have a chapter in Lynchburg presently, however, we feel that it would be great if you could get one going there.

We are enclosing material that would be helpful to you in starting a chapter.

We are also giving you the address of our chapter in Cleveland Ohio in case you're interested in working with them while you're there;

Cleveland CORE
1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland, Ohio
Tel. 791-2111

Thank you again for your interest.

Freedom Now

Herb Callender
Director of Organization

HC/ct

Please watch
Ruth today
Thanks
Carl Rachlin

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-8097

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5814 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

JAN 2 2 1965

January 20, 1965

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

In view of the fact that the CORE legal committee has now increased several-fold, I would like to have you send invitations to the legal conference to the persons listed below, some of whom may not be on your current mailing list:

Chairman, Stanley Tolliver - 8811 Quincy, Cleveland
Secretary (Recording) - Miss Violet Tarcai, Fidelity, City Building
Secretary (Corresp.) - Miss Elsie Tarcai, Chester 12th Building, Cleveland
Rodney Coleman - 2250 E. 105
Ralph Rudd - 75 Public Square
Milus Graham - 1225 E. 195
Charles Adams - The Superior Building, Cleveland
W. David Moore - The Superior Building, Cleveland
Frederick Perrell - The Superior Building, Cleveland
Charles Johnson - 14011 Kinsman
Andrew Johnson - 3456 Milverton, Shaker Hts., Ohio
Rufus Breland - Prospect 4th Building, Cleveland

Nakiwi:
F.Y.I.

We expect to have several of our lawyers at the conference.

Thank you,

Ruth Turner

Ruth Turner, Exec.Sec.

Copies to: Stanley Tolliver

Inner-Office Memorandum January 27, 1965

To : George Wiley, Associate National Director

From : Robert Gore, Assistant Director, Organization Department

RE : Chicago

The project is under the jurisdiction of Winston Lockett. The program involves the operation of three "Freedom Centers" in Chicago's North, South and West Sides . The program is geared towards organizing the ghetto communities for meaningful action to provide the basic necessities of political, economic and social urban life.

Activities since September 1964 have included rent strikes, demonstrations regarding the lack of a viable education system, job referrals, classroom activities, work with the Illinois Democratic Clubs, and other varied CORE-type activities.

Presently, Winston Lockett is the only paid staff member working in Chicago. His duties are to coordinate the activities of the centers in addition to his general field work in the Mid-West region.

There are, as stated above three centers run by CORE in Chicago. They are currently financed totally by Chicago CORE, through local contacts. Formerly, the centers were financed by National CORE to some extent, but the feeling there is that the local chapters can now finance and staff all three centers.

Major accomplishments of the program thus far are in those areas where CORE has been able to establish a good working relationship with the people who live in the communities surrounding the centers. On the West Side, for example, for the first time in recent Chicago history there is real concern on the part of the community people for organized action. In each of the centers, persons from the affected community have become involved with the operation rather than relying solely on CORE members. Predictably, these Freedom Centers will be the foci for many activities which will benefit the movement in Chicago.

Previous problems which are now being worked out with some degree of satisfaction have been relations with some local chapters. Because of a bit of misunderstanding during the early phases of the program, local chapter support was not as strong as desirable. At this point, however, all units of Chicago CORE are helping--in fact, they are carrying the whole program.

Recommendations would be that National CORE maintain closer contact with the Chicago project in order that previous misunderstandings will not occur. Also, National CORE should support the community center project in Chicago vigorously in a programmatic way. Although the program is moving along well, any assistance we can give would be helpful.

file MEMO Marcia

TO: NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF
FROM: ALLAN HOFFMAN
RE: CLEVELAND CORE SITUATION

This morning I received a call from Ruth Turner of Cleveland CORE. She gave me the following information regarding the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education agreement with Cleveland CORE.

1. In Spetember, there was an agreement reached that this semester (beginning 2/3) the "transportation classes" would be integrated. These "transportation classes" were whole classes of Negroes who were bussed from overcrowded schools to white under-utilized ones. These children are segregated by class from the rest of the school:
   a) they go to lunch at a different time;
   b) they go to the rest rooms at a different time;
   c) they leave school for home at a different time.

2. A campaign was started last week with the following incidents:
   Tues. 1/28: picketing at the offices of the Board of Education;
   Wed. 1/29: picketing of 2 schools. There were 250-300 people involved with no police protection despite a violent mob.
   Thurs. 1/30: there were pickets in an Italian neighborhood, again there was a violent mob, breaking windows and turning over cars.
   Fri. - Sun. 1/31-2/2: a sit-in was held at the Board of Education. 60 people were involved originally with 16 staying through the whole time. A mass rally on Sunday night.
   Mon. 2/3: a meeting of the Board was held. 500 pickets from the Negro community were present and tried to attend the meeting. A sit-in was held outside and the Board denied that any promises had been made following the September talks, and blamed the demonstrators for the outbreaks of violence.
   After the Board meeting, they offered to integrate in September ('64) and to stop "transportation classes." 60 sat in overnight.
   Tues. 2/4: The sit-ins became obstructive -- stopped elevators, blocked doors, stairways. There was police brutality with the demonstrators being kicked around and thrown down stairs.
   Wed. 2/5 a.m.: Demonstration was held at Police Headquarters. A mass rally was held the same night with an executive meeting being held to evaluate the new agreement or statement. The decision was to be made last night. The statement said that "We will integrate transportation classes now." There will also be a consideration of a Board statement to the effect that "every attempt will be made to end transportation classes," the group fears this means that the Negro kids will be distributed back into ghetto school.

Ruth Turner can be reached at #216 791-4998 (Cleveland CORE office).

May 25, 1965

Ruth Turner
Cleveland CORE
P.O. Box 5614
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Dear Ruth Turner:

The silver CORE lapel pins you requested are $1.00 each. Usually the procedure is to send in the money before we send out these particular pins.

I will wait to hear from you before sending them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CLEVELAND CHAPTER

Maxine

MAY 24 1965

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

May 20, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

I am sorry to bother you with this rather insignificant request, but I am sure you will refer it to the appropriate department. We need some small CORE buttons (lapel pins), the small silver ones, and wonder if we might have 25 (providing they aren't too expensive).

We have had several requests for these pins and would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Cordially yours,

Ruth Turner

(Miss) Ruth Turner
Executive Secretary

Organs Dobrea

CLEVELAND CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT

A Publication of the Emergency Committee of Clergy for Civil Rights

September 21, 1965

****

SPECIAL NOTICE

Next Meeting of ECCCR Plenary Session - THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30
7:30 A.M.

Church of the Covenant

Continental Breakfast

Five of the seven persons who are candidates for membership on the Cleveland School Board responded to the invitation to speak before E. C. C. C. R. in its plenary session on September 9. Those who did appear were Hugh Calkins, Emmett Cooper, Walter Davis, George Dobrea and Mrs. Margaret Spindle. John J. Gallagher, the president of the Board and Mrs. Bertha Falkowski did not respond to the invitation.

Each candidate was given the following three questions to which they were to address their remarks:

1. Do you think that there are elements of segregation in the Cleveland School System? 2. Do you feel that the present School Board Administration is doing all that it can to solve the problem of segregation? 3. What would you offer as a program to improve the school situation in Cleveland?

As each of the candidates addressed themselves to the questions, it was clear that neither of them could offer complete answers to the specific questions or the problem of Desegregation in Public School Education. All admitted that they had no answer and one declared, "I am not qualified, I have no answers, I just feel that a woman should be on the Board."

Following are some of the comments from each of the speakers:-

HUGH CALKINS "In Cleveland, we are just beginning to turn the corner in our schools. Cleveland is fortunate to have a good Superintendent. There is community awareness of the problem. There is a need for a Board that is concerned for the best in Education, one that will seek to accomplish a program to deal with defacto segregation." Mr. Calkins felt that Vice President Humphrey in his speech to the Cleveland School Staff "gave too much credit to Cleveland".

EMMETT COOPER "Although progress has been made in the Cleveland School system with reference to the problems facing big city education, yet the distance hasn't been far enough. The strides that we have taken is not the distance we have gone... there is a need for the development of a University program to teach teachers how to teach in the class room. Studies have shown that there are elements of segregation in the Cleveland system, and there is no one who has been able to come forth with plans for achieving complete integration."

WALTER DAVIS, former member of the Board "There is no question that we have segregation in our schools - we must solve this problem. The Neighborhood School idea is good up to about the sixth grade and beyond this there is a need to do something - we could get back to the 'Common School'. The problems in the school system today are money and personnel."

GEORGE DOBREA, currently a member of the Board. Mr. Dobrea discussed the responsibilities of Board Members as that of "making policy, serving as a judge, hiring the best persons he can hire for an important job. 'The Board member is no expert in education, and I have no answer to the questions you raise. There is no place where there is 'instant integration'. I will do my best and I will work hard to do something about the problem of segregation in our system."

MRS. MARGARET SPINDLE - Mrs. Spindle confirmed reports that she is a member of the John Birch Society. She said, "I investigated it thoroughly before joining... Too many people talk about this group without really knowing what it is - if you did know, you would consider it an asset to belong." Mrs. Spindle could see no signs of segregation in the Cleveland school system. "I believe the school staff now provides an equal opportunity for children all through the system. I approve of integration, but it cannot be forced on people without causing trouble and hatred... A woman should be on the Board, however, I am not qualified, and I am unable to supply answers to the questions.

In the September 16 meeting of the ECCCR Executive Committee, the question of further action was discussed and it was decided that recommendations would be made to the next plenary session and there decide on further steps.

THE NEXT MEETING OF ECCCR WILL BE A CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 7:30 A.M. AT THE REGULAR MEETING PLACE, CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. A SPECIAL APPEAL IS MADE FOR FINANCE. AN OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN FOR DONATIONS TO BE RECEIVED THAT WILL ASSIST THE COMMITTEE IN ITS NECESSARY WORK.

The SPECIAL PROJECT COMMITTEE ON VOTER REGISTRATION AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION closed the Registration Phase of its program with some 5,000 names added to the poll books. The Project faced a financial problem and is now in a deficit of $2500. The staff has volunteered to continue through the Educational Phase of the Project. The following dates and places have been announced for the Political Educational Centers:

OCTOBER 5 - 7:30 P.M.

Wards 11 and 12	Triedstone Baptist Church 38th and Scovill
Ward 24	Glenville Presbyterian Church 105th and Helena
Ward 10	Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church 128th and Abell

OCTOBER 6 - 7:30 P.M.

Wards 16 and 17	Emmanuel Baptist Church 79th and Quincy
Wards 25 and 27	Cory Methodist Church 105th and Grantwood
Wards 13 and 30	Lee Road Baptist Church Lee Road at Stockbridge

OCTOBER 12 - 7:30 P.M.

Wards 20 and 21	St. Matthews Methodist Church 86th and Wade Park
Ward 18	St. James A.M.E. Church 84th and Cedar

Sessions will consist of Visual Aids and Lecture-Discussion Methods on How To Vote and How To Select Candidates.

---

editor The Rev. David B. Earnest, 2747 Fairmount Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio, 44106
donations and names to be added to the mailing list may be sent to circulation manager John W. Roberts 13037 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, 44112 541-2444
duplicated and mailed by THE OUTPOST Inner City Protestant Parish
prepared by Rev. Thomas L. McCray

1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland 44106, Ohio
Tel: 791-2111

October 5, 1965

Dear Friend:

The Congress of Racial Equality, Cleveland Chapter, is launching its fall program with two projects.

First in importance, taking precedence over all others, is the election of Carl Stokes as mayor. The Republican and Democratic parties will be pouring money into Cleveland to defeat Carl Stokes. Only your help can make the difference. We need you -- to type, distribute literature, knock on doors in the various wards, to visit barber shops, beauty parlors and pool rooms, to man the sound truck, to stuff envelopes. Please call this office (791-2111) to volunteer your services. And if you cannot do any of these things, the Stokes campaign needs your money. Mail your contribution to:

Stokes for Mayor Committee
425 Caxton Building
Cleveland 44114, Ohio

Secondly, James Farmer, National Director of C.O.R.E. will dedicate the Bruce Klunder Freedom House Tuesday afternoon, October 12, starting from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Freedom House is located at 5120 Woodland and the enclosed brochure will explain its purpose. Carl Stokes who is one of the Freedom House's local sponsors, and Mrs. Bruce Klunder will also be present. Refreshments will be served. We urge you to join us in the afternoon before attending the Fair Housing rally Tuesday evening.

C.O.R.E. has new officers for the year 1965-1966 (Baxter Hill is the new chairman) and has new ideas for a successful program. We urge your continued support and encourage your active participation.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Ruth M Turner

RMT:ch
Enclosure

Ruth M. Turner
Executive Secretary
Cleveland C.O.R.E.

CONGRESS OF CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

October 6, 1965

OCT 8 1965

Mr, Ronnie Moore
Dept of Organization
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Ronnie :

We have recently changed our structure so that we now have only three offices elected at large. They are:

Baxter Hill Jr.-- Chairman
4377 Lee Hts Blvd.
Warrensville Hts, Ohio
475-1922

Max Schoenfeld-- Recording Secretary
879 East 143 Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44110
Mu. 1-0699

(Mrs.) Jennie Coles--Treasurer
3355 East 118 Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44120
561-9035

A copy of our new constitution will be forthcoming when it becomes finalized.

I am still executive secretary but formally only until November 3th. Any forthcoming staff changes will be sent to you as soon as they are made.

I have enclosed a copy of our most recent mailing and written prospective in lieu of a full field report at this time. That too will be sent on to you.

October 6, 1965

I have also enclosed an assessment of the last R.AC. meeting which you requested not too long ago. I would like to ask you to follow up on my letter to George Wiley asking that one half of our $100.00 affiliation fee already sent in be forwarded to Ralph Rosenfeld. (as the constitutin stipulates) so that our obligations there will be taken care of. I hape this answers any question you may have about us at this point.

Cordially yours,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner

P.S. I also need an up-to-date list of chapter chairmen in Midwestern region, particirlary in Indiana and Illinois so that we can strengthen our regional contacts. I have asked for this once. Will you see that I get it ?

RTM:vh
Enc:

Cleveland
Ohio

DEC 6 1965

Dec 2, 1965
456 Harris Rd
Cleveland, Ohio
44121

Dear Sirs -

Having seen the good that
Care has done, I would
be very interested if joining
your. Would you please
send me a membership
application?

Sincerely

Joe Fyfe

Pall Mall
2 Coffee -
Tea lemon
Marlboro
BLT on Toast

Cleveland CORE

C.O.R.E. NEWSLETTER

February 1966 Editor-Rachel Mahaley

If a pat on the head and a shake of the hand
Makes you feel that you're a man,
You don't need C.O.R.E.

If the daily news says you're doing fine
And you frown upon the picket line,
You don't need C.O.R.E.

BUT-------
If you want a better life
And that includes ALL your rights,
C.O.R.E. needs you.

SO--------
If you see room for improvement
And you'd like to join the movement,
JOIN C.O.R.E.

The annual C.O.R.E. membership drive will begin late in February and last through the end of March. Area captains and volunteer workers are urgently needed. An important meeting will be held at the Freedom House next Monday, February 7, at 7:30 P.M. to set up plans for the drive.

***

A CHANGE IN NATIONAL DIRECTOR James Farmer resigned as national director of C.O.R.E. upon being appointed director of the government's program of Adult Education and Literacy. The change in job represents no change in his commitment, but is a new avenue for putting into effect the things C.O.R.E. taught him to be important.

Floyd B. McKissic, former national chairman of C.O.R.E. has been elected the new national director. McKissick is an attorney from Durham, N.C., and has been active in C.O.R.E. since 1961.

C.O.R.E. CONCERT COMING

On Friday, February 18, C.O.R.E. will sponsor a show at the Cleveland Public Auditorium featuring the internationally famous folksinging group, THE CLANCY BROTHERS AND TOMMY MAKEM. This group has made numerous night club appearances and has also starred on such television shows as the ED SULLIVAN SHOW, the

TONIGHT SHOW and HOOTENANNY. Ticket prices are $2.50, $3.50 $4.50 and $5.00 and may be obtained at the Burrows Ticket Office, 419 Euclid Avenue or at any Burrows branch store. For more information call 791-2111.

Proceeds from the show will go to C.O.R.E. so come on out and enjoy the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem in Concert.

***

PICKET LINE--PICKET LINE--PICKET LINE--PICKET LINE

SPOTLIGHTS -- KROGER'S

For the past six Saturdays, C.O.R.E. has been picketing the Kroger store at 125th and Union Avenue. We are trying to achieve equal representation of Negroes in ALL job categories in this particular store and also in the seven other Kroger stores in in the inner city. Listed below are the demands that were presented to Mr. Bernard Rubel, director of personnel of the Kroger Company.

1. Remove the manager at 12408 Union Avenue.
2. Put all part-time workers who went to become full-time to immediately.
3. Give us the 39% Negro employment as far as head cashiers are concerned immediately.
4. Give us a practical and realistic timetable as far as achieving the 39% figure is concerned for meat managers, produce managers, dairy managers as well as total employees in all departments in the inner city stores immediately. (Please include in your timetable the dates regarding management as well).
5. Give us realistic and practical timetables for achieving 39% of all jobs existing in the Kroger chain in the Greater Cleveland area.
6. If the above demands are met and are visible at the time the picket line meets Saturday morning January 22, 1966 the line will be dismissed.

As of last Saturday morning, these demands have not been met; therefore, picketing will continue at the store this Saturday February 5, from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Please try to come out for a while this Saturday.

A special meeting will be held at the Freedom House Tuesday February 8, at 7:30 P.M. to discuss the Kroger situation.

BREAKFAST AT LEO'S CASINO

C.O.R.E. presents a Benefit Breakfast Show at Leo's Casino Sunday morning March 6, at 3:00 A.M. Dick Gregory and Mongo Santamaria will headline the show, and guest start appearing at other clubs around the city will be invited to drop by. Tickets are the usual price of $3 and only 600 will be available. You can get them in advance from C.O.R.E. or at the door.

According to a special agreement with Leo's C.O.R.E. gets 50% of the proceeds of the Breakfast Show. Plan to attend now, and call 791-2111 for tickets.

DETROIT WILL HOST the Regional Action Council of C.O.R.E. Friday 4, thru Sunday, 6. Discussion will include the role of C.O.R.E. in the future and the technique of civil rights action groups. Baxter Hill and Ruth Turner will be discussion leaders and Tony Perot is the Council Field Secretary. There will be a rally Friday night with Floyd McKissick speaking, and a party on Saturday night. This will be both an entertaining and educational weekend, and everyone is welcome to attend. Call the C.O.R.E. Office NOW if you would like to go and want more information.

If T.V. is beginning to bore you, WATCH FOR RUTH TURNER on W.J.W. TV'S CONVERSATION, Tues. March 1, or Tues. March 8, at 8:30 P.M. This should be a hot session____ Don't Miss It.

SCHENLEY BOYCOTT

The longest strike in California history is now taking place. Since Sept. 4,500 Mexican-American and Phillipino workers in Delano, California have been on strike against the Delano grape growers. The unions representing the workers have called for a nationwide boycott of all SCHENLEY LIQUORS AND DELANO GRAPE PRODUCTS. These striking workers are seeking only union recognition and collective bargaining. National C.O.R.E. is a cooperating organization - Don't Buy Schenley Products.

A word from the Chairman, Baxter Hill

C.O.R.E. is on the move. Cleveland still needs some work; the problems of housing, police brutality, unemployment and underemployment are still with us. We have six working committees that need members - employment, fund-raising, Bruce Klunder Freedom House, community relations, political action and research. A tentative program for the year is outlined below. Please feel free to join. any committee, and a Hend membership meetings the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month.

C.O.R.E. COMMITTEES

I. Fund Rasing, Ruth Turner
   February 18 - Clancy Brothers, Public Auditorium.
   March 6 - Dick Gregory Leo's Casino Breakfast benefit show, Kick Off Membership Drive.
   Late February through March - Membership Drive.

2. Jobs, H. Perry
   Feb. Operation Breadbbasket - Krogers & other food chains
   Research on major employment project
   Leg. Post Office MTBAK
   Mar. Operation Bread basket, continue major job project.

Community Action & Education - Dudley Woodard
   February - Negro History Workshops

4. Political Action
   Set up committee to research candidates - state legislature, congress & issues. Leg. income tax.

5. Research, P. Warfield
   Set Up Committee to research Poverty Program
   (Who gets the money)
   Welfare Dept. Gov't hiring paterns leg. Navy Dept.
6. Community Relations - Job: To publicize the other committee's work.

February 7, Baxter Hill (C.O.R.E. Chairman) is addressing a N.A.A.C.P. rally in Sandusky, Ohio. That's a switch!

JOB NOTE----- A challenging position as Editorial Assistant of American Education magazine is available with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This is a semi-internship program whereby a youngman would have the opportunity to work in Washington, and learn something about the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The position is a 700 hour appointment but the training and experience will be amply rewarding. Inquire at the Freedom House 5120 Woodland Ave.,or Core call 791-2111 this job and other possible job opportunities and programs.

ORDER JAMES FARMER'S New Book "FREEDOM WHEN" from C.O.R.E. NOW!!!

Regular hardback edition	$5.00
Autographed edition	$7.50

The autographed edition may be ordered only from C.O.R.E. and you your copy before it is released for public sale.

BRUCE KLUNDER FREEDOM HOUSE SPONSORS NEGRO HISTORY WORKSHOPS

The Bruce Klunder Freedom House is sponsoring a series of Negro workshops open to the public in the month of February. Featured in the weekly sessions will be films dramatising some phase of the History of the American Negro such as "Fourteenth Generation," "A Morning for Jimmy" and the "House on Cedar Hill", the story of Frederick Douglass. Discussion will follow the showing of the films.

The workshops will take place each Wednesday night in February at 7:30 P.M. (February 2, February 9, February .6 and February 23). Discussion leader is Robert Southgate, a teacher in the Cleveland Public Schools.

Everyone is welcome whether they have had some knowledge of Negro History or not. Parents with their children are especially invited to attend. Refreshments will be served. There is no admission fee.

Workshops will take place in the Bruce Klunder Freedom House, 5120 Woodland Avenue, a community center set up by the Cleveland

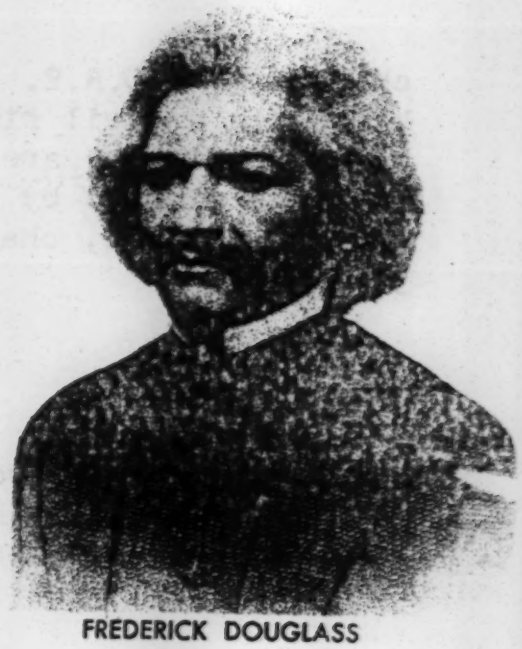
"A PEOPLE WHO KNOWS ITS PAST, HAS A FUTURE."

YOU ARE INVITED TO NEGRO HISTORY WORKSHOPS

at the

BRUCE KLUNDER FREEDOM HOUSE, 5120 WOODLAND

FOUR WEDNESDAYS - 7:30 PM



FREDERICK DOUGLASS
"Freedom's Trumpet"

February 9

February 16

February 23

March 2

SEE MOVIES ON THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICA, SUCH AS:

- "The House on Cedar Hill" (the story of Frederick Douglass)
- "~~Fourteenth Generation~~"
- "Epitaph for Jim Crow"
- "The Streets of Greenwood"

DISCUSSIONS AFTER THE FILMS, LED BY ROBERT SOUTHGATE,
CLEVELAND PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER AND EXPERT ON NEGRO HISTORY

PARENTS, BRING YOUR CHILDREN

REFRESHMENTS SERVED

-Free- -Free- -Free- -Free-

Sponsored by:

Bruce Klunder Freedom House Committee, D.H. Woodard - Chairman
5120 Woodland Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44104
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL: 391-2255

chapter of C.O.R.E. in memory of the Rev. Bruce Klunder, who was killed in a civil rights demonstration in 1964. The discussions of Negro History are the first in a series of community education meetings planned by the Bruce Klunder Freedom House committee (Dudley Woodard, chairman). For further information, please call 391-2255.

Announcement

We just received information about the opening of examination for the position of Realty Specialist, GS 9 and GS 11 from the U.S. Civil Service Commission. For information, contact the Federal Housing Administration here in Cleveland.

****

The Plain Dealer to the contrary, CORE is not floundering and will be around a long time. You can help us prove the power structure is wrong about C.O.R.E. by joining us now.

C.O.R.E.
5124 Woodland Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44104

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
P A I D
Permit No.
2065
Cleveland,O.

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791 - 2111 - 12

Cleveland CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5614 · CLEVELAND, OHIO 44104

March 16, 1966

Mr. Herb Callender
Director Of Orgainization
National CORE
New York, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

It is difficult to deal with all the developments in Chicago since so much is happening. I have however, attempted to deal with some of the highlights and areas of possible Contact to National, and to make specific recommendations for consideration. I hope you share my concern about the urgency and significance of Chicago.

I was also in Ann Arbor Michigan, the group seems to have the potential of becoming a strong chapter. Hope to spend a couple of weeks with them beginning about the 24 of March.

By the way, you forgot to include a copy of the unaffiliated chapters in my region. Hope there is only a few since all the present chapters need a great deal of attention.

Copies of report are being sent to NAC members in this region.

Peace And Freedom

Tony Perot

TP:mp

OFFICE · 5120 WOODLAND AVENUE · CLEVELAND, OHIO 44104

Cleveland CORE

April 19, 1966

Employment Chairman
Cleveland CORE
1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Freedom Fighters:

Early last week one of your chpater members, who was in New York for vacation, and he requested that we get some information for him on the racial composition of employees of the Internal Revenue Dept., the Navy Dept. and the Post Office Dept.

We immediately sent a letter off to our Washington contact, Miss Judi Nussbaum, and to day she called to inform us that she had gotten the information and is mailing it directly to Cleveland CORE with a copy to us here in the National office.

I hope that the information you recieve will be what you needed for your proposed project around employment.

I might suggest that if, in the future, you need any more such information that you writerto her directly. Her address is as follows:

Miss Judi Nussbaum
U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights
Research Division
Washington, D.C.

Let me wish you great success with your project if after you recieve the information, you decide to go ahead with it,.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the National Convention in St. Louis in July.

Yours for freedom,

HEC:fcc

Herb Callender,
Director of Organization

APR 20 1966

Cleveland CORE

April 19, 1966

Mr. Baxter Hill, Jr.
Cleveland CORE
1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hill:

At the request of Herb Callender at National CORE, I am enclosing a report on Federal employment in Cleveland for the following agencies:

1. U.S. Post Office
2. Navy Department
3. Treasury Department

I have also included two additional agencies which have a large number of employees in Cleveland:

1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
2. Veterans Administration

I hope you will find this information useful. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Judith Nusbaum
Field Services Division

Enclosure
cc:
Herb Callender

Herb - Is this what they wanted?
Judi

EXPLANATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRADE STRUCTURE

Civilian employees of the Federal Government are paid for their services most frequently through one of three pay schedules. Clerical, professional, and technical employees are most often found in the general salary schedule, postal employees in the postal field service schedule, and blue collar employees in the wage board schedule. Listed below is a summary of the skill level of employees in the various grade structures.

A. General Salary Schedule
   1. Grade 1-4
      a. Lower and intermediate clerical level (2-4)
      b. Messengers (1-3)

   2. Grade 5-8
      a. Higher level clerical (5-7)
      b. Beginning level technical and professional (7-8)
      c. Lower level supervisors (5-8)

   3. Grade 9-11
      a. Intermediate level technical and professional (9-11)
      b. Intermediate level supervisors (9-11)
      c. Minor managerial (9-11)

   4. Grade 12-18
      a. Managerial (12-18)
      b. Higher level technical and professional (12-18)
      c. Higher level supervisors (12-14)

B. Postal Field Service
   1. PFS 1-4
      a. Mail handlers (3)
      b. Clerks - carriers (4)
      c. Custodial - housekeeping - miscellaneous (1-3)
      d. Truck drivers (4)
      e. Garagemen (4)

(cont)

2. PFS 5-8
   a. Senior clerks and carriers (5-6)
   b. Tractor trailer operatives (5)
   c. Mechanics and maintenance men (5-6)
   d. Lower level technicans (5-8)
   e. First level supervisors (7)

3. PFS 9-11
   a. Intermediate level technical (9-11)
   b. Intermediate level supervisors (10-11)

4. PFS 12-18
   a. Management (13-16)
   b. Upper level supervisors (12)
   c. Upper level technical (12)

C. Wage Board
   1. Under $4,500
      a. Lower level supervisors
      b. Unskilled

   2. $4,500 - $6,500
      a. Intermediate and higher level supervisors
      b. Semi-skilled
      c. Small number of skilled workers

   3. $6,500 - $8,000
      a. Majority of skilled employees
      b. Higher level supervisors

   4. $8,000
      a. A small number of highly skilled
      b. Top level supervisors
      c. Technical

DEPARTMENT: Post Office

PAY PLANS:

A. Classification Act (White Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
G.S. 1 - 4			
G.S. 5 - 8			
G.S. 9 - 11			
G.S. 12 - 18			

B. Wage Board (Blue Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Under $4500.			
4500. to 6500.			
6500. to 8000.			
Over 8000.			

C. Postal Field Service

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Level 1 - 4	7105	3114	43.8
Level 5 - 8	938	234	24.9
Level 9 - 11	146	12	8.2
Level 12 - 20	25	2	8.0

DEPARTMENT: Navy

PAY PLANS:

A. Classification Act (White Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
G.S. 1 - 4	446	223	50.0
G.S. 5 - 8	293	67	22.9
G.S. 9 - 11	62	6	9.7
G.S. 12 - 18	31	2	6.5

B. Wage Board (Blue Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Under $4500.	0	0	-
4500. to 6500.	5	4	80.
6500. to 8000.	5	1	20.
Over 8000.	0	0	-

C. Postal Field Service

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Level 1 - 4			
Level 5 - 8			
Level 9 - 11			
Level 12 - 20			

DEPARTMENT: Treasury (includes Internal Revenue Service)

PAY PLANS:

A. Classification Act (White Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
G.S. 1 - 4	347	181	52.2
G.S. 5 - 8	256	50	19.5
G.S. 9 - 11	261	29	11.1
G.S. 12 - 18	219	23	10.5

B. Wage Board (Blue Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Under $4500.	30	11	36.7
4500. to 6500.	7	2	28.6
6500. to 8000.	2	0	
Over 8000.	0	0	

C. Postal Field Service

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Level 1 - 4			
Level 5 - 8			
Level 9 - 11			
Level 12 - 20			

DEPARTMENT: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

PAY PLANS:

A. Classification Act (White Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
G.S. 1 - 4	354	32	9.
G.S. 5 - 8	337	14	4.2
G.S. 9 - 11	723	13	1.8
G.S. 12 - 18	1385	24	1.7

B. Wage Board (Blue Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Under $4500.	47	10	21.3
4500. to 6500.	360	47	13.1
6500. to 8000.	761	21	2.8
Over 8000.	270	1	.4

C. Postal Field Service

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Level 1 - 4			
Level 5 - 8			
Level 9 - 11			
Level 12 - 20			

DEPARTMENT: Veterans Administration

PAY PLANS:

A. Classification Act (White Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
G.S. 1 - 4	973	624	64.1
G.S. 5 - 8	575	173	30.1
G.S. 9 - 11	304	34	11.2
G.S. 12 - 18	227	14	6.2

B. Wage Board (Blue Collar Jobs)

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Under $4500.	174	151	86.8
4500. to 6500.	296	225	76.0
6500. to 8000.	102	25	24.5
Over 8000.	20	0	-

C. Postal Field Service

Pay Level	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Level 1 - 4			
Level 5 - 8			
Level 9 - 11			
Level 12 - 20			

Minutes of the NAC Meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio at the Glennville YMCA, April 22 and 23, 1967

Attendance

Wilfred Ussery	Arthur Evans	Solomon Herbert
Don Beam	Jim Williams (Phil)	Ollie Leeds
Roy Innis	Floyd McKissick	Bonnie Barrow
Clyde Cleveland	Walter Brooks	Tony Perot
Ben Swan	* Lincoln Lynch	Julia Lewis
	* Danny Gant	

*Visitors

. . . . . Mr. Ussery opened the meeting at approximately 1:00 PM. The Secretary was requested to read the minutes. Mr. Ussery requested that the items in the minutes (4/8/67) be included to make up the agenda. He asked Art Evans to chair this part of the meeting.

The minutes were corrected as follows: with regard to the description of funds raised from the proposed Powell-- Bimini trip. "50% of tour and Powell's recordings following the payment of debts" would be considered profit rather than as presently stated in the minutes.

The motion regarding "Boards" should read ALL rather than "That for any" deleting "that is".

The minutes were thus adapted.

It was requested that the three priorities listed in the letter, dated April 17, 1967 to the National Director be included in the items for the agenda.

Mr. Lynch, Assoc. Nat'l Dir. stated that in reference to the Chapter Inventory that he did not have a written report since the stencil was still being cut. Thus he proceeded to give a verbal report. Lincoln stated that 156 chapters existed throughout the country. He told us that pink slips had been sent out requesting number of members, officers, new addresses etc. He stated that less than 25% have been returned. Thus the chapter information remains incomplete. He stated that his trip reports West Coast, East Coast and the southern region were available to the members of the NAC. He felt that we are in trouble in terms of the viability of these chapters and also member participation. He also stated that the War on Poverty is a great deal responsible for the deteriorating conditions. He stated that chapters appear unclear in their thinking as to their direction with regard to working with the people in the ghetto.

He informed the group that Alex Hawkins was sent out to help Lou Smith; however he was not working with chapters as such. He told the group that the only functioning chapter in the South (South Central Region) is the Lexington Chapter and the Project in Louisiana which is the Sweet Potato Coop. He continued by saying that Ike Reynolds is running political workshops in Louisiana, Bruce Baines is operating under a project rather than a chapter operation. St. Louis is beginning a revitalization around the imprisonment of Bill Clay and Curtis, and that Danny Gant is working there with G. Tournour. Lincoln informed the group that there was a group in Chicago (West Side) which wants to affiliate; however that there appears to be conflict with the CORE chapter in Chicago. The differences have to deal with internal problems rather than geographical. Lincoln stated that the Chicago Chapter of CORE seems to be barely holding its own.. The question was raised as to whether the National Office has sent anyone to work in this area. Lincoln stated that Danny Gant was now the field representative for this area. It was then stated that communication between the National Office and the chapters was very important. He stated also that there would be a meeting (regional) sometime in May. Lincoln state that the Northeastern region was more up to date and that the chapters were functioning fairly well as a whole. The only chapter which was not functioning in this region is the Washington Chapter. He stated that the problems were personal and political etc. He informed the group that the chapter in Boston was functioning well in regard to the policy set up by the Durham Convention.

It was then stated that there was a need for strong groups in Washington. It was recommended that Julius Hobson be reconsidered and sought out to get this chapter back into operation. It was recommended that since Julius had been expended by National that a point be made to reinstate him at the convention which would clearly show that CORE had in fact taken a new direction. Floyd and Will were questioned as to whether or not they would agree. Floyd stated that he had no objection to getting Julius involved in CORE and that he had been seeing him from time to time. Will also stated that he had no objection, but that he d id feel that Julius should not be coerced into being a member. Both Floyd and Will agreed that a chapter should be built in Washington and every capital, and that if Julius wanted to be a part of that chapter, that there would certainly be no objection.

Minutes of the NAC Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

It was then stated that with regard to the affiliation of other groups that the convention passed a resolution regarding "committee of" etc, and it was suggested that the National Office advise the groups accordingly. It was also advised that we (NAC) look very closely at groups (such as ACT) prior to any steps since many of these organizations only exist on paper.

It was then suggested that there were some civil rights groups represented on college campuses and that CORE should give the idea some thought.

It was then announced that Danny Gant was present. It was suggested that individuals who were not NAC members be informed that at any point that it be considered by the NAC that the meeting be open only to NAC members that the individuals should excuse themselves. (consensus of opinion) Lincoln then informed the NAC members that position papers were being written on Education, employment, etc., by the National Office in order that printed matter be available on these subjects.

It was then moved that prior to release of any position papers regarding the National Organization that these papers be given to NAC for approval prior to release. It was then seconded. The chairman then requested the maker of the motion to hold the motion and remake the motion at a later time when Policy vs Adminstration be discussed on the prepared agenda.

The maker of the motion stated that she would restate the motion during that time requested.

It was then stated that the evaluation was not meant for this meeting, only the inventory; and that specific proposals from the National Office regarding the revitalization of chapters be given at this time.

The Assoc. Nat'l Dir. then continued. The question was raised as to whether or not an approach which was realistic. A realistic approach had been considered with regard to the:

a) value of chapter
b) efforts which we (NAC) can put in for redevelopment
c) whether or not we (NAC) can move forth on Project to develope chapters around the country.

Minutes of the NAC Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio April 22,23, 1967

The Assoc. Nat'l Dir. answered that this body can develope plans for redeveloping these chapters since the NAC members have jobs and may or may not many times be available to work on chapters.

The question was raised as to whether he meant that the redevelopment of chapters should be placed in the hands of the NAC. The answer was that if the NAC could handle, yes; but that it would be more practicable if the NAC could consider writing plans and/or proposals in this regard. It was then stated that a Director of Organization was needed, and that money should be found or taken someplace to utilize this position with a small staff. It was then stated that each NAC member make a personal committment to select three chapters to evaluate.

It was felt that the National Directors report did not include specific plans for revitalization of chapters?

Thus, the question arose re; CORE's expansion. It was agreed that we have to find measures to revitalize these chapters in some meaningful way. It was also stated that the NAC did not want to hear excuses with regard to lack of field staff or money, since this was an indiction of the lack of desire to organize.

It was stated (with reference to NAC) that volunteer help would not be turned down. It was also stated that three people chapter (N.Y.) would be available to service chapters; however it was felt that a directive from the National Office is necessary. It was also stated that we (NAC) must get out of the "old fashioned bag" of depending completely on field secretaries.

One member then stated that he was encouraged to hear about a reduction in the number of chapters; since this is indicative of quality rather than quantity. He continued, "that the whole concept of target cities is needed, since it appears that this is a new effective means to conduct the movement. It was also recommended that regions should be reduced geographically, and that a regional task force be established for the purpose of visiting and rebuilding. It was suggested, stated that a paper be written on how chapters should be rebuilt. It was brought to our attention such a paper was available.

Art Evans then announced that the National Director had a prior committment for the purpose of raising money. It was then stated that the meeting was planned around the National Director's presence and that the members wanted to confront the National Director with the present problems of the organization. It was also stated that the NAC did not want any foolishness regarding Floyd's absence, and that this committment should be postponed until Monday or the dinner break. It was then decided that the National Director, and 1st Vice Chairman remain until the dinner break. The meeting continued around chapter revitalization.

The chairman requested that this discussion be postponed in order that it be continued in another part of agenda. It was the feeling that for the past ten years nothing had been done and therefore it was important that it be dealt with at that time. The chairman then appointed a committee to work with this problem, and report back after dinner break. B. Barrow then mentioned that the request regarding the revitalization of chapters had been a directive to the National Director as part of his responsibility-(discussed at the meeting, April 8, in Baltimore) and that in this way it seemed to be taken out of his own hands. It was explained that the committee would simply come up with recommendations to the NAC, for the National Director.

The National Director was then asked for his report. He stated that he had not received the minutes until the day preceding the meeting....he was then reminded to dismiss the mechanics and to discuss what information he had available with regard to priorities, finances, pains for massive drive, also chapter.

The National Director stated that membership envelopes were at the printers, and that the Adam Clayton Powell tour would build membership. He stated that we have 150 chapters rather than 200. He stated that many people and chapters are requesting direction, and that all literature which we had is now pase and serves no purpose. Chapters are requesting CORE's position on Viet Nam, Anti Poverty etc. He stated that all this information is at the printers being put together in the cheapest form possible. He said that we must see ourselves in a new direction. He stated that when he was in North Carolina (the week of the 23rd) he collected $75.00 without any trouble at all. He continued by saying that we have a multiplicity of complex problems and that no general rules apply.

We are not able to tackle everything at one time as a result of finances and lack of manpower, and that many problems are problems of administration. It was then stated that CORE has to be the umbrella organization and that as a result, we need to develope chapters in every capital. The Assoc. National Director volunteered to prepare a paper cutting it down to Ollie's paper. (Black Power Implementation). It was then stated that we (NAC) cannot ignore the fact that the survey sheets were sent out by National to chapters and have not been completed. The NAC cannot accept as an excuse that sheets were sent and were not answered. It was suggested that forms are needed, dues are required and membership cards. It was also stated that all chapters must be viable and not dependent upon field secretaries except in specific cases. It was felt that while position papers are good and useful they are not the solution. There was a feeling that although the recommendations were made that they might not be implemented by the National office. It was further stated that a plan of action is needed as well as the realization by the National Director to work with what he has to work with. The National Director was also asked what he thought. It was stated that the National Director's report did not answer the NAC. The National Director continued,"that we need chapters, if we do not destroy ourselves from within first." He stated that we have to get a practical recognition about what faces the National Office daily: creditors, non-payment of salaries. A point of order was called and the National Director was asked to speak specifically to the subject of revitalization of chapters that can be done within the existing structure. The chairman then assigned Roy, Sol, Ollie, Jim Williams (Phila), Tony and Walter to the committee for recommendations re:revitalization of chapters. The chairman stated that anyone else wanting to join this committee could do so. It was then stated that there was a basic conflict in philosophy with regard to building the organization, and that these conflicts should be discussed before a committee could intelligently discuss and recommend any plans to the NAC. These conflicts were as follows: building membership vs building chapters vs chapter proliferation vs chapter quality vs concept of the target city. It was felt that the value was lost if we didn't limit these priorities. It was suggested that all these points be limited to chapter development and revitalization, programming and priority and debt and the Target City concept. A motion was made "That for a limited time 1/2 hour we discuss points about various concepts of organization building. It was then stated that a new structure is needed since we are not functioning under the old one. It was stated that we should

1) define our objective, 2) establish program around objectives 3) examine the financial status. A motion was made that the committee be empowered to discuss chapter building--with the assumptinn that this is the way to determine strengthening organization and building it. The motion received a second. The vote was 9 FOR 2 against 1 abstention. A lengthy discussion followed with regard to mass membership drive vs organization building through chapters. There was opposition to building the organization primarily through mass membership, rather than through chapter bases. A point raised was that National would be confusing individuals who contributed to the National Office and believed that they were members of National and thereby not feeling the responsibility of the local chapter. Others felt that there were many individuals who would give to National but would not contribute to local chapters. It was agreed that these individuals be called donors, or contributors rather than Associate members. It was then stated that the major difference between mass membership as compared to chapter membership lies in the fact that the individual who sends money to National identifies with the National Office and the National Director whereas the person who becomes a part of a local chapter takes on the responsibility for the organization. It was also stated that the mass membership drive is good while the National Office is in such a poor financial, but that after the debt is paid what happens to CORE as an organization. It was also stated that power lies in chapter not in the national office. The chairman stated that mass membership also builds the organization and that basically it appeared to him that there is little if any conflict in the concepts. It was then questioned as to whether the National Office has any forms in printing for chapter membership cards. It was stated that forms for membership and envelopes are now at the printers. The time for this discussion was up. The National Director was then requested to give his financial report. He stated that he did not have a written report; but that the income averaged about $ $55,000 for the first three months ending March 31st. He said that $21,000 was paid out in wages, with the balance being paid in taxes, insurance. and that the debt remains about $175,000. It was also requested that the minutes be corrected to read accordingly. The National Director stated that there are disputed accounts such as the car situation, wherein the cars were returned. The value of cars is to be computed by April 1st. If the matter was settled favorably $10,000 can be applied for purchase of new cars. There will be an amount of $1,400 for a firm to audit car situation. The National Director informed the NAC that the books are up to date. The question was then

Minutes of the NAC meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

raised as to whether or not any kind of records are kept of income from chapters. He stated that $1,000 has been received as a result of the Viet Nam advertisement, and that about $55,000 will be given back to CORE from SEDF (from the art show). which was essentially the same as appeared in the minutes, dated April 8 and 9, Baltimore, Md.

It was then recommended to the group that funds could be increased theough chapters. It was then announced that it was time for the National Director and 1st Vice Chairman to leave. The chairman then stated that the meeting would resume at 7:00 PM. A motion was made that we adjourn and reconvene at 9:00 AM. This motion was outvoted. Prior to the Director's departure a discussion arose as to whether or not the Director should stay. It was stated that the NAC members had traveled and spent much money to discuss many important matters centering around the National Director and matters which also effected the success of the entire organization. The question was raised as to whether or not Lincoln could assume Floyd's position at the fund raising meeting or at the meeting of the NAC. Members of the NAC stated their concern and disappointment that the motion in the April 8th meeting with regard to the National Director's appearance was ignored. It was then moved "that Art and Floyd be excused for a prior committment and that we continue to work in regular session." 9 yes 4 abstentions. The National Director stated that he needed money for Western Union and that he felt uneasy as to where he belonged. The Associate National Director stated that we have lost faith and turst. He stated that resolutions passe require money--he asked "how we could develope a situation which will bring about trust and faith."? The Chair was then asked to convey the thought to the National Director and 1st Vice Chairman that dissatisfaction shown was not personal, but rather in the interest of the organization.

Following the departure of the National Director, it was stated that if the National Director and the 1st Vice Chairman were concerned with the issues that developed out of the April 8th meeting that they would not have left. The group was then told that Floyd left because the group had skirted around the issues. The NAC member continued by saying that if the National Director had been told directly what was expected of him he would not have left. A motion was then

made"that the 1st thing we (NAC) do at 9:00 AM on restructturing the organization regarding guidelines for National Director or any way that we see fit and specifically stating as to whether F. McKissick can fit the bill. There was a second. The vote was 6 to 3 with 1 abstention. More discussion then followed. The chairman stated that we should deal with issues etc. as we saw them, rather than compounding our personal and individual grievances. He asked whether or not this adds up to the NAC doing work or pushing the organization down the drain. He stated that internal problems are the higgest. He reminded the group how we have reached this plateau and that we do not want to go down the drain. We survived the financial debt and are now in the spotlight of the civil rights movement. He stated that we are on the verge of killing CORE--The problems of communication and staff or NAC depend on the way it is put to Floyd. The chair was then told that the NAC was simply dealing with issues right now which were vital to the organization. He was also told that it would be unfair to reduce this criticism to a level that we are not concerned as to where this organization is going. It was stated that we are simply raising the deficiencies of the organization. It was stated that we cannot talk about what is going to happen--but where we are and where we are going.

It was also stated that the same excuses had been given over and over again with regard to the organization dying from within. but it stated that there is a tremendous gap where the Director is and where the organization is going. It was also stated that there was none of this feeling mentioned in the beginning of the meeting, since it was felt that the agenda would have dealt with this. A motion was then made for adjournment. There was a second and the chairman stated that we would meet at 9:00AM sharp the next morning.

MEETING STARTED AT 11:30AM April 23, 1967 2 1/2 hours late

The chairman opened the meeting stating the problems confronting the group. He outlined the problem as follows: a) solve problem without killing organization b) NAC unable to perform duties as outlined in constitution c) sufficient respect on how we see to deal with this issue d) motion passed on regarding Floyd's absence vs directive of NAC e) lack of respect for punctuality recommended. He continued by saying that we should agree on communication this weekend between each other and that this meeting of the policy body should not upset confidence in National staff. He stated that he believed that the National Director could develope his own method of operation without interference and for this reason he (Will) did not follow behind him. He described the present National Director's contribution to the organization with particular emphasis on saving the organization financially and also with particular emphasis on saving the organization financial-

Minutes of the NAC Meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 22, 23, 1967

and also with regard to the image which he developed for CORE's new direction. He further stated that he wanted this body to go on record for commending him for a job well done. A motion for a "Vote of Confidence" which was later withdrawn. The NAC members were polled with regard to their individual feelings following a discussion as to whether or not the vote should be taken before or after. It was decided to re-word the previous motion. A new motion was made "That the National Director be given a vote of confidence". The vote was as follows: (4) yes (2) no (6) abstentions. Following the vote the individual members stated why they voted as they did.*** The subject of the present organization structure was brought up. Questions with regard to the following arose: term of NAC members ineffective? the difference between the Special Assistants to the National Director and the position of the Assoc. National Director? Can the present structure of the organization fit the bill? Does National Office truly want strong leadership outside of the office? Strength of organization requires building through chapters rather than through Associate membership. Is the NAC obsolete? Is there too much emphasis on money? Is the National image better now than ever before? Absence of other NAC members? Policy vs ADministration?

The Assoc. National Director then gave his personal assurance that the three priorities listed in the letter to the National Director would be carried out, particularly with regard to communication. The National Secretary then stated that she would not have to contact all the NAC members since she was willing to carry out her responsibility and would work with the National Director and the Assoc. National Director by keeping in touch with them and thereby notifying all the NAC members. It was then stated that the National DIrector is the symbol and should make speeches and raise funds and address himself to the debt, muster up money to hire people or what; ever is necessary; the organization should be structured accordingly. The National Director then stated that the National Office had submitted proposals for money for the forthcoming skull session. He was reminded that the skull session was to take place with or without financing. The National Director then continued that he hoped to hire a person (additional) through the money received for conference. He also stated that he had a request in for funds as part of a proposal and if these funds came through he had hopes to hire someone else for the Department of Organization. Following this statement, another NAC member stated that the organization cannot be viable as it exists right now. He stated that Floyd is in a bag that he cannot get out of; therefore he stated a suggested structure as follows by breaking the organization into three categories:

Director (1. Press, publicity, fund raising)
Director 2. Organization specifically chapters)
Director 3. Director of Field Staff and Projects)

Minutes of the NAC Meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

It was stated that these individuals be responsible to the NAC and submit a monthly report, have 1 vote on the NAC, have the right to hire staff, be responsible to NAC for carrying out programs in their individual areas. It was stated that this particular set up was tried before and it was stated that a problem arose out of the tremendous image built up around one person. It was then stated that what was needed was that the National Director be honest with the NAC and ask the NAC for help instead of waiting for a crisis. It was also stated that this type of structure recommended caused political groups to arise. A motion was then made "that the no. 1 priority of the National CORE be chapter building and chapter evaluation. There was a second. An amendment was added. The amendment to this motion was in the form of the recommendations from the committee set up to discuss the "revitalization and redevelopment of chapters" as follows:

1. Training program for quality leadership development ("quality" defined as a) quality leaders b) developing secondary leaders and c) carrying out the CORE program.

2. That a memorandum be developed for circulation to all chapters of CORE which solicits information of their compliance with the requirements listed for membership in the national constitution of CORE and also other specific items of information needed to develope an improved chapter development program. The memo to itemize (spelled out) these points.

3. Two classes of membership: Active, Associate

Local chapter be advised by National of new associate member. Recommended chapter money (assoc. membership) 50-50 split (see motion to this effect.)

4. That the regional Vice-Chairman, regional representative or staff in each region, be responsible for the taking of a census of chapters in each region. This report should be presented at the June NAC meeting.

5. That the NAC recommend to the National convention that affiliation fee for the National Convention be waived so that the chapters' attendance at the convention be considered obligatory. The motion was accepted unaninously. The amendment 12 yes 1 opposed

A motion was then made that the "skull session be held in Lexington, Ky. on May 19, 20, 21 with or without funds. 12 yes 1 against. The chairman then moved the following:

Minutes of the NAC Meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

1. That a follow-up memo on each NAC meeting be made which would tabulate responsibilities, and that this become a formal part of minutes and that this document be forwarded with the minutes.

2. And that a priority tabulation sheet be maintained from the National Office giving work and person responsible including estimate in date andtime. (Internal Confidential)

3. That a promotional memo be developed with regard to activities on a once a month or every two months and forwarded ti key staff members and NAC. There was a second and the vote was unanimous. It was also agreed that this motion be adopted in addition to the other motion on communication of the April 8th meeting. (consensus). It was then moved that these directives be considered for inclusion in the By-Laws. This was seconded. It was also moved that Senior officer be enjoinedc from interfering with the National Secretary from carrying out her duties. There was a second and the vote was unanimous.

The following is a list of the National Secretary's recom recommendations on how she felt that her duties could be more successfully carried out: 1) visit to National office by National Secretary once a week to obtain information (effecting entire organization) 2) Report from National Office to National Secretary (verbal or written) from the Director or Assoc. Director) regarding activities or information effecting entire organization before not after they occur, when possible. 3) All information gathered to be submitted to all NAC members. 4) Information gathered to be compared to Correlator to insure information is up to date.

Following discussion pro and con of the above, /these recommendations were put into the form of a motion. There was a second and the vote was 12 Yes 1 opposed.

The subject was brought up that NAC members should be able to go to the National office to see procedures without motions being passed to that effect. It was then moved that a committee be established to select motions passed at NAC meetings to be presented in proposal form to the By-Law Committee prior to convention time, and that all minutes become a document for this committee. There was a second. The vote was unanimous. Sol Herbert, Ben Swan and B. Barrow are appointed to serve this committee.

It was then stated that there is no excuse for NAC members not knowing about things happening at the National office. It was stated that the NAC should have known about the political alliance--it was decided that we shoul talk about what has to

Minutes from the NAC meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

stop. It was stated that the NAC has to know about program or policy., and also what the National Director is saying before he says it, and, not always after.

The National Director then told the NAC that there was a man (Callous Brown) who he was thinking about hiring as the Director of Organization as soon as monies were available. It was suggested by the chairman to make a special appeal to chapters for money. It was then felt that CORE was not being realistic in considering hiring a new person when old staff members had not been paid. The Assoc. National Director then read a list of the present personnel and the duties of each. It was then stated that volunteer workers had been turned down in the past and that after hearing Lincoln's report, that this was confusing since the staff members were over burdened. The NAC members were then reminded of the suggestion to hire a field secretary andpay the salary by contributions from chapters. It was stated that people don't care about what is happening to the CORE workers. This statement was followed by NAC members' describing their sacrifices and contributions. It was then stated that before chapters can be depended upon to give money they must be built up since many chapters couldn't even pay their own rent. The National Director then stated that 50% of our problems were centered around money and that he felt that the no. 1 priority was to get a key person to set up mailing. He stated that he would try to carry every decision out that we wanted, but that we needed money. He stated that if each NAC member said we're going to raise $500 each to give to National, that this would mean a true committment. He also stated that when trying to acquire a loan with Jackie Robinson and/or Bill Hutchinson that they said they would sign a note for $10,000 if the NAC members owning property would also sign. He stated that the loan would not mean we would be out of debt, since it would be used for back salaries. The discussion of an interimappointment of treasurer came up. It was moved that we take up the matter of the Treasurer and inform Cecil Brown through whatever method of communication decided upon. It was stated that since no word had been received from Cecil, even though many attempts had been made, that the body was then responsible to see that the duties neglected be carried.out. Discussing the situation pro and con, it was the Director's recommendation that Jim Williams (Philadelphia) act as treasurer during the interim until the National Convention to perform duties in accordance with the constitution since he is close by. There was second. Jim Williams stated that he would accept only if Cecil was still considered National Treasurer if and when he showed up at the National Convention. It was agreed and the vote was unanimous. The National Director then requested that the NAC give him authorization to make a loan. The following was made in the form of a motion: "To authorize the National Director

Minutes of the NAC meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

to proceed with making a loan in the name of the Congress of Racial Equality for no more than $100,000 with interest of nor more than 6% (in the best interest of the organization). There was a second. The vote was 12 for 1 opposed.

It was then stated that the loan would be used to cover back salaries and possibly increase staff. It was then agreed by the NAC members that the minutes should not be submitted in order to obtain a loan but rather the motion stated in the a letter. The discussion then returned to structure of the organization. The chairman stated the following: "1. Structure to recommend to CORE, if chapter based - think in terms of elected representative that meets once in a while etc. Local representatives sharing decision making. There is an emphasis on chapters. Include staff as policy making-cannot solve today and have applicable two years from today. 2. Regional Action type of thing--or anizations cannot digest its own thinking--chapter development and leadership development. 3. Have not made as much use as we can with sub-breakdown--sub-breakdown should be used to subdivide into slices of states." The question was then raised as to whether or not this problem could be solved that day. If not it was suggested that we move on to the next order of business. The question was then raised as to what item on the agenda we should return to. It was stated that since there wassonly about 20 minutes left that this item be continued at the next NAC meeting. Th chair then moved that we vote to continue the discussion on chapter structure. There was strong opposition to the Chair's making this motion. It was stated that he (Will) had sabotaged the meeting because there had been a motion passed the night before and the intent of the motion was clear to everybody and it stated that the first thing on the agenda would be discussing needed changes in the structure of the organization and the competency of the National Director and his new role, if any, and that he (Will) had taken it upon himself to disregard the mandate of the NAC and evaded the issue all day long. This was evident since there was only 30 minutes left to discuss the issue. The chair stated that he was personally offended. The discussion then went on to the Target City Concepts. Questions with regard to how our organization can take care of two when it was unable to take care of one, the draining of manpower from one target city for use in another hiring priority). Following a full discussion pro and con it was moved that "we endorse the concept of a target city in Cleveland provided we get the money for it and subject to the agreement of the National Director and Board with a rationale as to how this project would increase the base and membership of Cleveland CORE. There was a second. There was much discussion in opposition. The opposition was centered around the following: that NAC members were not opposed to the accomplishment nor the concept of the Target City; but rather opposed to the fact that the completion of the Target City which was in violation

Minutes of the NAC Meeting Held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

to the motion made regarding the fact that several cities would be considered based on the research, with a return report to the NAC before any final action was taken. (By; passing NAC) There was a feeling of unreadiness since the request that report be made on the Cleveland Target City by the National Director to the NAC was not given; against moving on the Target City established for specific reason; possibility of the National Staff being drawn away from other projects;information should be discussed from previous Target City so that the same mistakes would hct be made. The arguments for, were centered the following: The funding of the Cleveland Target City will possibly strentehen National's financial base; This will also provide focus which National could use; important concepts develope with regard to building a whole region as well as a National organization; provides a training ground. There was a call for the question. It was then anncunced that the scheduled flights would be one hour late so an increase for time for the meeting was called. The vote was 8 yes 1 no 2 abstentions. We were also informed about the invitation regarding the World Organization. The invitation to Hanoi was also brought up. There was much discussion with regard to the fact that the present obligations at home were more important and that going to Hanoi could create more problems with regard to the philosophy of the organization. There was also a feeling that the priorities may not be carried out as a result of trips. It was then moved that we reject going to Hanoi and that we reject the World Organizational support for the committee in London. There was a second. Following discussion and the consensus to divide the motion. The maker of the motion accepted. The vote was unanimous for. It was stated that the National Office would not accept the present World Organization proposal at the present time since there is a need for these representatives to strengthen their position on Africa. The National Director recommended that the NAC leave this matter to the discretion of the National Director and Associate National Director. It was then stated that we use extra precaution since we don't know where this group is going. The discussion then returned to the subject of Boards. The emphasis was place on the Special Purpose Fund. The National Director stated that the Trustees have been selected, Dr. Irving McCain, his brother-in-law and Mr. Josephson and himself. It was stated that these three people have control of the new board to the extent of deciding who or who will not be on the Corporate Board or with regard to the use of monies. Floyd stated that this group has to spend the money for CORE and that this was the advantage of a trust fund. There was mention

Minutes of the NAC meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio April 22, 23, 1967

that the Board set up following the trusteeship should be made up of NAC members when the opportunity arises. With regard to questions raised, the National Director recommended that the NAC members raising these questions, seek legal advice in order to see how such a board functions. There was a motion for adjournment. There was a second. The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Bonnie Barrow

Bonnie Barrow,
National Secretary

*** Reasons given by the NAC members abstaining from the "Vote of Confidence for the National Director are in the Diary of the original minutes and are available upon request at the next NAC meeting.

A rough draft was made of the minutes and forwarded to the National Director April 26th PM.

Report on Mid-West Regional

Conference

The conference held in Cleveland was moderately successful. Only 10 chapters(Approximately) were represemted but they were some of the better chapters in the region.

The topic of the conference was political action. Although we tried to do the best job we would, I'm afraid the content was abit thin. This points out the need for regional staff to help plan these meetings so that the trip will be worthwhile for those who have to dr ive long distances.

This leads us to the second point. I wish to make. We are about to lose the only field secretary we have in the region- a good one in my opinion- because he simply cannot survive on the pay he is(or is not) getting.

The region declared itself ready to assume some of the finanicial burden of staffing the region but we do need more consideration from the National office certainly our only field secretary should be paid.

Ours is a healthy region and has good potential. We work together well and most of the chapters are trying to do ajob. But we cannot do it entirely alone.

CORE - Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Win Rent Strike, Start Two More

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan., 9: This city's first rent strike against slum conditions ended after two weeks with the owner and agent of a 4-story building in the Hough area agreeing to all of Cleveland CORE's demands.

First, the building's agent, Ross Realty Company, started plumbing repairs, installed additional garbage disposal facilities and began plastering. The latter included fixing a hole in the bathroom ceiling of Mrs. Jessie Mae Smith--the subject of a photo which appeared in a feature story about the rent strike in the Cleveland Press. Another photo showed the littered alley resulting from inadequate garbage disposal facilities.

While the rent strikers welcomed these repairs, they decided to continue withholding rent until the remaining CORE demands are met. Within days the agent started painting hallways as well as individual apartments, repaired outside bricked-up entrances which had been broken-into and reduced the rent for one of the 7 families involved in the strike. Though the building has 30 apartments, only 7 are occupied.

Following successful conclusion of the first strike, Ruth Turner, secretary of Cleveland CORE announced the start of rent strikes in two other buildings involving a total of 33 families. During the first rent strike, the group prevailed upon the Welfare Department to withhold relief clients' rents where building inspectors found violations. However, the strike was won before the city had a chance to act. Such action by the city will be sought in the present rent strikes.

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: MARVIN RICH OR JAMES PECK

CORE OFFICIAL KILLED IN ACTION

Cleveland, Ohio, April 9--Rev. Bruce Klunder, vice chairman of Cleveland CORE, was killed in nonviolent action on April 7 when a bulldozer accidentally backed-up over his prostrate body. He had lain down in back of the vehicle while three other CORE members lay down in front of it.

Purpose of the demonstration--and of a similar one the day before marked by 21 arrests--was to protest the construction of three new schools on inadequate sites in the segregated Glenville section.

Shortly before the tragic incident, Rev. Klunder had asserted: "We are dedicated and committed to continue and we will not stop short of having the school board revise its plans. This can be done by placing our bodies between the workers and their work."

The following day, while up to 250 persons, many wearing black armbands, sat in a huge circle in the lobby of City Hall, a truce was negotiated between representatives of the United Freedom Movement, with which Cleveland CORE is affiliated, and Mayor Ralph Lochner. It provides for a 2-week moratorium on school construction and on demonstrations during which the Board of Education will negotiate with three race relations experts acceptable to both sides.

Rev. Klunder, a 26-year-old minister and vice-chairman of Cleveland CORE, is survived by his wife and two children. In a special appeal to the press, Mrs. Klunder requested: "Please put in the papers that we do not want revenge. Revenge will gain nothing. My husband died doing what he believed in. He died loving everyone. He died hoping that what he was doing might bring love of all people for each other."

CORE National Director James Farmer flew here for the memorial service which was held on April 9 in the Church of the Covenant.

Rev. Klunder is the second CORE member to be killed in nonviolent action. The first was William Moore, murdered last April 23 in Alabama during his one-man Freedom Walk across the deep south.

###

1-11-140

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Columbus Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 1335 E. 18th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman
Herman Perkins, Treasurer
Susan Smith, Rec. Secretary
Ruth Sephus, Corres. Secretary

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Every Thursday at 8:00 PM. at the East Side YMCA

EXECUTIVE MEETING Every Tuesday at 8:00 PM at 1335 E. 18th Ave.

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN - We are going through a period of reorganization. We are also involved in working with a community council regarding a problem of sewage. We are also canvassing another area for community organization around other issues.

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? - All to involve Community organization and political education.

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SEENT? YES _____ NO X

However this is in the process of being corrected.

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? $3.00 membership dues - attendance at three general meetings, involvement in a project or working actively on a committee and approval of 2/3 of the members present at a regularly scheduled meeting.
Members are recruited by individual members of our chapter or by through public meetings or speaking engagements.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES _____ NO _____. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA Keeping us ~~xxxx~~ informed, by way of critical anaYysis of projects tried by National or other chapters. ~~By supplying us with research papers done in particular~~ areas i.e. politics or community organization. Also with ~~editorial type papers on current national projects like the~~ war on poverty etc.

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES_____ NO X
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES X NO_____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES_____ NO_____
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER_____

We now have Mike Lesser helping us.

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES X NO_____
EXPLAIN HOW Our youth group (ages 16 thru 21) ~~have~~ been helping on voter registration and the Mississippi Summer Project and we hope to use them later on canvassing neighborhoods.

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBUS CORE - MEMBERSHIP LIST

ACTIVE MEMBERS

1.	Boston, Edmund	1220 Fair Avenue
2.	Colucci, Ileane	886 Carolyn Avenue
3.	Colucci, Joseph	886 Carolyn Avenue
4.	Dalton, Emma	892 Leona Avenue
5.	Estes, John	2102 Maryland Avenue
6.	Etnridge, William	2993 Southfield Drive
7.*	Fowlkes, Abe	299 Taylor Avenue
** 8.	House, Ann	409 W. 8th Avenue
9.	Kestler, Carol	694 E. 4th Avenue
**10.	Levinson, Jean	285 McCoy Avenue (Worthington)
11.	Martin, Betty	2446 N. Fourth Street
12.	Martin, Eugene	2446 N. Fourth Street
13.	Perera, John	3420 Stonehedge Ct.
**14.	Perkins, Herman (Rev.)	214 N. 18th Street
15.	Robinson, Carl	3019 Southfield Dr.
16.	Rhea, Von (Joey)	1335 E. 18th Avenue
17.	Smith, Hubert	1562 Waltham Road
18.	Smith, Susan	1562 Waltham Road
19.	Smilack, Edith	290 E. South St. (Worthington)
20.	Smilack, Oscar	290 E. South St. (Worthington)
21.	Sherwood, Liselotte	1177 Northwest Blvd.
22.	Tucker, Nathan	326 Graham Street
**23.	Wilson, Marlene	1335 E. 18th Avenue
24.	Williams, Linda	Box 866, Capital University
25.	Weathers, Homer	2744 Kenilworth Road
26.	Woodford, Athene	199 N. Guilford Avenue
27.	Woodford, Harold	277 Schultz Avenue
**28.	Zebbs, Artnur R. (Rev.)	1204 Windsor Avenue
29.	Zeller, Gerald	293½ W. 8th Avenue
30.	Harper, Dorothy	62 Sherman Avenue
31.	Hawkins, Mary	368 Wilber Avenue

** OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN -- MARLENE R. WILSON
VICE-CHAIRMAN -- REV. HERMAN PERKINS
TREASURER -- ANN HOUSE
SECRETARY -- JEAN LEVINSON
CORRES. SEC. -- REV. ARTHUR R. ZEBBS

COLUMBUS CORE - MEMBERSHIP LIST

ASSOC. MEMBERS

1.	Alpers, Andy J.	670 Greenwich Avenue (Worthington)
2.	Alpers, Joyce	670 Greenwich, Avenue (Worthington)
3.	Blackburn, Lorena	116 W. Tompkins
4.	Brewer, Thos. H., Dr.	203 Sherbourne Dr.
5.	Briggs, Margot	361 Clinton Heights Avenue
6.	Brustein, Abe	284 N. Gould Road
7.	Brustein, Shirley	284 N. Gould Road
8.	Childers, Donna	3049 Polley Road
9.	Coughenour, C.M.	578 Harley Dr. Apt #6
10.	Corrigan, Ed.	Motel Regent, 1059 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
11.	Chavous, Jarrett	2121 Willamont Street
12.	Carter, David	90 Miami Avenue
13.	Davis, James	946 Vernon Road
14.	Dillard, JoAnn	758 Lilley Avenue
15.	Doughty, Herbert	296 W. Lane Apt. #24
16.	Doughty, Dora	296 W. Lane Apt. #24
17.	Doughty, Bertha	2709 Roxbury Road
18.	Emmons, Eugene	271 Sherbourne Dr.
19.	Ekstrom, Charles A.	485 Morse Road
20.	Fitzpatrick, Ruth	263 13th Avenue
21.	Freeman, Inez	276 E. South Street (Worthington)
22.	Fowlkes, Elzeta	299 Taylor Avenue
23.	Fox, Theresa	664 Rhoades Pl.
24.	Fumea, Norman	
25.	Garrett, Roger	199 N. Guilford
26.	Gifford, Dorothy	110 Brevoort Road
27.	Gilbert, Bruce	167 S. Stanwood
28.	Goshon, John	82 E. Riverglen Dr.
29.	Greene, Ron	1912 N. High St. Apt. J.
30.	Hebert, Robert	621 Cuyahoga St.
31.	Henderson, L.P. (Att'y)	265½ S. High Street
32.	Hershberger, Dale	87 South State St. (Westerville)
33.	Hershberger, Mable	87 South State St. (Westerville)

COLUMBUS CORE MAILING LIST

ASSOC. MEMBERS - (CONT'D)

34.	Hill, Lon	623 Harley Dr.
35.	Isbell, Norman	1675 Maryland Avenue
36.	Jackson, Robert	1468 Livingston Avenue
37.	Johnson, Jeanne	2084 Neil Avenue - Apt. B.
38.	Kauffer, William	124 W. Lakeview Avenue
39.	Kelley, Mildred	872 E. Starr Avenue
40.	Kestler, Dick	694 E. 45th Avenue
41.	Kleinhaus, Jim	2286 Columbus Ct.
42.	Kreiger, William	3527 Edson Dr.
43.	Lattimer, Norman	7440 E. Broad Street
44.	Lynn Austin	
45.	Madison, Don	1486 Atcheson
46.	Markels, Joan	156 Highfield Drive
47.	Markels, Julian	156 Highfield Drive
48.	Martin, Willa	277 Champion Avenue
49.	Maurer, Barbara	25 Westview Avenue
50.	McConnell, Dave	2894 N. Starr
51.	McKnight, Mary	2138 Summit Street
52.	Parham, Ward S. (Rev.)	1522 Clifton Avenue
53.	Patterson, Mary Jane	1774 Clifton Avenue
54.	Powell, Donna	81 York Canyon Drive, (Worthington)
55.	Pressel, Esther	1494 N. High Street
56.	Poteet, Agnes	256 Clinton Heights Ave.
57.	Pryor, Annie	960 19th Avenue
58.	Pryor, Robert M., Jr.	960 19th Avenue
59.	Robinson, Stanley U.	106 14th Avenue
60.	Robinson, Mrs. Stanley U.	106 14th Avenue
61.	Roddy, Charles	676 Reynolds Avenue
62.	Reynolds, Barbara	77 Governors Place
63.	Reynolds, Jack	630 Stark St.
64.	Richardson, Fred	2521 Donna Dr.
65.	Sephus, Ruth	2425 Ridgeway
66.	Shellbourne, Theodore	373 Kendall Place

COLUMBUS CORE - MEMBERSHIP LIST

ASSOC. MEMBERS - CONT'D.

67.	Smith, Archie R.	1562 E. Long Street
68.	Smith, Ann Childress	1761 Clifton Ave. Apt #11
69.	Smith, Lottie	1171 Mt. Vernon Avenue
70.	Sheerer, Ben	152 Chittenden
71.	Sheerer, Judy	152 Chittenden
72.	Slay, Burt	224 Mohawk St., West
73.	Thomas, Gretchen	134 Clinton Heights Ave.
74.	Thomas, Aurealius	1141 Wildwood Avenue
75.	Thompson, Wm. R.	2800 E. 9th Avenue
76.	Thurman, Viola	2014 E. 5th Avenue
77.	Tyler, Waldo	649 Plymouth Rd.
78.	Terry, David	2243 Willamont Avenue
79.	Terry, ~~David~~ Jane	2243 Willamont Avenue
80.	VanMeter, Kezia	4 E. Norwich Avenue Apt. #1
81.	Walker, Ann	1430 Bryden Road
82.	Walker, Roger D.	1135 E. 18th Avenue
83.	Wilson, Gertrude	758 Lilley Avenue
84.	Woodford, Carl	199 N. Guilford Avenue
85.	Woodford, Alphonzo	199 N. Guilford Avenue
86.	Woodford, Trena	199 N. Guilford Avenue
87.	Woodford, Sally	199 N. Guilford Avenue
88.	Wohl, Bernard	3667 Weston Place
89.	Wohl, Doreen	3667 Weston Place
90.	Wilson, Red.	152 Northwood Avenue
91.	Jacoby, Elaine	393 E. 15th Avenue

AUGUST 30, 1963.

The Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

ATTENTION: Mr. James Farmer, Executive Director

Dear Sir:

The Columbus, Ohio chapter of The Congress of Racial Equality is in desperate need of funds!

Please notify me as soon as possible concerning the possibility of one or more popular artists donating an evening or two to help raise funds for Columbus CORE. Preferably, we should like to have some person such as Johnny Mathis, Louis Armstrong, Nina Simone, Odetta, Dick Gregory, or Julian "Cannonball" Adderly and a good speaker such as yourself, James Farmer, or James Baldwin. If we could get at least two good crowd drawers, for example James Farmer and Nina Simone the better it will be fundwise.

Our first choice of dates is Sunday, September 15th, since on that date we are planning a state-wide CORE demonstration at the Governor's Mansion protesting his failure to act in favor of fair housing legislature. This demonstration will end at 6 P.M. and, perhaps, we could have the artists appear at 9 P.M. until 1 A.M. that day. However, if this is impossible, we would like to have some person (s) to appear later in September or November.

Please reply as soon as possible, inasmuch as I must report back to our Fund Raising committee.

Thank you!

Yours truly,

Dora Jean Austin

(Miss) Dora Jean Austin
63 East Eleventh Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio
AXminister 4-1793
Secretary, Columbus CORE
Co-Ordinator of Demonstrations,
Columbus CORE

10/24/63

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
COurtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: MARVIN RICH AND JAMES PECK

TWO ARRESTED WHILE SITTING-IN AT NEGRO'S PADLOCKED APARTMENT

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24: Rev. Arthur Zebbs of Columbus CORE and David McConnell of Students for Human Rights were arrested on October 3 as they sat-in at a padlocked apartment from which a Negro student had been evicted.

Pretext for evicting the Negro was that the housing development, Northwest Gardens, does not accept undergraduate students as tenants. But spokesmen for Columbus CORE and the Ohio State University student group point out that seven white undergraduates are presently residing there.

Following the arrests, the two groups picketed the home of the owner of Northwest Gardens, Leo Yasinov.

###

CORE

JAN 2 1964

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
881½ Mt. Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Phone: 253-8110

(write Bernie) File Gadsden

December 30, 1963

Dear Jim,

I am sure that at this stage in Gadsden Alabama the best move we can make is to try to build up the Negro community with a community development project. This is the one thing in the words of thepeople, "that the people in Gadsden need." As I see it, the project would be a self substaining project. Only a limited amount of funds would be needed to start the project off. The project would be very much like the Brownville project, and the people would work in a co-op making arts and crafts. Which would then provide the funds to be used in building up the community, and in providing funds for the freedom movement.

I am certain that I can raise the initial funds that is needed to start the project off. There is a number of ways that this can be done.

1. The actors that were in Gadsden said that they would lend us their support when and if we needed it. They are: Paul Newman, Virgal Fry, Marlon Brando, Toni Francisca and Madalin Sherwood.

2. Benifits mostly in the Gadsden community, (also outside the community). Those in the community would a two fold purpose.

    1. Fund raising
    2. Would provide a means of intertaining the people, which they do not have and if these artist would stay for a short period in Gadsden they could teach work shops in their arts.

At this time, I have one person from New York, who would along with myself, teach the people how to make jewelry. She is Mrs. Betty Rotunde, who has given more then seven hundred pound of jewelry supplies to us. The jewelry amounts to five or six hundred dollars worth of supplies. I have a large amount of jewelry supplies and tools myself. I also have arts supplies, paints, sculpture equipment etc. which would go to the project.

CORE CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
881½ Mt. Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Phone: 253-8110

I am an artist, well schooled in the arts and crafts. I'm also in the music world, I play the flute and drums I also have a number of artist from Columbus that are willing to come to Gadsden to teach work shops and do benifits.

At this time, I've had hundreds of books given to the project and a small amount of funds. There are also promises of microscopes.

Now, all that is necessary is for the National to give me the go ahead to continue the project. My prayer is that you will do so.

not done

God bless you
(little brother)

Bennie J. Luchion
Bennie Luchion

..c.

I DO NOT BACK THE CALL & POST !!

by Rev. Arthur Alvin Zebbs
Chairman, Columbus CORE

APR 7 1964

The recent headline in the Call & Post, which declares that I back the Call & Post in its dispute with the International Typographical Union, Local #53 in Cleveland, Ohio is entirely untrue.

I simply stated that I had dissented from a resolution made at CORE's area conference endorsing a boycott of the Call & Post on a statewide basis. In no way do I support Mr. W.O. Walker's strikebreaking, union-busting techniques against the ITU, Local #53. I was opposed to boycotting the newspaper. I gave the following reasons and raised the following questions:

It Would Create Divisions Within The Movement

I consider the Negro press as an important part of the freedom movement. The Negro press cannot be considered as an institution outside the movement for freedom by either the publishers or readers. To attack the Negro press with a boycott, will require a counter-attack. That is, the Call & Post would have to fight back at CORE. Hence, there would be "in-fighting" within the movement that would be divisive and dissipating.

Of course, the Negro press today--across the nation-- is rapidly selling-out to the white power structure and to certain political opportunists. It is becoming less and less the newspaper of the Negro people. Most Negro newspapers need severe criticism in this respect, and some newspapers should not be published. However, to cut off the circulation of the Call & Post as a means of mass communication for the movement--.. especially at this time--while we are readying ourselves for an all out struggle on de facto school segregation, housing and other issues, would only leave the news to be interpreted and reported by an unfriendly press--a press which distorts and discredits the movement.

What About The Union ?

While it is true that the ITU, Local #53 in Cleveland Ohio is to be commended for its efforts to unionize Negro printers and production workers, the Columbus Typographical Union, which belongs to the same international which is striking against the Call & Post, has made no effort to unionize Negro printers in Columbus. I know personally Negroes who have not been able to join the union here, no matter how skilled they may be in the printing arts. The Columbus Typographical Union workers are employed by the Columbus Dispatch. The only way that Negroes in Columbus can be hired in production and printing department of that newspaper is to belong to the union. Negroes have been barred from the local union here.

What About W.O. Walker?

I believe that Mr. Walker is doing a great injustice toward the Negro workers who want to belong to a printer's union. Mr. Walker should try to upgrade his workers. One of the things that Mr. Walker todd me personally, during the dispute with him over the fair housing issue, was that what Negroes really needed more than anything, was good jobs. All the workers are asking and the Union is asking is that Mr. Walker practice what he preaches !

Therefore, due to these considerations and questions that I have had to raise, I refrained from endorsing a statewide boycott of the Call & Post. My reasons may not be the best. But certainly, there is nothing that I have said which indicates that I support or back the Call & Post or Mr. W.O. Walker. I cannot give an all out support to the Union, either.

And therefore, I am making the following proposals:

1. That if there is endorsement of a boycott of the Call & Post, that there be a boycott of the CHALLENGER and other newspapers as well.

2. That civil rights groups begin negotiating with the Columbus Typographical Union to fight racial discrimination in that Union.

3. That we push and organize for the establishing of an independent newspaper that has no political ties with political opportunists, giving priority to the coverage of the real issues of the civil rights movement.

I hope these proposals will be discussed and considered seriously by our Columbus community and that the people will be ready at any given moment to enact such proposals.

March 30, 1964

JoAnn
file
Columbus Ohio
CORE

July 8, 1964

The Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUL 13 1964

Attn: Mr. James Farmer, National Director

Dear Mr. Farmer:

One of the many things I learned at our Convention was that we need a visit from a field secretary and we need one badly for this summer. Our Chairman, Rev. Zebbs, recently resigned leaving us in the midst of several badly timed projects. We are in financial trouble as you probably know judging from the payment of our assessments. Our Chapter is slowly dying, and if something isn't done quickly, by the time this revolution reaches its peak, Columbus will be the Mississippi of that time. The whites are running the negroes away and they in turn are slowly leaving because the negroes are going. I have talked myself blue in the face trying to convince our members of the need for building a movement by knocking on doors and involving the average negro around issues that concern him. They seem to feel that by offering protest anywhere by way of several (and when I say several I mean 4 or 5) CORE members picketing we are doing our job. I can't make them see that it is important to ask for the support of the ministers or even to force them to take a stand.

Our office is located in the heart of the Ghetto and I sit in meeting after meeting while we're trying to decide on whether we should attack the school board or the school administration with all of our forces (all 25 or 30 of them) and whether it's proper to wait until the day of the demonstration to notify the police and the news media; and I look out the window and see the negroes in the streets and I try to tell our members that a lot of them don't know what defacto school segregation is or that we're even in business to try to do something about it. I try to tell them that there's something wrong and unreal about a group of people who are a part of an organization that is dedicated to the attainment of civil rights, human rights and dignity for a people, standing right outside our door and we don't seem to care if they even know we're there.

I know the Mississippi and Chicago projects are very important and I have already started trying to do whats we can to support them. However, if we are to operate as a CORE Chapter and are to be a true part of this revolution, we must have some help.

To the best of my knowledge we have had one visit in the history of our 4 year old Chapter. We have made calls to Mr. McCains office and sent other letters and have never gotten a reply. We would even be will to support the Field Sec. for the summer if necessary.

I am sending copies of this letter to everyone I thought might be concerned with this matter as I wanted to make certain that we get every consideration necessary.

I am at a point where I don't know what to do next. I pray someone senses the urgency of this and gives it some immediate attention.

Please let me know as soon as possible if and when we can expect someone.

Yours truly,

Marlene R. Wilson

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman
COLUMBUS CORE

OFFICE: 881½ Mt. Vernon Ave.
Columbus, Ohio
253-8110

HOME: 1335 E. 18th Ave.
Columbus, Ohio
299-2759(usually after
5:30 P.M.)

Copies to: Mr. Norman Hill, Program Director
Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization
Gene Tournier, Field Secretary
Bob Gorman, Field Secretary

July 29, 1964

Miss Mary Hawkins
368 Wilber Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Miss Hawkins:

I would be glad to meet with you if you come to the National office, but I'm afraid that I will not be in the office until Tuesday. ~~Both~~ ~~of~~ ~~you~~ come in any time on that day (9:00 am to 5:00 pm).

Joyce Ware, one of our field secretaries, is in your area now, and was supposed to pay your group a visit. Perhaps she will be in touch with you before your trip to New York.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

JAMES T. MCCAIN
Director of Organization

COLUMBUS CHAPTER OF C.O.R.E.

AUG 11 1964

August 5, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Attn: Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization

Dear Jim:

After three letters I feel I can call you Jim. I must tell you I have given up my job to try to straighten out our problems and I am going to bug the devil out of you until you get so disgusted you throw up your hands and send us a field secretary, and until you do I am going to direct all of my questions to you until I gain the experience I need to Chair a CORE Chapter.

Question No. 1. We have a situation here we need advice on because the solution we are proposing may be unique. It's like this: The City of Columbus is building a partially federally financed low-rent housing project, to replace a slum area of course, in three phases. Phase A is 450 units that will be backed up to one of the largest railroad yards in the country. Phase B will be 450 more units, and Phase C will be the recreation area. The total project will provide housing for something like 3,000 people. An existing elementary school will be used. The "conscientous" school board has built a new Jr. High School approximately 50 feet from the elementary school. The Planning Commission and the Recreation Dept. recently announced that all of the recreation facilities for the project and the Jr. High are about 6 to 7 years away even though the City has already approved the necessary funds. I need not tell you what no recreation facilities will mean for a project of this size, an elementary school and a Jr. High all located in a relatively small area. The City also announced plans to open the Hr. High the first of September and the project by the 15th. Since we do not have the community roots we would need to move into direct action this quickly, we are contemplating asking for a federal injunction to keep the City from moving people into this project until the federal requirements for recreation facilities are met. ~~Since~~ (We do have some community support for this type of thing). Since this would mean an outright confrontation with the powers that be in this City we would appreciate any assistance. We are also consulting several attorneys.

If you have anything available, please send to us by Miss Mary Hawkins who is in N.Y. to talk with you about some of our internal problems. (We don't have much time).

HOORAY FOR NOT SIGNING THE MORATORIUM.

Please change all contact lists for our Chapter to

Yours truly, Marlene R. Wilson

Mrs. Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman 1335 E. 18th Ave, Columbus, Ohio, 43211 299-2759

I don't mean to be a pest. I do understand that with all of the problems National has to cope with, the matter of organization (routine) must take a back seat. I just want to make certain that you don't forget us and our problems and that you will send someone as soon as it is possible.

August 10,1964

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I don't mind you bugging me for a field secretary. I am trying as hard as I can to get some one to you and your chapter. Joyce Ware is now on her way to see you, but for the moment she is trying to help out with some problems in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin chapter of CORE. As soon as she can get away from them, I have asked her to come to you.

We do not have any material in New york that can help you with the problems you mentioned in your letter. As soon as a field secretary reaches you, I am sure that some help can be given you with your internal problems.

If you would like tc, Joyce Ware Can be reache d at this dddres.

Joyce Ware
℅ John H. Givens
3821 N. 17th Street
Wisconsin, Milwaukee
UP 3-2673

Please don't hesitate to write if I can be of service to you and the chapter.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain,
Director, Organization Department

CORE

AUG 31 1964

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
~~1331½ W. Mound Street~~ 1335 E. 18th Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

Phone: ~~253-8119~~ 299-2759

August 21, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Attn: Isel Douglas Rgas Not for me, but for Marnie

Dear Mr. Rgas

Please substitute the following names on the contact list:

Mrs. Marlene R. Wilson	1335 E. 18th Ave.	299-2759
Eugene V. Martin	2446 N. 4th St.	263-5819
Jerry R. Zeller	293½ W. 8th Ave.	299-7147
Mary Hawkins	368 Wilbur	Ax. 4-1769

We are in the process of getting our membership files in order. As soon as this is completed I will furnish you a listing of all active and associated members.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,

Marlene R. Wilson

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman

CORE

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
~~981½ Mt. Vernon Ave.~~ 1335 E. 18th Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

Phone: ~~252-8110~~ 299-2759

August 23, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

AUG 31 1964

Attn: Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization

Dear Jim:

I regret to inform you that I have been unable to deal sucessfully with all of the problems I find I have fallen heir to.

I am forwarding copies of minutes of the August20, 1964 general meeting and report from the August 18, 1964 Exec. committee and the resulting action.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW;

Marlene R. Wilson

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman

cc: Rev. Robert Embry
Ralph Rosenfeld, Vice-Chairman, North Central Region

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 1335 E. 18th Avenue

xxxxxxx 299-2759

August 23, 1964

Rev. Robert Embry
1109 E. 13th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio, 43211

Dear Rev. Embry:

It is my duty to inform you that you have been expelled from membership in the Columbus Chapter of C.O.R.E. I am very sorry this has to be but when we chose CORE over all of the other civil rights organizations, we agreed to abide by the rules for action recognizing the need for certain rules in order to have an effective organization.

I am enclosing the report of the Exec. committee, a portion of the minutes of the general membership meeting, and correspondence with National and the Regional Action Council. Also all back up material substanuating the charges.

Yours truly,

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman.

Enc: 5

cc: Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization, National CORE
Ralph Rosenfeld, Vice-Chairman, North Central Region

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 1335 E. 18th Avenue

xxxxx 299-2759

August 23, 1964

Mr. Ralph Rosenfeld, Vice-Chairman
North Central Region
Congress of Racial Equality
16244 Birwood
Detroit 21, Michigan

Dear Ralph:

I am enclosing all correspondence and information on the expulsion of Rev. Robert Embry, one of our members. I had addressed most of the letters to Jim McCain as I thought his department was the correct one to notify of this action.

I have been trying to get a field secretary here. To try to stimulate some interest from Gene, I have sent him copies of a number of things including this. Since I have had to act as Chairman, Corresponding Secretary and a host of other things I am trying to kill two birds with one stone by sending this to him and having him forward them to you.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman

Enclosures

cc: Rev. Robert Embry
Jim McCain, Director of Organization, National CORE

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 1335 E. 18th Ave.

xxxxxx 299-2759 August 23, 1964

Copy of Portion of the minutes of general membership meeting August 20, 1964 .

..... Following the general meeting, a special meeting was held for active members only. Marlene Wilson, Chairman, read the Exec. committee's recommendation that Rev. Robert Embry be expelled from membership in the Columbus Chapter of CORE for violations of the CORE rules for action. Mary Hawkins moved and Lorena Blackburn seconded that the recommendation from the Exec. committee be accepted. Motion carried (15 for, 1 against and 3 abstaining). Gene Martin suggested that a registered letter be sent to Rev. Embry informing him of the action taken at this meeting based on the charges and of his right of appeal to the general membership and the National office. A copy will be sent to the Mr. McCain, Director of Organization at National CORE. .....

cc: Rev. Robert Embry
Mr. McCain, Director of Organization, National CORE
Ralph Rosenfeld, Vice-Chairman, North Central Region

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF COLS. CORE AUGUST 18, 1964

PRESENT:	Marlene R. Wilson,	Chairman
	Herman Perkins,	Treasurer
	Abe Fowlkes	Membership Chrm.
	Carl Robinson	Ways & Means Chrm.
	Joe Colucci	Publicity Chrm.
	Mary Hawkins	Youth Chrm. & American Addition Chrm.
	Jerry Zeller	Miss. Summer Project - Co-Chrm.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS REV. ROBERT EMBRY BE EXPELLED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN THE COLUMBUS CHAPTER OF C.O.R.E. FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

(1) Violation of CORE Rules for Action No. 7.

a. On July 9, 1964, at 5:00 PM Rev. Embry released a statement to WLW-TV (copy attached). At 8:00 PM July 9th Rev. Embry proposed this project to the general membership. The project was disapproved. (The interview appeared on the 11:00 PM news.

b. Rev. Embry was notified of Exec. and general meetings to deal with this violation. He did not attend. Joe Colucci, Publicity Chairman and Marlene Wilson, Chairman, talked at length with Rev. Embry regarding this: Rev. Embry said the membership had approved this project because there was no objection to his doing it as an individual.

c. Another interview was held by Rev. Embry in which he announced another project testing all hotels, motels, and restaurants in the Columbus area beginning with the Columbus Plaza. Again Rev. Embry was notified of scheduled meetings to deal with these violations. He did not attend. Marlene also told him, and notified the press, he was not authorized to speak for CORE in any capacity.

(2) Violation of CORE Rules for Action No. 8.

In reference to the American Addition Project, it was agreed by CORE members and residents of the American Addition that there would be no advance publicity involving the American
7 Addition on the question of sewage, drainage ditches, condemned houses, or vacant lots until the question of sewage had been resolved. Contrary to this agreement, Rev. Embry as written several letters and scheduled a meeting with city officials on similar problems in neighborhoods including the American Addition. Rev. Embry was told, in plenty of time, not to write the letters and to cancel the meeting. He did not. A registered letter (copy attached) was sent to the mayor with a copy to Rev. Embry notifying him that Rev. Embry did not represent CORE. Residents from the American Addition also notified the mayor.

Rev. Embry has been notified repeatedly of his violations and of scheduled meetings to deal with them. He has chosen to ignor both. For these reasons the Exec. Committee recommends (6 for 1 abstaining) explusion, to include provisions for appealing to the general membership and the National Office.

Respectfully submitted

Marlene R. Wilson Chairman

cc: Rev. Robert Embry
Jim McCain, Dir. of Organization
National CORE

THURSDAY, JULY 9 -- EMBRY INTERVIEW AND COMMETS -- WLW-TV

11 o'clock news

DeMoss: The Columbus Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality tonight approved plans for the first big test of the Civil Rights Law. Amember of the C.O.R.E. executive committee, Robert Embry, presented the plan to C.O.R.E. members and outlined the program for TV-4 news.

Embry: (Film) This test plan will begin in Columbus and it will cover a 100-mile area from Columbus to Richmond, Indiana.

Every motel, hotel, restaurant, and drive-in restaurant will be tested. This comes under the Public Accommodations Sec. 2 of the recently passed Civil Rights Bill, and the Westlake Motor Court will be the starting point.

Various C.O.R.E. chapters throughout the state of Ohio will be contacted about this proposal, and we do intend to make this a nationwide effort, in order to test the effectiveness of the Civil Rights Bill and see what response it will get from the owners and proprietors of these various establishments.

DeMoss:

No exact date for the beginning of the project has been set but Embry said it is expected to begin within the next two weeks. Former Mayor Ralston Westlake said tonight.....quote... as long as they behave and seem to be the right kind of people, there will be no problems.

~~This~~ NOTE: This project was <u>disapproved</u> by the members and we had no prior knowledge of this release. Also Rev. Embry is not amember of the exec. committee and in no way was ever authorized to speak for C.O.R.E.

1335 E. 18th Avenue
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

299-2759
xxxxxx

August 17, 1964

Mayor M.E. Sensenbrenner
335 Guernsey
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Mayor:

It has been called to our attention that you have scheduled a meeting with the Rev. Robert Embry, who in the past, has made unauthorized and inaccurate statements to the press concerning CORE's activities.

This note is to make it clear that Rev. Embry has no authorization to represent the Columbus Chapter or any affiliate, local or national Congress of Racial Equality, in any capacity.

Sincerely,

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman

cc: Rev. Robert Embry

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rev. Herman Perkins	Treasurer
Mrs. Susan Smith	Secretary
Mrs. Ruth Sephus	Corres. Sec.
Mr. Joseph Colussi	Publicity Chrm.
Rev. A.A. Zebbs	Community Relations Dir.
Mr. Abe Fowlkes	Membership Chrm.
Mr. Carl ~~Fulton~~ Robinson,	Ways & Means Chrm.
Miss Mary Hawkins	Youth Chrm.
Mr. Gene Martin	Education Chrm.
Mr. Gerald Zeller	Miss. Summer Project Chrm.

SEP 23 1964

15 September 1964

PRELIMINARY REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, OHIO CORE, CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE CHAPTER

During the past week here I have observed the way your c chapter operates, and spoken at length with officers and members of the group about the way it functions and the prblems it has. It has become obvious to me that Columbus CORE has a number of difficulties in the areas of organisation and program which must be immediately dealt with if it is to become an effective civil rights group, and a force for social change in this community.

This report is an attempt to outline these problem areas to you; to critically evaluate the chapter; and present some recommendations for corrective action. It is by no means an all inclusive examination (I have only been here a week) and is, at best, a starting point for action.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

Composition; I mention this first because in a city with a large ghetto area, and large poor Negro population, such as Columbus has, the fact that the CORE chapterhas few persons of this group in its membership is symptomatic of a CORE chapter whichis not being effective in the community. This chapter needs to have more Negroes in its membership, and particularly needs to develop the interests and active participation of Negroes from the lower economic strata: from the Ghetto areas of Columbus.

Now, this is not to be construed by the white members of the chapter to mean that "white folks ain't no use" All it says is that the chapter is not reaching "grass roots people. If it were it would have "grass roots" membership.

Attitudes:and Participation: There is no question of the commitment of the members to the cause. But, this is not enough. The members must all participate actively, on a regular basis, and in a disciplined,efficient manner. In this chapter all members, including officers and committee chairmen, do not do so. Morale on the part of many members seems poor. This is due, in large part, to lack of programming and poor organisation but, also the membership itself must act more responsibly.

Membership Training: The chapter needs an ongoing program of training for all members--not just probate mambers. The movement is changing every day, and has recently been shifting into new areas of emphasis. It is obvious that Columbus CORE has not kept up with these trends. If the group is to meet the needs of the Negro community in this city, the membership will have to devel op the skills to meet the problems of that community.

There is much to be learned from past failures, and the move-ment as a whole is doing do. Is Columbus CORE?

Recommendations:

1. That a regular membership training program be instituted and carried out. That this program be a responsibility of the membership committee. Workshops should be held at every membershi meeting and special sessions be held relative to specific projects. Outside resource persons should be brought in to conduct these

sessions frequently.

II. CHAPTER STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION.

There is much ambiguity in the day to day functioning of your chapter. There is much duplication of effort and no clear division of responsibility or authority. Chapter operation is very sloppy. Much could be done by way of formal reorganisation and simple clarification of duties, authority, responsibility, and relaying this to the members.

1. The Constitution: Your constitution, from the various incomplete copies we were able to dig up, is in a state of disrepair and, from observing your eeveryday functioning, it is not a working document.

Few members know what is in it; fewer still have copies which are up to date. Therefore the chapter does not operate according to its provisions. Also, it has some provisions which seem poor, or could use some work to make them better--functional. Some of these relate to committee structure, membership provisions, officers duties.

2. Executive Committee: Your executive committee cannot possibly function as an executive committee because it contains too many people. Last week, at one meeting, there were about 15 people present, which is about half your active membership. The executive Committee should ideally be restricted to ELECTED officers who are responsible to the general membership.

3. Standing Committees: At the two exec board meetings of the past week no written committee reports were presented, and oral reports were sketchy, with little content. It appears that committees do not have regular meetings or membership, and that only the chairmen really do any work--such as it is.

In fact, it seems that the chapter runs on such an informal basis that the committee system is inoperative. When things need to be done the chapter chairman calls up people upon whom she can depend often to fulfill functions that committees should be doing.

4. Projects: The Dick Gregory concert is an example of what is wrong with the operation of the chapter. Arrangements for this are being made on a day to day basis, with no clear lines of responsibility. There should be a small committee responsible for coordinating the arrangements, instead of the chapter chairman being responsible for all. This is not necessarily a function of incompetence or anything else except the inertia which exists in the chapter.

5, Finances: There is no need to labor the financial difficulties you are in. It is, however, necessary to discuss what the chapter should do now and evermore, and what it is not now doing. No running account of the chapters financial state is beimg kept, nor is there yet a budget for the ensuing fiscal year. These are imperative. Books should be kept on a day by day basis, in a fashion which will reveal exactly how much money the chapter has at any time. A budget is necessary so you will know what your needs will be and can plan ahead for them.

6. Records: The chapter's records are a mess. They appear to be scattered all over town. They need to be organised and kept in a central location.

Recommendations:
1. A major recommendation is in order here. I would suggest that the chapter authorise its elected officers to act as an ad hoc committee to survey the state of its organisation and structure over a period of time--perhaps three weeks, sort of a "Little Hoover Commission" which will submit a report at the end of this time (written!) and suggest changes in constitution, and general organisation for approval of the general membership.
2. That a systematic, simple bookkeeping system be worked out immediately for chapter financial records.
3. That an ad hoc committee be formed immediately to organise th Dick Gregory concert--with full responsibility and authority.
4. That all officers and committee heads submit reports (written) of their activities to date, and future,

Although chapter structure and organisation is important, I do not want to overemphasize this as a solution to your problems. All of the preceding will be meaningless unless your chapter has a program. And, many of the problems discussed above move rapidly to solution when you develop a program which is meaningful to you and, more important, meaningful to the people who inhabit the community you say you aim to serve.

III. PROGRAM.

Unless you have a program for aiding the total community at this stage of the game in Columbus your chapter might just as well not exist. Your past projects, from all reports, have been sporadic, unrelated to needs of the great mass of Negroes in Columbus, and, in fact, have tended to alienate you from the major portion of the Negro community here.

Opening a [redacted] $40-50.00 per room apartment complex for occupancy by Negroes is certainly important, but in a city like Columbus it is way down on the priority list in terms of use of your resources. In fact it is relatively irrelavent to the majority of Negroes in this city--probably only 2% of the Negro population here could afford it.

What you need to do is reach the other 98%.

What you need to do immediately is to get into the Negro ghetto and find out what the problems of the people are--as they see them. And, address yourselves to these problems, and to developing methods of working which can help solve them.

Recommendations:
1. Set up workshops for training which will prepare you for this type of work.
2. Pick an area of the Negro ghetto areas which you will get into immediately; go there; listen. In doing this address yourselves to particular issues.
3. Get everybody in the chapter involved, on a regular basis.
4. Concentrate on this project.
5. As soon as you are operating on a sound fiscal basis get an office in the ghetto area, make yourselves available to the people there, staff the office on a permanent, regular basis.

This is just a beginning, and the above recommendations are only sketchy. It would take a book to describe such a project in detail. And, besides, I am not sure it would do any good. The only way to build an effective program is to dig in and do it. What you pledged yourselves to when you joined CORE was to WORK to build a just society, and that is the only way to do it.

There is plenty of room for discussion about how to get the job done, but we must first understand what the job is and come to some agreement about it. And, there is no room for personality disputes and petty arguement.

Submitted for your consideration by

Mike
Michael Lesser
Field Secretary 18/Sept

c.c. Jim McCain.

Jim: In an oral report to the chapter at this week's meeting I read this report and amended it with stronger language + recommendations.

I suggested that the chapter would have to become financially responsible immediately! - and concentrate on getting out of debt

I also suggested that people who did not participate in good faith in chapter programs, + who violated CORE discipline, had no place as active members.

I have helped organize the chapter into Community survey teams - and they are out as I write this - surveying areas of the Negro community. When they return we will discuss the findings and try to develop projects out of them.

Also the Dick Gregory Concert is now in good hands + I expect it to get the chapter out of debt (I pray!)

Freedom Now,

Mike

FIEDD REPORT

TO: Jim McCain
FROM: Mike Lesser
SUBJECT: Columbus, Ohio CORE
DATE: 15 October 1964

Columbus CORE has had a number of problems which have almost completely neutralized the chapter as an effective force for social change in the community. The group has been operating in a very disorganized manner. It has lacked direction, and understanding among its own members of its goals. It has, and still does suffer from a sparsity of talented, stable, creative members. In the near past it was crippled by personality disputes among members. The chapter has been, until recently, in very bad financial shape; spending money irresponsibly and piling up debt which now amounts to over $700.00.

The chapter's saving grace has been a strong and perceptive chairman, Marlene Wilson, who came into office recently, and a small group of active and dependable memebrs who have realized the chapter's problems and are working to correct them. They have recognized that the major problem of the chapter was that it had no direction. Therefore, members had little idea of what they were supposed to be doing as a group--what the function of CORE should be in the community. These active members began thinking about this and by the time I arrived in the community they had formulated an idea of the direction in which they wanted the chapter to move.

After a week in Columbus I submitted a report to the executive committee of the chapter, dated Sept. 15, 1965, and sent you a copy. That report was a preliminary analysis of the chapter which discusses in detail the problems I have outlined in the first paragraph of this report, and suggested lines of approach toward solution of those problems.

At this date some little progress has been made. The following things have been accomplished:
1) The chapter held a successful Dick Gregory benifit. At first they were handling this project in a diorganized and innefficient manner but, but I suggested that they form a committee of responsible members to handle the whole thing, which was done, and John Burke from Com. Rel. came to Columbus for a few days to help. The chapter cleared enough from the concert to get them out of debt IF National will let them keep more than 1/3 of the net. This has been suggested to Marvin and he agreed. Also, the people involved learned a good deal about fund-raising from this experience.
2) A committee on reorganization was formed, consisting of all the elected officers. This committee was authorized by the membership to revise the constitution, committee structure and duties, and submit a peport to the chapter for approval. This report will be submitted to me for recommendations and approval before it is submitted to the chapter.

3) A number of responsible chapter people have been appointed by the chairman to "help" those officers and committee chairmen who are not doing their jobs well. This was done on an interim basis until a new constitution and committee structure arecompleted, and until a new group of officers can be elected. It was done to avoid the internal friction which has plagued this chapter in the past year, and to keep it united under Marlene Wilson, while insuring more efficient operation until the changes can be made by election.
4) The chapter is trying to get its very poor youth group into action. The students are being encouraged to take an active part in regular chapter affairs and orient their projects to chapter projects. This is going to be a very difficult job as the youth in the group are very uninspiring with few execptions. They need new blood quick.
5) The chapter has begun an organizing project in the ghetto area of the city. The chairman and the few members who really work full time to keep the chapter going have decided that this is the necessary direction for their ghoup if they are going to make any impact in Columbus. Right now there are about 10 members who are involved in this who really know what they are doing and understand it s implications. The rest are disoriented and capable of running off in several different directions at once.
6) In order to cope with the above, and to help the chapter develop direction, a series of workshops have been held on organizing techniques, canvassing, and philosophy. These will have to be continued and intensified because this chapter needs alot of educating. Also, it is planned to send potential leaders to other CORE cities to work with chapters which are doing this sort of work: eg. Cleveland, to help develop skills.

I think there is hope for this chapter if the chapter can develop a philosophy of its role in the community and orient around this philosophy its WHOLE program. This will mean that many of the so-called active members will leave or become assoc. members or change their thinking and become viable working members. Whatever happens must be an improvement. Right now the chapter has some of the most "hare-brained" white and black intellectuals I have ever encountered. There are also "old line"members who seem to have acquired position and responsibility through longevity and endurance.

I have a good relationship with the leadership of this chapter and plan to keep in frequent contact with them. The next time will be on Oct. 30-Nov. 1, when the Ohio chapters are planning a state meeting in Columbus. At this meeting Gene Tournour, Ruth Turner and I plan to sit down with the leadership of Columbus CORE to discuss their progress so-far and plans for the future.

Best regards,

Mike

Mike

FIELD REPORT November 18, 1964

TO: Jim McCain
FROM: Mike Lesser
CHAPTER: Columbus CORE
Visited Nov. 12, 13, 17.

This latest visit with Columbus CORE was interrupted by the Regional Action Council Meeting in Chicago, Nov. 14,15.

The Columbus chapter has improved measurably in the past several weeks. The chapter is no longer as divided as it had been concerning its role in the community. Where, when I first got here in September, there was a free-for-all atmosphere at meetings concerning chapter activity, there was at the last membership meeting a unity of purpose evidenced by general agreement concerning topics to be discussed. The chapter is slowly developing a community organization program and is beginning to orient all program around the ghetto community. The chairman, Marlene Wilson, has pretty firm control and chapter wide respect. And, the really active members are beginning to educate themselves and develop confidence in their ability.

There are still some problems though, which need to be worked on. Chapter structure is being handled through rewriting the constitution-which has been submitted to me for correction: some personality problems persist, and the youth group is still poor. But, the chapter is working at these problems--at the RAC meeting last weekend Columbus sent a delegation of 7, the largest there.

Last Thursday, Nov. 12, I attended a chapter meeting where we discussed the War On Poverty program, coordination of press relations with chapter program, and chapter problems.

On Fri., Nov. 13 one of the chapter members and I met with Frank Cleveland, a local militant social worker (add him to the contact list) to discuss joint strategy on the Columbus War On Poverty program, and decided that the CORE role here must be one of participating in the program to "keep it honest." and to insure that the Negro ghetto has representation in implementing the program. Marlene is a member of the Columbus committee on the War On Poverty.

Last night I met with the chapter executive committee to discuss this and their community organization plans.

Contacts: Frank Cleveland Jr.
1707 Kent
Columbus, Ohio, phone 253-7309

Mike

MtL.

November 11, 1964

Marlene Wilsss
Columbus CORE
1335 E. 18th Ave.
EColumbus, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

Because a few of your memo in our files have no dates on them I'm a little confuse as to who your present officers are please send me as soon as possible the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of your Vice-Chairman, Secretaries and treasury.

I assume you are still Chairman of Columbus CORE. Thank you. for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Copy to Rachlin

NOV 13 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Columbus Chapter
1335 E. 18th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
November 11, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
Director of Organization
National Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N ew York

11/13 Harris

Dear Mr. McCain:

Columbus CORE would like to receive as soon as possible copies of the following pamphlets, described in "Law Students Civil Rights Research Council Project Report, completed September 1, 1963 -- February 1, 1964, Part I":

#5 -- (Procedure) -- Mandamus

#7 -- (Criminal Procedure) -- Rights of Minors in Court

#8 -- (Free Speech) -- Parade Ordinance: Use and Misuse

#9 -- (Crminal Procedure) -- Bail

#11 -- (De Facto Segregation) -- A survey of the tools ...

#23 -- (Miscellaneous Cases) -- NYU students assisted ...

We also wish to repeat our urgent request that you revise your contact list for Columbus CORE, since several communications from the national office have come addressed to people who are no longer active members and even, in some cases, no longer living in this city. We will appreciate your immediate attention to this matter.

Thank you,

Susan Smith

Susan Smith, secretary
Columbus CORE

January 28, 1965

Susan Smith
Columbus CORE
1335 E. 18th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Susan Smith:

I have sent under separate cover the material you requested.

I will send out your membership cards as soon as you send me an up-to-date membership list. Upon checking our files I find that your chapter has not given us such a list in quite some time.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

JAN 27 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
Columbus Chapter
1335 E. 18th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
January 25, 1965

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
National C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please send as soon as possible a packet of membership materials for our chapter. Our membership chairman requests at least 100 membership cards, and 100 copies each of "This is CORE," "CORE Rules for Action," and all other publications or leaflets which are to be used for study by new members.

We would appreciate a prompt return.

Sent 1/27

Thank you,

Susan Smith

Susan Smith, secretary
Columbus C.O.R.E.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LT	International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

Herb Gallender
Columbus Code

1966 FEB 26 AM 12 48

IN013 ((48)) (09)YPB009 CTA892
CT CZA639 WL PD COLUMBUS OHIO 25
HERB GALLENDER
38 PARK ROW NYK
URGENT THAT YOU MAKE IMMEDIATE PLANS TO COME TO COLUMBUS REPLY
WITHIN 48 HOURS INDICATING THE DATE AND TIME OF YOUR ARRIVAL
COLUMBUS CORE

Called Marlene Wilson
2/28/66
JC

SF1201(R2-65)

NEWS RELEASE

FROM REV. ARTHUR A. ZEBBS, B.D.
COMMUNITY RELATIONS CHAIRMAN
COLUMBUS CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY
1204 Windsor Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
294-1425

Roger Germany is now out of jail on $7,000.00 bond. He is charged with rape and breaking and entering. These charges were made on the basis of an identification by a 21-year old white woman who chose him as her attacker by identifying a photograph of Roger Germany.

According to the records, the woman reported the incident occurred on April 19, around 11:30 p.m. Mr. Germany was arrested by the police April 20 around noon, and taken to the city jail. Bail was set on April 21 around 2:30 p.m. At that time the judge set the bail at $7,000.00; $3,500 for each charge. Due to technical difficulties in arranging for the bond, Mr. Germany was detained in the jail until 9:30 a.m., April 22. His attorneys are Clenzo Fox and Irving Gertner.

0-0-0

Pastor's Study
294-1425
291-4834

Rev. Arthur A. Zebbs, B.D.
Pastor

ALDERSGATE METHODIST CHURCH
1204 Windsor Avenue Columbus 11, Ohio

April 21, 1965

Mr. Walter Tarpley
Community Relations Director
City of Columbus
City Hall

Dear Mr. Tarpley:

Today, April 21, after attending a hearing in court around 2:30 P.M. concerning charges of rape and breaking and entering against Mr. Roger Germany, Mr. Germany himself requested that I come and see him in the city jail. Immediately I went to the office, and without difficulty procured a permit to see Mr. Germany.

I submitted the permit to an officer with badge number 384. He saw my name on the permit and then said very sarcastically, "Are you still around here?" His statement took me by surprise and for a moment it was almost an embarassment, because he said it in front of several other police officers. Then I replied rather indignantly, "Yes, I'm still around here, just the same as you are!" Youu see I remember this officer as he remembered me during a sit-in demonstration some time ago.

When officer No. 384 brought Mr. Germany to the front to see me, the officer noticed that I was looking at his badge number. He then said to me very mockingly "My number is 384, see it!"--and he stuck out his chest. Finally, he directed Mr. Germany and me to a room where we could talk alone and undisturbed. I talked with Mr. Germany for about ten (10) minutes and left, without any further incident.

In the meantime, during the remainder of the day, I was attempting to arrange for Mr. Germany's bond, which was set by Judge Strausbaugh as $7,000.00. It appeared, due to some technicalities, that bond money could not be raised to release Mr. Germany during the night. Therefore, Mrs. Germany and I (Mr. Germany's wife) felt it was necessary to talk to Roger and let him know that we could not get him out right away or that night (April 21).

I went back to the city jail and asked if I could see Mr. Germany again. The officer on duty said that I would have to show a card that I was a minister. I told him I did not have any minister's identification that would prove I was a minister, only a driver's license and other forms of identification. I reminded the officer that I was once admitted that afternoon,--why a sudden change? I asked to talk to Chief Deputy Forbis, as I told the officer and later the sargeant and another officer, because he (Forbis) could identify me. Of course Forbis was not on duty. Then I asked if I could Mall Mr. Simon, the Safety Director. One officer said that Mr. Simon would have to come down to identify me in person,--they would not take his word by phone.

One of the officers suggested that I could talk to Captain Ryan. I entered an office, after Captain Ryan called me and saw two of the other officers who said I could not receive a permit to see Mr. Germany unless I produce evidence that I was really an ordained minister.

Captain Ryan asked if I had any kind of identification on me that would show I was a minister. "We know you," he said, "but we don't have proof you are a minister." I repeated to him that I had no such identification, except driver's license, a credit card from the Bell Telephone Co. and a card from my auto insurance company. But in looking through my wallet, I discovered I had a Methodist Minister's Courtesy Card which is used by Methodist ministers to buy books from the Methodist Publishing House at a discount. Captain Ryan accepted this piece of identification.

However, after showing this identification, the captain asked me why did I want to see Mr. Germany again that same day. He said, "It is unusual that a minister would see someone in jail twice the same day." I said to him that all I wanted to do was to talk to Mr. Germany about some of the difficulties we were having to arrange his bond and that he would not be probably out of jail on bond that night (April 21).

Then I said, to the ~~p~~captain, that what I had to say to Mr. Germany was not some sort of plan or conspiracy against the police or any one else; that anyone could stand by and hear what I had to say, because I have nothing to hide.

After I said that the Captain consented to my going up to the floor to talk to Mr. Germany. When I got on the floor, after being escorted by one of the police who was in the office with me and the captain, the office told the police on duty near the cells that I could talk to Mr. Germany in the company of a police officer. The same police officer who accompanied me to the floor where I could see Mr. Germany said to the other officers, "He is to talk about bail," He said it with an inflection that definitely implied that I was to talk about nothing else with Mr. Germany.

I talked to Mr. Germany for about 3-5 minutes and then left the floor and the city jail.

I am hereby requesting the following:

1. I request an apology from the officer with the number 384 for his rudeness and sarcasm. Regardless of what he may feel about me or my activities I demand an end to insult and demand that I be treated with respect for my duties as a minister.

2. I request that whenever I am to see a prisoner that I be accorded the same privileges and respect due all ministers regardless of their beliefs or convictions, and that at no time, will the conversation between me and Mr. Germany or any other prisoner I chose to see, be heard by any police officer.

I definitely want these two matters settled right away and will publicly, through news media and otherwise, relate this story and organize public support through the churches and civil rights organizations in protest against such treatment, if my requests are not satisfactorily met.

Very truly yours,

Rev. Arthur A. Zebbs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

April 22, 1965

MAY 14 1965

May 12, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Miss Maxine Skurka, Dept. of Organization

Dear Miss Skurka,

I am sending a copy of our latest membership list. I would appreciate it if you would send the 1965 membership cards as soon as possible. This list may not be entirely complete and accurate as we have just come through a very difficult period and are having to start almost from scratch in all organizational matters.

I will send you a copy of our constitution in a couple of days.

I realize there is a limitation because of lack of funds, but if possible I would like to have 25 copies of Mr. Farmers paper on his projections of future organization and direction of CORE.

Out of our community organization and community contacts has come a desire to work at organizing the unemployed while attacking the Building Trades Unions. We have been very fortunate in getting the full support and assistance of the Laborers Union. We are now in the planning stages and would appreciate any information you have or the names of chapters or people we could contact that might be helpful.

We have not sent any money in because as I have noted above our organizational and committee structure has been very lacking, in fact in some cases, not functioning.

We are now in the process of laying plans in the Executive Committee as a whole, to raise some money for ourselves and National also.

Thank you for your help.

In the name of FREEDOM

Marlene R. Wilson

Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman
COLUMBUS CORE
1335 E. 18th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
299-2759

MAY 2 8 19[illegible]

Dear Lovers of Freedom

we are about to start on fund raising projects and we want samples of all Core Buttons and other Buttons that you might have on hand. in the past their have not been much contact between Our office and yours but we hope this will be worked out soon.

I am writing this letter on the instruction of Mrs. Marlene Wilson Chairman of Columbus Core. We wish to have these samples as soon as possible so please rush them.

Yours in Freedom

Von E. Rhea

P.S.

send the buttons to Marlenes,house 1335 E. 18th Ave. Columbus , Ohio

JUL 2 0 1965

452 17th Ave., Apt. A
Columbus Ohio 43201
July 19, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Dear Maxine,

Since elections were held in June, Columbus CORE has in part a new slate of officers. The revised contact list will be as follows:

Marlene Wilson, Chairman
1335½ 18th Ave.
Columbus Ohio 43211
299-2759

Mr. Jerry Zeller, Vice-Chairman
293½ W. 8th Ave.
Columbus Ohio 43201
AX9-7147

Cathy Rosen, Corresponding Secretary
452 17th Ave., Apt. A
Columbus Ohio 43201
AX1-3318

Mary Hawkins, Chairman of Edwards St. Project
368 Wilber Ave.
Columbus Ohio 43215
AX4-1769

Our chapter is currently holding a series of workshops on the directions in which CORE's commitments are and should be moving. We would like you to send us 25 copies of Bayard Rustin's article, "From Protest to Politics," for use in these workshops. Please send them to Marlene Wilson at the address given above.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Cathy Rosen

Cathy Rosen
Corresponding Sec'y, Columbus CORE

452 17th Ave., Apt. A
Columbus Ohio 43201
July 21, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
38 Park Row
N.Y., N.Y.

JUL 2 6 1965

Dear Maxine,

Columbus CORE would like to obtain:

1) a listing of all CORE chapters with addresses for contacting them

2) a listing of the states and chapters that make up each of the five regions.

If possible, please send this information to us. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Cathy Rosen

Cathy Rosen
Corresponding Secretary
Columbus CORE

Sent 7/27

Mary Hawkins
368 Wilber ave.
Columbus 15 Ohio
Phone. AX 4 1769

Attn. Jim McCain

Dear Jim

Our Chaiman Marlene R. Wilson , recently wrote to you asking that a field secretary be sent to Columbus to help us in our internal problems. She also made a phone call to yourroffice . To late we have beenn getting woast. We are on thebrbrink of having a split , with both sides wanting to re remain affiliated. In view of all of thas internal turmoil ,including repeated violations of Core rules for action, I have decided to take off work and come to New York and bring our problems to you since it seems unlikely that you will send someone here. I will arrive in New york on Sat. morning, Aug. the first. I would like to set a definite appointment at your convenience; to discuss possible solutions to our problems.

Your Truly
Mary Hawkins
Mary Hawkins

Madison
(608) 256-1456
Tues - 7:5 in your area

Calendar Obs

IMPORTANT

TO ALL CHAPTERS

If your address, or the address of your Chairman is incorrect on this list please fill in the correct address and telephone below, and return to the Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York immediately.

Chapter Address: 1335 E. 18th Ave.

Phone Number 299-2759

Chairman's Address: 1335 E. 18th Ave.

Phone Number 299-2759

Mrs. Marlene R. Wilson, Chairman

OK

Frank C. Cleveland Jr.
1707 Kent St.
Columbus, Ohio 43205

Joyce please contact the above
name person when in Columbus, ohio

COPY COPY COPY

11980 Cleveland Avenue
Uniontown, Ohio
March 24, 1964

Dear Brother Farmer:

I recently read of a march that you may try to coordinate for this summer on Washington pertaining to unemployment. I am very much interested in this effort. I am a graduate student in history at Kent State University and am a member of CORE on campus. Please send us any advice or information pertaining to your efforts to coordinate a march of this nature, You can writeme at the address on the first page or write to

Ben McCann
CORE chapter
KSU
Kent, Ohio

We would appreciate hearing from you or your offices.

(signed)
Sincerely,

Ronald Brown

N O T E

TO: James T. McCain 4 June 1964

FROM: Gordon R. Carey

Jim, are you aware of a CORE chapter at Kent State University in Ohio? If not, the attached letter from a Mr. Ronald Brown may be of interest to you.

ENC. 1) letter from Mr. Ronald Brown
2) G.R.C.'s reply to Mr. Brown

4 June 1964

Mr. Ronald Brown
11980 Cleveland Ave.
Uniontown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of Mr. Farmer I want to apologize for not having replied to your letter until now. I am sure you can imagine how busy this office is!

Currently our plans for the summer call for a major project in Louisiana on voter education; a joint effort with SNCC in Mississippi; a project in Chicago aimed at problems relating to the large northern urban centers; and marches on the national conventions. We may also have some action in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, but this will depend on developments as they take place.

Should you or other persons at Kent State be interested in participating in these projects you should contact James T. McCain, Director of Organization, at this office immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

cc: James T. McCain

KATHERINE SEILER
1380 CUYAHOGA ST.
AKRON 13, OHIO

JUN 10 1964

Akron, Ohio
June 7, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
National office
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Rich

Dear friends:

When I sent my recent contribution to your office, I said the reports coming from this Kent, newly organized, chapter had made me hesitate.

After receipt of the Correlator, showing Negroes standing in line in Mississippi to register, I thought I could overlook such things as the enclosed newspaper.

However, the student body at Kent in general are not in sympathy with this radical attitude

towards almost everything. This copy was
given done by a student living in Akron
& employed at the Akron Public Library
where I have been for many years.

I realize that your national office is not
responsible for each chapter, but in this area
of inter racial relations, such a touchy subject,
I feel we should avoid criticisms if possible.
This newspaper does more harm than good,
I honestly believe.

Yours truly,

Katherine M. Seiler

June 12, 1964

Miss Barbara Brock
134 E. Oak Street
#4
Kent, Ohio

Dear Miss Brock:

We recently received a copy of the Kent State Free Press, and were suprised to learn that a CORE chapter had started on the Kent State University Campus. I am afraid, however, that you are operating completely without the sanction of the National Office of CORE, as the procedure for starting a chapter is that someone be in touch with this department and a field secretary visit the group before they proceed with activities of publicity in the name of CORE.

Please be in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

Marcha McKenna

cc: Winston Lockett
Ruth Turner

August 5, 1964

Katherine Seiler
1380 Cuyahoga St.
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Miss Seiler:

In answer to your letter in which you asked about the Kent State University chapter: there is no such chapter of CORE, and the group there was operating completely without the sanction of this office. I hope that clears up any hesitations you had. I would also appreciate your letting us know if they are still using the name of CORE.

I am enclosing a little information about CORE, and hope that you continue to be interested in our work.

Sincerely,

Marvin McKenna
for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

11980 Cleveland Ave
Uniontown, Ohio
March 24, 1964

APR 6 1964

Dear Brother Farmer,

I recently read of a march that you may try to coordinate for this summer on Washington pertaining to unemployment. I am very much interested in this effort. I am a graduate student in history at Kent State University and am a member of C.O.R.E. on campus. Please send us any advice or information pertaining to your efforts to coordinate a march of this nature

You can write me at
the address on the first
page or write to

Bess McCann
Care Chapter
K. S. U.
Kent, Ohio

We would appreciate
hearing from you or
your offices.

Sincerely,
Ronald Brown

August 17, 1964

Mr. Roy Inglee
134 E. Oak Street
#4
Kent, Ohio

Dear Mr. Inglee:

On June 11, 1964 we wrote to you asking you stop immediately using the name of CORE. We explained to you at that time that you were operating completely without the sanction of the National office and that the procedure for starting a chapter was first of all to inform us of your intention. Since that time we have heard nothing from you or your group, and now we have received a report that you are still operating under the CORE name at Kent State University.

Please be informed that if you continue we will be in touch with Kent State University officials, letting them know that you are not a CORE group, and therefore using the incorporated CORE name without our permission. We do hope we do not have to take these measures. Please be in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

AUG 11 1964

August 5, 1964

McCain
wte

Katherine Seiler
1380 Cuyahoga St.
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Miss Seiler:

In answer to your letter in which you asked about the Kent State University chapter: there is no such chapter of CORE, and the group there was operating completely without the sanction of this office. I hope that clears up any hesitations you had. I would also appreciate your letting us know if they are still using the name of CORE.

I am enclosing a little information about CORE, and hope that you continue to be interested in our work. — yes.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Marcia McKenna
for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

Dear Marcia McKenna:

I have inquired about the Student CORE group at Kent State University. It is still there and using the name CORE and not a group you would want claiming connection. This opinion seems to be general, a very radical leadership.

Very truly yours,

Katherine M. Seiler

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

[boilerplate boards of directors and committees]

June 11, 1964

Ray Inglee
134 E. Oak Street
#4
Kent, Ohio

Dear Mr. Inglee:

We recently received a copy of the Kent State Free Press, and were supriesd to learn that a CORE chapter had started on the Kent State University Campus. I am afraid, however, that you are operating completely without the sanction of the National Office of CORE, as the procedure for starting a chapter is that someone be in touch with this depart ment and a field secretary visit the group before they proceed with activities or publicity in the name of CORE.

Please be in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

Marcia McKenna

KENT STATE FREE PRESS
CORE NEWSLETTER
VOL. I NO. 12 MAY 28 1964

EQUALITY EQUIVOCATED

by Roy Inglee

One usually thinks of the federal government as a defender of civil-rights. One thinks of the paratroops in Little Rock and the current series of voter registration suits. However, this is only a part of the over all picture.

In practice, the federal government, even under the "liberal" Kennedy administration frequently intervened to repress the Negro freedom movement--intervened to support the southern racists. The most flagrant instance of such action was the federal supression of the Albany Movement.

In 1962 and '63 the Negro citizens of Albany, Georgia, were engaged in a militant battle for their civil rights. A series of mass picketing, sit-downs and boycotts had pushed the racist city government to the wall by the winter of '62.

Fortunately for the racists, federal help was on the way. The FBI, on the orders of Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, arrested the leadership of the Albany Movement.

On August 9, 1963, the federal Grand Jury in Macon, Georgia, indicted Joni Rabinowitz, Slater King, Rev. Samuel B. Wells, Thomas C. Chatmon, Robert Thomas and Eliza L. Jackson on trumped up charges of perjury. Entertainingly, the jury was a lily-white one, and the freedom fighters were of course convicted.

For several months, the Albany Movement was effectually decapitated and thus the federal government delayed freedom in Albany for perhaps a year. This persecution by the "Justice" Dept. is still going on as these civil rights workers appeal their convictions. The convictions were reversed, but Bobby Kennedy is seeking new indictments.

This case goes beyond the specific persecution of the Albany leadership. Notice that the jury panel at this trial was all white (this led to a reversal of convictions) and this is the general rule for southern federal jury panels. Beyond this, it has been federal policy to appoint racist judges to the southern district courts. We also may note that the southern offices of the FBI have a definite racist outlook. These local offices have been in opposition to various Justice Dept. investigations of voter registration frauds and lynchings.

The failures of the federal government, these failures of the "liberals" like JFK, and LBJ are not caused by any racial prejudice. There can be no doubt that Kennedy actually was interested in helping the Negroes but something halted him.

The situation is this. The "liberal" Democrat Party, ever since the New Deal, has been sure of the Negro and labor vote. However the "liberals" are not at all certain of the Dixiecrat vote, and so they sell out the interests of the Negroes with

--continued, next page--

ETHICS & ADVERTISING

The national chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, men's journalism honorary society, has reacted strongly against the Ford Motor Company's program of lending Mustangs to college newspaper editors.

The resolution passed by the SDX directors states:

"Such a promotion violates the professional journalistic ethics upheld by Sigma Delta Chi. The practice of accepting gifts or favors from politicians, public relations men and advertisers long has been deplored by responsible journalists.

"We see no difference between offering automobiles to college editors and the free-loading favors sometimes offered to professional newsmen. Promotions of the nature appear to legitimatize corporate favors among the press, especially inexperienced journalists. We strongly urge that Ford abandon any such favors inthe future."

Forty-four campus editors, including "Stater" editor Marie Slivka went to Dearborn for tours and briefings, thenreceived their Mustangs. Forty-three editors went at Ford's expense, but Marie Slivka turned down this offer by Ford. Instead her expenses were paid for by funds from the KSU publications policy committee, according to Dr. Murvin Perry, journalism head.

Ford's reply to the SDX charge was "We didn't consider the program to have anything to do with free-loading or favors.

A SLAVE
IS ONE WHO WAITS
FOR SOMEONE ELSE
TO FREE HIM

---Ezra Pound

--continued from front page--

brutal cynicism.

The essential weakness of the Negro position is that they have no independent political organization to represent their interests. As long as the Negro vote is the property of the Democrat Party, so long will the Negro be sold out by the machine bosses.

However, with the organization of a Freedom Now Party, the Negro, at least, will be in a strong bargaining position in regard to the Democrats. At best, the Freedom Now Party could lead to the formation of a viable third party as permanent opposition to the bipartisan power structure. There is a definite possibility that a Freedom Now Party can open American politics and end the thirty-year stagnation since the failure of the New Deal.

The present reforms being advanced, such as the civil-rights bill and the state of voter registration suits, are a direct reaction to fears of such a third party. By making some reforms the Democrat and Republican politicians hope to stave off sweeping changes.

No longer may the Negro masses depend upon their "liberal friends" in Congress. The Negro must organize in his own interest and be ready for independent political action. Self-unity and independent action are the best methods to make essential gains--civil disobedience can go only so far, and then political action must be taken.

YOU WON'T READ IT IN THE STATER

May 4, 1964

Editor, the Stater,

The editor's note in your issue of Friday, May 1, is untruthful, and I suspect of malicious intent.

The note stated, "The Stater had been informed that CORE meetings were closed to members and prospective members of CORE."

Mr. Clark knows better that this, for he did attend a CORE meeting during winter quarter, and did not obtain special permission to attend. At that particular meeting there were representatives from WKNT, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Greek Forum; none of whom were members of CORE. Mr. Clark, CORE assumed, was representing the Stater. He is not a member of CORE.

No CORE member has ever been authorized to say that CORE meetings are closed. Furthermore, if Mr. Clark or Miss Slivka were unsure, there is a friend of CORE working for the Stater who could have informed them correctly. In addition, Miss Slivka lives in the same dormitory as the CORE secretary and could have received correct information from here.

Robert Cusick

FREEDOM NOW FOR WOMEN, TOO

by Barbara Brock

The fact that a rule is written down does not guarantee that it is just.

A dorm counciler recently told me that any rule is just because it exists in the handbook. When I said that the requirement that all dormitory girls at Kent State be intheir residence halls by a certain time is a "gross insult to a girl's individuality" the dorm counciler laughed. She called me a child when I attempted to assert my right to social freedom.

This over-protective attitude on the partof the administration seems to be accepted by students and administration alike. I cannot understand why a girl in a dormitory intellectually accepts these insulting regulations, such as keeping hours signing in and out, and I cannot understand why a girl, after being campused, will sign in at the desk every hour on the hour, from 7 in the evening until 2 in the morning, without revolting against the administration.

The rules in the girls' dormitories are quite unrealistic. These regulations have no parallel with rules in society. The rules serve little purpose in preparing a girl for life, rather they inhibit her from living a full life. She is restrained from making certain decisions and accepting social responsibilities, and so her ability to make decisions is allowed to atrophy.

A nineteen year old secretary does not have to sign in and out from her room; why must a college girl be required to keep hours? If a nineteen year old girl secretary can maintain her job, then she is logically capable of maintaining her conduct. Each person must learn to adjust to himself, adjust to other individuals, and adjust to society. If a girl is intellectually able to attend college, she is mature enough to regulate her own social conduct.

Women, awake! If the men in Johnson Hall do not keep hours, why should you girls in Lowry Hall keep hours? Is there a social inequality (fostered by the administration) between men and women? A resounding NO!

Freedom is not handed out like Christmas presents. Women must seize, if necessary, their rightful freedom. It seems we cannot act through any existing legislative campus organization. I call for a unity of all campus women to demand their freedom.

ARE YOU SICK OF READING ABOUT ABSURDITIES, INANITIES, AND ROWBOAT REGATTAS? THEN SEND MONEY TO 134 E OAK STREET. THE FREE PRESS YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN!

X Against K.S.U. official publication

THAT NASTY OLD AFFECTION

In the Stater of Wednesday, May 27, appeared an article entitled "More Freedom Brings Lower Campus Morals." The very title of this article is a dubiouspiece of journalism. The title, of course, seeks to equate the "freedoms" granted in the administration's piddling reforms with some mythical increase in "immorality." The equation, freedom equals immorality--an interesting comment on the totalitarian personality of the author?

One journalism majorwithsuch an outlook would be sad commentary on our educational system's failure. But thestatements that follow, statements by supposedly responsible adults, by senior university officials, are terrifying.

Some quotes fromthe article: "Mark Anthony, Assistant Dean of Men at KSU, sees moral degeneracy as a real problem...

"Students seem less embarrassed by open love-making than they would have been a few years ago...

"From all points of the campus... we hear of a marked increase in public display of affection (PDA), he said."

Let us examine these statements. Apparently, Dean Anthony feels uncomfortable when he sees people making out in public. Notice, however, that such actions, are labled as "moral degeneracy." Public display of affection is moral degeneracy. It sems we are still allowed to feel affection, as long as we don't express such degenerate feelings.

Mrs. Sanders, Assistant Dean of Women, also sees degeneracy and degenerates behind every blade of grass, but doesn't believe that KSU students are abnormally degenerate, just normally. This more balanced view certainly relieves me. I thought for a moment that I was abnormally degenerate. Thank-you, Dean Sanders.

We have three people with three similar viewpoints toward sex. All three are againstpublic sex play, (how about in the privacy of one's bedroom?) against the public display of affection. The two deans express the standard prudish outlook that would brand sex as immoral, dirty, perverted, degenerate.

Rick McDonald is something else again. The equating of freedom with immorality shows a most unfortunate tyrannical turn of mind. In fact, this article is an extremely valuable study in the psychopathology of the totalitarian mentality.

Such psychologists as Erich Fromm and Wilhelm Reich have compiled reams of statistics correlating sexual fears and fixations with antidemocratic political views. A valuable book for those seeking a deeper understanding of this issue would be The Mass Psychology of Fascism, by Wilhelm Reich, Orgone Institute Press, New York, 1946.

P.S. I personally display affection every chance I get.

Roy Inglee

POVERTY BY THE NUMBERS

An investigating committee sponsored by the major protestant denominations has gathered some enlightening statistics on the economic and social plight of the Negro in Cleveland.

Of the 175,000 people "living in poverty" in Cuyahoga County, 141,750 or 81% are Negro.

A predominately Negro study area on the East side covering eight square miles and thirty seven census tracts, with a population density of 23,250 per square mile, accounting for 11% of the population of Cuyahoga County was found to contain:

30% of the unemployed males in Cuyahoga County.

More "hungry children" than the entire child population of Parma, the largest suburban city in Northeast Ohio.

The 186,000 population of this ghetto is equal to the combined population of Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, University Heights, Mayfield Heights, South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Beechwood.

Although representing only 15% of the county's population, one-third of the families earning loss than $3,000 per year were Negro.

In contrast, one-half of the county's white families earned more than $7,500 per year.

Most male Negroes are blue-collar or factory workers. The number of jobs of that type decreased by 80,000 from 1953 to 1963. In the same period the male Negro laborforce rose by 18,000.

And what is the responsible citizenry of the power structure doing about it? On the same page which the above article was concluded was another story covering a speech made by Dr. Leon H. Keyserling, the former chairman of the Economic Advisory Committee for presidents FDR and Harry Truman. Keyserling was quoted as saying that LBJ's war on poverty is "inadequately financed and 20 years behind the times."

A VIEW OF VIETNAM
name withheld

I am submitting this article under the assumption that as a "Free Press" you will gladly present views from both sides. This article is perhaps too short and to the point, but it expresses a point of view. I have withheld my name due to its association with several campus organizations.

The US military situation in Southeast Asia should be appalling to anyone that is at all familiar with the US military. For a nation with such a well-manned, well-equipped, well-organized, and well trained military force to have its military personnel kicked around Southeast Asia, is a disgrace to our ourcountry, and to the free world, of which we are a leader.

I do not addvocate blindly moving into Southeast Asia to supress the guerilla forces and native population alike and then hope to build on the ruins. What I do advocate is a positive and practical policy with no indecision as to ultimate objectives and tactical plans. I feel that our military and political leaders have observed and lived with this problem enough to know what must be done. All indications point to the fact that we will stay in Southeast Asia as long as we are needed.

If we are to continue our support let it be of the magnitude and intensity that is commensurate with our strength and the problem that exists.

Guerilla warfare ties up many troops with only a few guerillas. The necessary troops are available and ready, so let us get them over and do the job that is expected of the United States.

A REPLY

As an ex-G.I. I sympathize with your disgust at the way the war in Vietnam is being handled. Having been scheduled for similar duty in Laos, but saved by the Monsoons and subsequent cease-fire, I can also sympathize with the plight of the G.I.'s in Vietnam.

At the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, I voiced an opinion similar to yours. That was in the days of my political innocence. I began to wonder if there were any alternatives to tyranny--on either side of the curtain.

Perhaps your feelings will lead you to a more thorough examination of American foreigh and domestic policy. Perhaps if we Americans abandon the bogey-man theory of world politics we can put an end to such abominations as the war in Vietnam.

Ronald Wittmaack, K.S.F.P.

THE FOX IN THE TRAP

by Dave Edwards

"They--the U.S. and the Khanh cliquo--are like a fox tht, with two legs already caught in a trap, are jumping into another." This is what the President of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, replied when asked about new U.S. aggressions against Southeast Asia. New traps in the Orient include Laos and Cambodia.

In Laos, for example, a recent rightist coup d'etat has resulted in the overthrow of the neutral coalition agreed to in the 1962 Geneva Conference. The leftist forces, under Prince Souphanouvong, had agreed to participate in a coalition of the right, center and left, even though the left was clearly winning militarily.

On April 8 of this year, after negotiations for a new capital had broken down, the right-wing ousted the neutralist premier, Souvana Phouma, and held him in custody until he agreed to allow the rightists veto power over his cabinet appointments. Quite naturally, Souphanouvong withdrew from the coalition and is now waging civil war against the "neutralist" right-wing coalition.

Recently, Phoumi Nosavan, (a U.S. backed rightist) discussed military arrangements with General Khanh of South Vietnam.

And in the United Nations on May 13, neutralist Cambodia accused the U.S. of "repeated acts of agression" against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia. After U.S.-Vietnamese forces bombed and strafed Chantrea for four hours, the U.S. maintained she had merely miscalculated! Cambodia has documented 263 such "miscalculations" on the part U.S. forces.

Continued acts of agression against neutralist Cambodia and military support to the illegitimate Laotian regime will inevetably result in more Dien Bien Phu's Wars against the people of Southeast Asia are doomed to disaster.

THE KENT STATE FREE PRESS & CORE NEWSLETTER is a student weekly, supported by CORE funds and voluntary contributions.
Production Staff:
Ronald Wittmaack
Alan G. Diamondstein
Roy Ingleo
Barbara Brock
134 East Oak St. #4, Kent, Ohio

August 24, 1964

Mr. John H. McCann
Box 402
Kent, Ohio

Dear Mr. McCann:

We have received your letter of August 22nd, and would be very pleased to meet with you when you get to New York next week. At that time I'm sure we will clear up any misunderstanding there is between us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Box 402
Kent, Ohio
August 22, 1964

AUG 24 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

Today Mr. Roy Inglee gave me the letter which you wrote to him on August 17, 1964. Regarding that letter: You allege that we have continued (since a previous letter of June 11, 1964) to use the "incorporated name of CORE." Due to the fact that both letters arrived during summer vacation and that Kent CORE has not had a meeting nor in any way been active since before your first letter to Mr. Inglee (who, incidently, is not, nor has he ever been, an officer), your allegation is without foundation in fact! (It would be polite to imply that the "report" you mentioned is of questionable veracity, but in truth it is an obvious fabrication.) I do not mean to imply that Kent CORE (if you will permit me) does not plan to be active again in the fall. Enclosed you will find a suggested prospectus. It is because it does plan to be active that I am concerned.

The tone of your letter is particularly disturbing. It would seem to me that you would be inclined toward aiding groups interested in fighting for civil rights within the framework of CORE's established methods. Instead, you threaten to co-operate with that element which in this area is the most hostile to any group demanding significant changes in the status quo--the ultra-conservative white administration of Kent State University. I should not have to explain to you the attitude which the Board of Trustees of any midwestern university has toward a militant action group such as CORE. Kent is one of

the worst of a very bad lot. They would be very happy with the attitude you have apparently taken. Their desire to rid themselves of CORE has taken the usual manifestations of police survalance, intimidation, character assassinations, etc. If you wish to dissolve the local CORE chapter and destroy any future meaningful civil rights movement in Kent, you will find the administration a willing partner. I don't believe this is the case, however. It appears to me that you have been sorely misinformed regarding the nature of Kent CORE. Let me give you a brief history.

First of all please be informed that you were informed of the intention to initiate a CORE chapter at K.S.U. Mr. Gene Ruskin made inquiries in the spring of 1962. CORE replied and encouraged Mr. Ruskin to go ahead. I was not on campus at that time but was in contact with Mr. Ruskin. For various reasons things never got started. When I returned to campus the following fall, another attempt was made to organize. We submitted our charter for approval by the administration. The process usually takes a few days. Using various excuses, they managed to delay it three weeks, and recognition came only after we threatened to raise hell about the delay. Shortly thereafter we were informed that if we became nationally affiliated, we might have to go through the process of recognition all over again. At the same time, they passed a regulation requiring permission of the President of the University for all demonstrations--on or off campus. An Ad Hoc committee was formed to combat the new regulation. With the belated aid of the American Association of University Professors, Young Democrats, and even the Young Republicans and N.A.A.C.P., the regulation was finally re-worded satisfactorily. These and other devious methods were used to keep the chapter from assailing its main tasks head on. We did achieve some minor goals, such as inducing the University to prohibit racial clauses in fraternity charters. But we were sufficiently impeded to necessitate delaying major operations until the coming school year. The enclosed prospectus will give you an idea of probable areas of endeavor. I would appreciate its return since it is the only copy I have.

The size of the organization at the end of the year was approximately forty, about 25% of whom were Negro. The proportion is not so appaling when one considers the fact that the Negroes make up only about 1½% of the campus population. All but one of the officers were Negro. My main interest in Kent CORE right now is seeing it become an established and successful chapter next year. I hope I can induce you to share some of that interest.

Hoping to clear up any further misunderstandings you may have concerning us, I would be willing to make a trip to New York from the 29th to the 31st of August. I think you would find it more informative if you were to come here. Either way, I feel it is imperative that I contact you vis a vis before the end of the month.

Sincerely yours,

John H. McCann

John H. McCann
Co-chairman (Ret.) CORE

(Contact
Edward Cook
Kent State Univ.
Kent, Ohio)

McCann

John McCANN

AUG 24 1964

SUGGESTIONS FOR A ~~PROGRAM~~ FOR KENT CORE 1964-65

I. Real Estate--covered on separate page.

II. Voter Registration--canvas ghetto. Encourage, aid, abet unregistered Negroes to register. The reasons for this are obvious enough.

III. Anti-Goldwater Campaign--some sort of action is imperative.

IV. Pro-Freedom Now-Party Campaign--there are many good reasons for supporting the FNP. They should be heard and considered.

V. Job Finding Committee--could serve two purposes:
   1. To find jobs for Negroes
   2. To establish test cases. Where jobs are found available, but only to whites, a test case is established.

VI. Recruitment Drive-- the best way to get new members is to be active--but it is not sufficient--something else should be done.

Mr. McCann
The above list is incomplete and vague. The reason is that it is not the program but merely suggestions to be considered by the membership during its first meeting in the fall.

and that the agenda was already set, hence the idea could not be brought up. We were further informed that meetings were not held during the summer.

One more contact with the realtors is all that is necessary before action should be taken. They have had an entire summer to consider the suggestions CORE has made. They will stall for more time. At first they will be friendly and try to get you to understand their problems. Their problems are not your problems. Your problem is equality for all races, not how to make life easier for the white power structure of Kent.

There is no conceivable reason why the mere consideration of an open occupancy agreement could not be on the agenda of the first Realty Board meeting in September. Assuming (and I think it is a fair assumption) that the realtors decide against the suggestions, CORE should in the meantime circulate petitions which would request the state legislature to specify that Real estate offices, banks, and loan companies, etc., in the Public Accomodations Law. Such places as barbershops, restaurants, and hotels are already specifically mentioned, and there is no reason why Real estate offices should not be.

To my knowledge (and I have not researched this) Real estate offices and banks are exempt from all Public Accomodations laws in every state which has one. Nor are they covered by

REAL ESTATE

The week before finals of last spring quarter Stewart Hull (Kent's largest reator) and Thomas Troyer (Chairman of Kent Board of Realtors) were contacted by CORE and agreed to meet with its representatives on the Real estate problem in Kent. The most that can be said of the meeting is that it was held in a cordial atmosphere. Nothing was accomplished. CORE suggested it would be in the interest of progress if Kent realtors entered into an "open occupancy" agreement. The suggestion was of course rejected by Monsieurs Hull and Troyer. They constantly stressed that the meeting was not "official" in that they were not representing the Board of Realtors but were only meeting with us out of personal interest in the problem. Consequently, the rejection of CORE's proposal was not "official" as far as the Board was concerned. (Care should be taken in the future not to waste time at unofficial meetings.)

CORE representatives, before the meeting was concluded, asked if it would be possible for Mr. Troyer (considering his position on the Board) to see to it that the idea of "open occupancy" be considered at the next Board meeting. We were told that the next meeting was scheduled for the following week

the newly passed Civil Rights Bill. Attacking this problem successfully in Kent nd Ohio could have important consequences across the country.

Enclosed are copies of Ohio's Public Accomodations Law. The section which should be ammended is marked. The copies should prove useful if a table is set up in the Union for purposes of getting signatures on petitions.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: Middletown Chapter CORE

Headquarters address, if any: No permanent headquarters - at present 508 18th Ave.

Officers: Temporary

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Chairman	Leroy Hardeman	701 Louis Place	423-8267
Co-chairman	Cecil Hunter	1713 Garfield St.	423-4420
Recording Secy.	Doris Jemison	620 19th Ave.	423-9746
Corresponding Secy.	Margaret Marable	1219½ Calumet	422-5757
Treasurer	Louis Cox	1209 Young St.	423-2703
Financial Secy.	Dora Commodore	601 18th Ave.	422-1370
Chaplain	Rev. Rudolph Pringle	614 19th Ave.	423-7216

Add to Committee

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? 30 **Associate members?** None

What would you consider the average attendance? 30 to 40

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

Project Committee : Louis Cox - 1209 Young St.

Research Committee: Henry Teasley (Rev.) -

Workshop Committee; Wayne Commodore - 601 18th Avenue

Steering Committee: Coleman Roberts - 621 20th Ave.

Membership Committee: Cecil Hunter - 1713 Garfield Street
Publicity Committee: Harold Waddell - 1405 Sycamore Street
Program Committee: Katie Hardeman - 6th Avenue

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:

Our members will be required to abide by the CORE Rules and Constitution.

How often does the group hold regular meetings? Each Mon. **Time?** 8:30 p. m.

Place of meeting? United Missionary Educational Bldg. 508 18th Ave.

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

Sympathy March - September 22, 1963

What project are you currently engaged in?

We are considering: The John Ross Store, Albers Super Mkt., Bell Telephone Co., A & P Super Mkt., Sears Roebuck & Co.

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

Sympathy March : We had more than 500 in our march. The local paper stated 300.

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes / No

If yes, to whom should they be sent Leroy Hardeman, 701 Louis Place

How many? Approximately 50

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes **No** In near future

If yes, what is the name of your publication Middletown CORE

Who is the editor of the publication? Betty Jean Webb

1221 Baltimore Street

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

Our program will probably get off to a slow start in our over-prejudiced community. We will have to win the cooperation of our white citizens and also strive to impress the great NEED for CORE in our town. We are determined to do what is necessary to gain first-class citizenship and equality.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Leroy Hardeman - Chairman

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

NOTE: The names of officers, executive committee members, and permanent committee chairmen will be carried on the contact list. If you wish contact mailings sent to the CORE headquarters address, please so indicate. Also, please indicate, if you feel it unnecessary for all these people to receive contact mailings. The contact list is set up for the benefit of the chapters, and we are willing to send mail to all officers who should receive it, but we do not want to spend the postage if you feel there is too much duplication.

Chairman - Leroy Hanrdeman , 701 Louis Place
Co-chairman - Cecil Hunter - 1713 Garfield Street
Recording Secy. - Doris Jemison - 620 19th Ave.
Corresponding Secy. - Margaret Marable - 1219½ Calumet
Treasurer - Louis Cox - 1209 Young Street
Financial Secy - Dora Commodore - 601 18th Ave.
Chaplain - Rev. Rudolph Pringle - 614 20th Ave.

add to contact

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Headquarters address, if any: Post Office Box 375, Middletown, Ohio - 45042

Officers:

col. made added to cont.

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Chairman	Mr. Wayne Commodore	601 18th Avenue	422-1370
Vice-Chairman	Mr. Leroy Hardeman	701 Louis Place	423-8267
Secretary (Recording)	Miss Doris Higdon	1423 Young Street	422-1220
Treasurer	Mr. Louie Cox	1209 Young Street	423-2703
Corresponding Secy.	Mrs. Barbara Johnson	605 18th Ave.	423-4720
Financial Secretary	Mrs. Elsie Hightower	1214 Lind St.	423-5396

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? 59 Associate members? 34

What would you consider the average attendance? 25 to 30

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

Steering Committee	Mr. Coleman Roberts, Chairman	- 621 20th Ave.	Phone 423-2832
Workshop "	Mrs. Dora Commodore, Chairman	- 601 18th Ave.	" 422-1370
Program	Mrs. Doris Jemison, Chairman	- 620 19th Ave.	" 423-9746
Research Committee	Rev. Henry Teasley, Chairman	- 506 16th Ave.	" 422-4801
Publicity "	Mrs. Grace Rankin	- 814 17th Ave.	" 423-1619
Project Committee	Mr. Louie Cox, Chairman	- 1209 Young St.	" 423-2703

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

Describe your membership requirements: To become an active member of CORE a person must have been a probate member for 3 weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 3 weeks, be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

How often does the group hold regular meetings? Weekly **Time?** 7:00 p. m., Monday

Place of meeting? Bailey Funeral Home - 1601 Baltimore Street, Middletown, Ohio

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

"Freedom Rally" originally planned was postponed due to the death of the President.

Memorial Service was held Monday, November 25th as a tribute to the late President.

Mrs. Dora Commodore, Workshop Chairman, Mrs. Doris Jemison and Miss Debbie Domineck attended Detroit Cavaldade. (Clippings enclosed)

What project are you currently engaged in? Negotiations with Ohio Bell Telephone Co. and First National Bank.

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

Refer to yellow sheet number 10.

Page Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the CORElator? Yes X No_____

If yes, to whom should they be sent Mr. Wayne Commodore, 601 18th Ave., Middletown, Ohio

How many? 60

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes X No_____

If yes, what is the name of your publication COREspondent

Who is the editor of the publication? Mr. Paul Gates

706 11th Ave.

Middletown, Ohio

Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

The program is excellent and community support is fair but improving. Middletown being an "All American City", the power structure (white community), are adverse to demonstrations but yet want to keep the statusquo, (descrimination and segregation),--in regard to fair employment and housing. There exists a Human Relations Committee which has no recourse to resolving the above mentioned situation.

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY: Mr. Wayne Commodore

Mr. Wayne Commodore, Chairman, Middletown Chapter CORE

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the group shall be Middletown Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The Middletown Chapter of CORE is an organization of individuals, preferably interracial, working to abolish distinctions based on skin color, religion and national origin, stressing nonviolent direct action methods.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person vitally interested in the purpose of CORE and who meets its' qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.

(a) To become an active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 3 weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 3 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

(b) This Chapter shall consist of Active members, probate members and friends of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; a friend of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meetings, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an active CORE member.

(c) Only Active members of CORE may hold office. Only Active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy, (2) acceptance of new members, (3) amendments or changes in Constitution and By-Laws.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted by participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc.; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

(e) Communist infiltration fully cleared.

2. Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and after a hearing, two-thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

ARTICLE IV. DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount pledged by each member.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of Middletown Chapter (CORE) shall consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. (Other officers may be added as the group grows and the need arises.)

2. Officers shall be elected for the term of 12 months, and the election of officers shall be held on the second week of every 11 month, (or on the 2nd week of October).

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(b) The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice Chairman shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee.

(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals (preferably at every meeting), for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks. (Note: Some groups require Chairman to sign the checks also.)

(e) The Chairman has to sign checks.

4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said election, and two notifications are preferable.

5. A Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be by secret ballot. A plurality (majority) of votes cast shall constitute an election. (Note: If majority is used then provision must be made for a run-off election.)

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting (or 12) members in good standing.

7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

8. Amend from Secret to Open ballot.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. Meetings are not open to the public and only Active members, probate members, friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority (2/3 may be stipulated if group desires) of the members voting.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Headquarters address, if any Post Office Box 375, Middletown, Ohio - 45042

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
Chairman	Mr. Wayne Commodore	601 18th Avenue - Phone - 422-1370
Vice - Chairman	Mr. Leroy Hardeman	701 Louis Place " - 423-8267
Secretary (Recording)	Miss Doris Higdon	1423 Young Street " - 422-1220
Treasurer	Mr. Louie Cox	1209 Young Street " - 423-2703
Corresponding Secy.	Mrs. Barbara Johnson	605 18th Ave. " - 423-4720
Financial Secretary	Mrs. Elsie Hightower	1214 Lind Street " - 423-5396

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? September 18, 1963
2. How many Active members do you have now? 59 Associate members? 34 Others on mailing list? 25.
3. How often do you meet? Once a week on Monday, 7:00 p. m.
4. What committees does your organization have? Research Comm., Workshop Comm. Steering Committee, Program Comm., Publicity Comm. Project Comm.
5. How often does each of these committees meet? As often as necessary to expedite direct action projects.
6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) To become an active member of CORE a person must have been a probate member for 3 weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for 3 weeks, be sponsored by a member and be interviewd and instructed by the membership committee, agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

Springfield Chapter CORE - Participated in Workshop Sept. 10, 1963

Dayton Chapter CORE - Participated in picketing Rike's Dept. Store, Oct.15, 1963

Cincinnati Chapter CORE - Participated in Freedom March and Rally, Oct. 27, 1963

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

Copy of Constitution enclosed.

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: Project Chairman spoke to Y-Teen Girls Group about Civil Rights struggle and the role CORE plays in it. Speakers bureau being formed to send speakers to various organizations to sell CORE to the community.

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): See extra sheet.

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Mr. Wayne Commodore

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable application fee. Mail to:

Jim McCain [redacted], Field Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER CORE
EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Mr. Wayne Commodore
601 18th Avenue
Phone - 422-1370

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Leroy Hardeman
701 Louis Place
Phone - 423-8267

Secretary: Miss Doris Higdon
1423 Young Street
Phone - 422-1220

Treasurer: Mr. Louie Cox
1209 Young Street
Phone - 423-2703
Project Chairman

Steering Committee Chairman: Mr. Coleman Roberts
621 20th Avenue
Phone - 423-2832

Workshop Chairman: Mrs. Dora Commodore
601 18th Avenue
Phone - 422-1370

Program Chairman: Mrs. Doris Jemison
620 19th Avenue
Phone - 423-9746

Publicity Chairman: Mrs. Margaret Marable
1219½ Calumet Avenue
Phone - 422-5757

Advisor: Rev. James Holloman
622 19th Avenue
Phone - 423-5327

#14 - Concerning Projects:

Two projects underway at present time: Ohio Bell Telephone and the First National Bank. Both firms were thoroughly investigated and negotiations opened. As a result of negotiations with the First National Bank, gained a commitment to hire Negroes at the Bank as soon as employment vacancy exists. Also Negro applicants will be given a degree of preference in future hiring. Vacancies at the Bank due in January and February.

New negotiation date sought with the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. because of absence of key figure in employing position during opening negotiation.

The first publication of COREspondent, the newsletter of the Middletown Chapter, will be issued not later than December 7, 1963. Thereafter all future publications will come out on the first Monday of each month.

Please use zip-code number for speedier delivery. Thank you.

Pending

September 18, 1963

Mr. Leroy Hardeman
701 Lewis Place
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hardeman:

We were delighted to learn that you are interested in starting a CORE-type group in Middletown. At the present, we do not have a group in your community and that makes us doubly glad.

There are three definite steps to forming a CORE chapter. You must fill out an affiliation blank, send in a $10.00 affiliation fee and be visited by a field secretary. The latter step is taken so that you will have some contact with the national office and also that you can get any help you might need in organizing the group.

I am enclosing some of our literature. I think the CORE Rules For Action describes how we operate, and the pamphlet This Is Core explains what we are. I am also including an organizational manual and I hope that it will be of some help to you. It outlines clearly the procedure for organizing a group.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us. when you are ready to be visited by a field secretary, we will get o one to you at all possible speed. In the meantime you are free to organize the group. However, you should remember that affiliation w with CORE is necessary to function as an official part of the National organization.

Mr. McIntosh is experienced and I am sure he will assist you when ever necessary.

Please keep in touch with us as to your progress; we hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl

File Middletown - main folder

SEP 18 1963

Mr. Leroy Hardeman
701 lewis Place.
Middletown, Ohio
Sept. 17, 1963

Dear Mr. McCain:

I am writing this letter upon advice of Mr. McIntosh of Dayton C.O.R.E. to which I have signed up for membership, to have the rights and priveledges to set up a much needed C.O.R.E. headquarters in Middletown.

I would like to have advice, literature and applications sent to me to get things started. I have been in contact with Mr. McIntosh and also been advised by him on different matters concerning C.O.R.E. and the problems of Middletown.

A little about my past:

I have been a little bit reluctant here in Middletown to get C.O.R.E. started because,

1. To convince myself that it is needed

2. To be ready if necessary to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause

3. I am convinced that the only way to Freedom is by direct action and not across a conference table, with promises that never come true.

4. There are many other factors involved in my wanting to engage C.O.R.E. here but the main one was to convince myself that I (even if alone) will be able to stand up with the others to go, to do, to be, whatever is necessary for the cause of Freedom for all.

I have found much added strength and satisfaction and convictions. I am asking for the priveledges and advice to set up a C.O.R.E. here where direct action is very much needed to needed to free us from slavery.

Yours Truly,
Leroy Hardeman
Acting Chairman

P.S We would like for you or someone of your committe to come to Middletown, Ohio to help us get started with a chapter.

Mr. Leroy Hardeman
701 Louis Place
Middletown, Ohio
October 2, 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Your recent letter and literature enclosed there-in, have been most helpful in our endeavor to organize a CORE chapter here in Middletown. Mr. McIntosh and his assistants have ably assisted us in our efforts to get the chapter organized. Also many from our organizing group have visited existing chapters in Dayton, Cincinnati, and Springfield to gain first hand knowledge of how CORE operates.

Enclosed you will find a money order for the affiliation fee and also the completed affiliation blank. I have also enclosed a clipping from the Middletown Journal containing the press coverage given the Sympathy March that we conducted on Sunday, Sept. 22.

As our group now totals 27 active participants, the various committees necessary to launch an action project have been set up. We are looking forward to a future of hard work but with extreme optimism that by strict adherence to CORE's philosophy and rules for action, our effort will not be in vain.

I also would like at this time to request that a field secretary visit our group as soon as possible. Our meetings are held each Monday night at 8:00 P.M. at the Educational Building of United Missionary Baptist Church. In closing, please accept my sincerest thanks and appreciation in behalf of our entire organization and we hope to hear from you soon.

Respectfully yours,

Margaret Marable

Margaret Marable
Corresponding Secy.

Leroy Hardeman
Chairman

Wants to be visited

Middletown, Ohio 9-23-63

MARCHERS SING "WE SHALL OVERCOME" DURING FINAL PRAYERS AT POST OFFICE
Cecil Hunter (Left), Leroy Hardeman (Second From Left) Leaders Of Local CORE Chapter

300 March In Silence, Pray For Bomb Victims

By JIM BOHMAN

They bowed their heads, interlocked their arms and prayed. That prayer, chanted and sung by almost 200 Negroes at Douglas Park, was "We shall Overcome."

The Rev. James O. Holloman, pastor of the United Missionary Baptist Church, then advised the crowd that "God is with us," and the Negro will "get freedom from second-class citizenship."

He instructed his audience to march in human dignity. "Israel marched and they overcame. The Negro will also overcome."

Then the marchers in columns of two turned left and the memorial for four children killed in a Birmingham, Ala., church bombing began.

They walked in silence on Minnesota Street, 18th Avenue, Verity Parkway, 14th Avenue, Curtis Street, west on Central Avenue and north along Verity Parkway to U.S. Post Office, where final services were held.

At 14th Avenue Baltimore said. "We can only be as strong as you people want to be. There's no problem we can't overcome with you behind us. Whatever we have to do, do it together."

He later said he was "very pleased with the turnout" but had hoped to see more.

* * *

Thousands Take Part In Tributes

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Several thousand Negroes and whites participated in silent demonstrations in at least five cities in Ohio Sunday in memory of four Negro children killed in a church bombing in Birmingham, Ala., last week.

More than 400 persons marched

More than 400 persons marched silently down the main street of Yellow Springs wearing black armbands. Church bells tolled as they walked a mile to the Municipal Building for a memorial service.

In Columbus, Gov. James A. Rhodes, who had declared Sunday a day of mourning for the bombing, and his family attended church services and prayed "for those who have lost their lives in the struggle to make America a free and unfettered country for all our citizens."

The flag at the Governor's Mansion was flown at half staff. Some 700 persons conducted a silent march of about a mile in the capital city and similar demonstrations were reported in Dayton and Middletown.

In Cincinnati, some 1,000, rallied by the Congress of Racial Equality, marched quietly to down town Fountain Square and stood for 10 minutes with heads bowed in silent mourning.

The mourners, predominantly Negro, sang "We Shall Overcome," then listened to a brief address by the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Negro Cincinnati pastor and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

In Yellow Springs, James E. Fain, editor of the Dayton Daily News, told the demonstrators that "the real emancipation has not yet taken place in this country."

Fain, a former Atlanta newspaperman, said the significance of the "racial revolt of 1963 is not in the drama in Jackson or Birmingham. The efforts of good people throughout the country to bring about a racial democracy is more important."

At 14th A[illegible] Street, the City Building and various points along the way the aged and less strong joined, swelling the parade to more than two blocks in length and in excess of 300 persons.

LEADING THE marchers was Leroy Hardeman, chairman of the newly founded Middletown chapter of CORE. With him was H. F. Bell, assistant to W S. McIntosh, chairman of the Dayton CORE. Chapter.

Eight police officers watched, including two on motorcycles who kept traffic and the moving column apart. Directing the operation was Police Chief James Howerton.

The parade disbanded at the post office with more prayers and more singing.

The Rev. Holloman said the Negro people are "denied their God-given rights," and charged the crowd not to think the Negro doesn't have problems in Middletown. He asked for "equal opportunities in employment, not for social integration.

"Do nothing in hate and do nothing to discredit your race," he urged.

They ended their march singing "We Shall Overcome."

HARDEMAN THANKED the group: "This is truly great," he

Ohioan Is Elected

ST. LOUIS (AP) — James C. Donnell II of Findlay, Ohio, has been re-elected a vice chairmen of the Young Men's Christian Association International Committee. The committee, meeting here Sunday, selected Cleveland, Ohio, as next year's meeting place.

October 8, 1963

file in file

Leroy Hardeman
701 Louis Place
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hardemann:

Thank you for your letter and affiliation fee. Unfortunately, you returned the wrong form, through we do appreciate getting the one you returned! Enclosed are the correct forms, please fill out and return.

I am forwarding your request for a field secretary to Winston Lockett, who is presently in St. Louis, and he will be in touch with you as to when he can be present at a meeting. If he cannot make arrangements, we will get someone else to you soon.

Meanwhile, keep in touch with us. Good luck.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

mam
encs.
cc: Winston Lockett

File Middletown

October 22, 1963

Winston Lockett
% Leroy Hardemann
701 Louis Pl.
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Winston:

We have reports about Middletown, Ohio, that they have a split in the group, and that one faction is trying to get the chairman out. Probably you will find this out soon enough, but I just wanted to make sure that you talk to both sides of the "factions" The person who took the phone message couldn't find out which of the two following persons in on which faction, but these are the two. I think you should make sure you get in touch with them both:

Doris Jemison
Phone: GA 3-9746
GA 3-6701

Harold R. Waddell
1405 Sycamore
Phone: 423-9081

Okay? Good luck.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

Middletown Ohio CORE

has split over leader-
ship. Elected temp.
Chairmen. One faction
wants to change chair-
men.

Doris Jemison
GA-3-9746
GA-3-6701

Harold R. Waddell
423-9081
1405 Sycamore

I represent the two factions
don't know which is right.

TO: James McCain October 27 1963
RE: ~~Middletown Ohio~~ CORE (unaffiliated)
From: ~~Winston~~ H. Lockett

When I arrived in Middletown(population approx. 40,000 and about 10% Negro) I discovered that there was a factional fight within the CORE group. One factions position was that the group of approx. 35 people were not doing anything because they did not have a clear understanding of CORE methods and because they believed the Acting Chairman was a "Tom" and that he had been hired by Armco, which is the strongest economical force in the community, to delay the efforts of the group.

The other faction agrued that the group was not doing anything because everytime the Acting Chairman suggested doing something a argument would started about personalities and that the other faction did not want the Acting Chairman as their leader.

After talking with both factions they agreed that understanding CORE and how it works was the most important thing for the group and that they wanted to have election of offaeers with the clear understanding that who ever was elected would be the leadership for the group for the next six months or a year whatever their constitution said in that regards.

The group had sent letters to The First National Bank and to Bell Telephone requesting negotiation to discuss their hiring pratices. After hearing of this I informed the group of CORE's Employment approach and after discussion it appears as if they had a better understanding. I also conducted a workshop on CORE Philosophy and most of the emphasis was on negotiation.and also on the 13 points.

I tried to discourage this group from working on The First National Bank and Bell Telephone because the group is not ready for such firms. But both the bank and the Telephone Co. have indicated a desire to negotiate ~~[illegible]~~ The bank has agreed to start negotiation tomorrow at 3:00pm. I have been asked to ~~[illegible]~~ attend this negotiation, which I will do. If direct action is necessary I will try to get the group to wait until I can return and that would not be toolong.

Electionw were held and new officers were elected and everyoneexcept the former Acting Chairman is pleased. I think that he is alittle hurt but I do feel that he will work because he was elected Vice-Chairman. It is my opinion that he is not a "Tom" and that he will eventually prove himself to the group. I believe that this group is ready to work but I would not recommend this group for affiliation because they need another visit and I would like to see if the factional fight has been patch up.

Winston

PS

My trials in St. Louis are on Nov. 4 and I spoke with Gene and he said that he needed me to get there as soon as possible. So I am leaving for St. Louis tomorrow evening. If I am given time I will severe it, unless the offices thinks otherwise.
contact me at Tournour's.

Winston

write him - who was elected?

make copies

Congress Of Racial Equality
Middletown Chapter
P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

November 11, 1963

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
1527 Central Ave.
Middletown, Ohio
Mr. V. J. Williamson, Mgr.

Dear Mr. Williamson:

With all due respect to you and your personal sincerity in regard to the employment of Negro women within the local office, we of CORE feel that an amicable settlement of this problem could possibly be reached if MRS. McGrath is present during our next meeting.

It is the desire of CORE that this meeting be held with Mrs. McGrath in attendance not later than fifteen(15)days from your receipt of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Louie F. Cox
Project Chairman-CORE

November 12, 1963

Mr. Wayne Commodore
601 18th Avenue
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Commodore:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter. Enclosed find some material that maybe of some help to you. The membership envelopes which you requested cannot be sent until 1964 because, the "63" supply is exhausted. However, you are free to recruit associate members the same as before. If other material is needed to help you get organized do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Norsie Long
Organization Department
for
James T. McCain
Director of Organization

encs.

Add
Contact List

CORE(Middletown, Ohio)
Wayne Commodore(Chrm.)
601 18th Ave.
Middletown, Ohio

Mr. Jim McCain
National Field director* CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,
Please send literature on Project, programming and Workshop. Please send also Membership envelopes, and any thing else that maybe helpful in getting organized.

Very truly yours,
Wayne Commodore
(Chairman)

BJ?

wait till 1/64

Send picket suggestions, T/C, etc.

Cut

CORE Unit Plans Rally On Monday

MIDDLETOWN OHIO

The recently organized CORE chapter here will hold the first in a series of "Freedom Now" rallies at 8 p.m. Monday at Second Baptist Church.

The Rev. Otis Moss Jr. of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Lockland, who recently spoke at a CORE march Oct. 27 in Cincinnati, will be guest speaker.

CORE spokesman said that invitations had been mailed to all local ministers for the interracial meeting.

Wayne Commodore, 601 18th Ave., chairman of CORE here, has invitted all interested persons to attend the rally.

FREEDOM NOW!

1963

1st Of A Series
Of CIVIL RIGHTS Programs

SPONSORED BY

Middletown Chapter Of CORE

MONDAY, NOV. 25, 8:00 P.M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

116 S. VERITY PARKWAY

GUEST SPEAKER REV. OTIS MOSS JR.

Rev. OTIS MOSS JR.

Subject: Otis Moss, Jr.

Pastor: Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Lockland, Ohio

Education: A. B. Morehouse College 1956
B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity) Morehouse School of Religion 1959.
Special Studies—I. T. C. (Inter-Denominational)

Former Pastorates: Old Olive Baptist Church, LaGrange, Georgia (Home Church)
Providence Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia

Civic Activities: Former Secretary of Atlanta Council on Human Relations.
Former Vice-president, Atlanta Chapter NAACP.
Former Member: Committee on Appeal for Human Rights
(Student sit-in Protest Group in Atlanta)*

Presently: Area Representative-Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Board Member: Cincinnati Branch NAACP.
Chairman: Cincinnati Action Committee for Civil Rights.

*** Jailed twice for sit-in activities.**

General Public WELCOME

CORE To Hear Of Detroit Cavalcade

The local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality will meet at 8:30 tonight in the educational building of United Missionary Baptist Church to hear a report on yesterday's "Ride to Freedom Calvacade," held in Detroit, and attended by Mrs. Dora Commodore, Mrs. Doris Jemison and Miss Deborah Dominick, of Middletown.

CORE Rally To Be Service

THE CORE (Congress Of Racial Equality) rally planned for tonight has been altered in format to a memorial service for President Kennedy, Wayne Commodore, CORE chairman announced today.

He said the assembly will still be held at 8 p. m. at the Second Baptist Church.

Originally the meeting was planned as a civil rights rally, Commodore said. That has been postponed until further notice, he added.

Rally Of CORE Monday

The Middletown CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) will have a rally meeting at the Second Baptist Church, 116 S. Verity Parkway, tomorrow night at 8.

The main speaker at the mass meeting will be Rev. Otis Moss Jr. regional director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He is pastor at Mt. Zion Baptist Church at Lockland. He is a former vice-president of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP and has participated in several student sit-in protests groups in Atlanta. He is now chairman of the Cincinnati Action Committee for Civil Rights.

Other speakers on the program include the Rev. Roland Hans, Second Baptist Church; James McIntosh, executive secretary of Dayton CORE; the Rev. Clifford Stearns of the EUB Church; Clyde Vinegar, chairman of Cincinnati CORE; Wayne Commodore, chairman Middletown CORE; Charles W. Thompson, Middletown city manager; the Rev. Josiah Johnson, Cincinnati CORE; Dr. E. W. Washington, NAACP; and the master of ceremonies, Doris Jemison.

CORE To Plan Meeting Tonight

The Middletown Chapter of CORE will hold a special meeting at 7 p.m. today to discuss plans for their "Freedom Now" rally set for 8 p.m. Minday at Second Baptist Church. Guest speaker at the interracial rally will be the Rev. Otis Moss Jr. of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Lockland.

Wayne Commodore, president of the Middletown CORE Chapter, said that Mr. Kennedy had that "certain something" that every American could identify with.

"It was like losing a member of your immediate family yesterday," Mr. Commodore said, adding that the President had always strived to "add that extra effort to please and satisfy those he came into contact with. It as a tremendous thing," Mr. Commodore said.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

P.O. BOX 375
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Wayne Commodore
Chairman

Leroy Hardeman
Vice Chairman

Louie F. Cox
Treasurer

Doris Higdon
Secretary

Barbara Johnson
Corresponding Secretary

Elsie Hightower
Financial Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMITTEE

Rev. Jas. O. Holloman
Advisor

Dora Commodore
Workshop Chairman

Coleman Roberts
Steering Committee Chairman

Grace Rankin
Publicity Chairman

Doris Jemison
Program Chairman

Paul Gates
Editor CORErespondent

Margaret Marable
Song Leader

Middletown Ohio

DEC 5 1963

Make Folder

ordered 7/C pins, pins, Record 7 Flags

350 Dec. 3, 1963

Dear Sir:

I am requesting information concerning buttons, pins etc., as we are planning a Civil Rights Rally on Dec. 9, 1963.

We feel that in having these items for sale would help in getting CORE across to the General Public. Also our own memberships is interested in purchasing these items.

Send 10 lapel pins

Sent 12/17/63

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. Dora Commodore
(Workshop Chairman)

Mr. Wayne Commodore
Chairman.

P.S. Please send them to Mr. Wayne Commodore
601-18th Ave.
Middletown, Ohio

JAN 20 1964

CORESPONDENT

A monthly publication of news and activities of
Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

CORE Members and Friends of CORE: The year 1964 brings with it many new things and among them the first publication of your monthly newsletter. All future issues will be published on the second Monday of each month and distributed at that regular Monday night CORE meeting.

CORE Meetings will resume on Monday, January 13, at 7:00 p. m. at the Bailey Funeral Home, 1601 Baltimore Street. Chairman, Wayne Commodore, urges all CORE members to attend this meeting and each succeeding Monday night meeting. In a statement to the local press, Commodore stated that "1964 will be a year of vigorous CCRE activity" in employment and other areas of racial discrimination. He also stated that "CCRE is perfectly willing to work with any other organization to end racial discrimination but under no circumstances can there be a compromise of CORE principles".

Second Baptist Church on South Verity Pkwy. hosted the first of a series of public civil rights rallies on Monday, Dec. 9. Featured speaker for the evening was Rev. Otis Moss Jr., regional director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference and pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, Lockland, Ohio. Speaking to an audience of more than 250 people, Rev. Moss assailed racial discrimination and hatred of man against man in all phases of life. He also warned the audience that the Black Muslim movement cannot be underestimated because they are growing rapidly and they want 60 per cent of what we want and their methods are not as "gentle as ours". A delegation of members from Cincinnati CORE was also present at the rally. A tape recording of Rev. Moss' address was made and will be played at a future CORE meeting for those who were unable to attend the rally at a date to be announced later.

CORE Membership Cards have been ordered from National and should arrive soon. Also a request has been made that National CORE send the COREIator to the members at their respective home addresses.

Action Project Negotiations with Ohio Bell Telephone has resulted in the hiring of a Negro telephone operator and a commitment of "preferential inclusion" of Negro women in all future hiring at the local office. First National Bank has as a result of CORE negotiations, agreed to hire Negroes as soon as job openings exist and also to give preference to Negro applicants. E. W. Barker, bank president, expects job vacancies at First National by mid-February.

Congressman Paul F. Schenck eas contacted by telephone at his home in Dayton by project chairman, Louie Cox, in regard to the civil rights bill. Mr. Schenck stated that he fully supports the bill but did not sign the discharge petition. He gave as his reason for not signing the bill, that use of the discharge procedure bypasses orderly legislative procedures and although these procedures are time-consuming, they are in the best interest of the entire nation.

CORE Benefit Program: Mrs. Jemison, program director, and the Executive Committee are currently discussing plans for a fund-raising program to be held next month. Financial assistance is needed to carry on the fight against discrimination locally and also to send delegates from the local chapter to Washington in the event of a filibuster against the civil rights bill.

CORE Thought for the Month: " One Hundred Years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression, and this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will

not be fully free until all its citizens are free". - John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Executive Committee CORE

" SUPPORT CORE AND THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM "

LATE BULLETIN!!!!!

Ohio Civil Commission Representative to speak at CCRE meeting Monday, January 20th at 7:00 p. m. Mr. Larry Hofheimer will address the group concerning the role of the Commission in "civil rights" cases. He will also answer questions asked by those present. All CORE members and interested citizens are urged to attend this meeting.

CORESPONDENT

A monthly publication of news and activities of
Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

April 15, 1964

CORE Members and Friends of CORE: Intensification of non-violent direct action by CORE and other civil rights groups is certain to be noticed both on the national and local levels in the weeks and months to come. This increased militancy within the movement is made necessary to speed passage and enforcement of the civil rights bill now pending in the Senate. As the movement becomes more militant the abuses and suffering of those actively involved are certain to become greater but in spite of this it is highly necessary that if victory is to be achieved, the movement itself must continue to be carried on in the spirit and philosophy of non-violence.

Local Members Attend Area Conference: Ten members from the local CORE chapter attended the Ohio Area CORE conference March 20-22 at the Broad-Lincoln Hotel in Columbus. Highlight of the conference was the address given at the Saturday night banquet by CORE national director James Farmer. Workshops on housing, education, employment, and community relations were conducted with very informative lectures given by Bayard Rustin, deputy marshal Washington March, Norman Hill, national CORE program director, Bob Gore, assistant director of community relations, Blyden Jackson, Velma Hill and David Cohen. All Ohio CORE chapter chairmen will return to Columbus on April 26 to formulate plans to coordinate activities and improve communications between the various chapters throughout the State. The chapters represented at the conference agreed unanimously to support in every way possible Cleveland CORE's project of boycotting the Cleveland Call Post published by W. O. Walker.

Fun Break For Freedom Rousing Success: A fund raising "Freedom Party" given by Friends of CORE at the Webb on Saturday, April 11, was both entertaining and financially rewarding. Party patrons were entertained by Middletown's Music Man "Rocket Jockey" who livened up the affair spinning the latest recordings along with injecting humorous words of wisdom with regard to the civil rights movement. CORE extends thanks to all who supported the affair with special thanks to the Friends of CORE, Miss Betty McCarthy, who provided tickets free of charge, and Rocket Jockey, - all who helped to make the whole evening quite a success.

CORE Meeting Time Changed: Chapter chairman, Wayne Commodore, announces that all future CORE meetings will begin at 7:30 p.m. The meeting date and place will continue to be Monday night and at the Bailey Funeral Home. Please attend.

Test Your Knowledge of Negro History: In this quiz match the person or event in the left hand column with the correct answer in the column on the right. Correct answers can be found on the reverse side of this newsletter.

1. Jackie Robinson	a. Heads USIA (U. S. Information Agency)
2. Emancipation Proclamation	b. Founded City of Chicago
3. Robert Weaver	c. Invented Alarming Device for Clocks
4. Carl Rowan	d. September 1862
5. Gloria Richardson	e. Early Negro Abolitionist
6. Mary McLeod Bethune	f. March 1857
7. Frederick Douglas	g. Founder of National Council of Negro Women
8. Jean Baptiste DuSable	h. Heads FHA (Federal Housing Authority)
9. Benjamin Banneker	i. First Negro in Major League Baseball
10. Dred Scott Decision	j. Cambridge Maryland Civil Rights Leader

Battle of Song for Freedom Set: Mrs. Doris Jemison, CORE program director, announces that arrangements have been completed for a Song Festival for Freedom. This program will be held at the Armco Center on Sunday, April 26, at 8:00 P. M. Featured on this program will be the finest musical talent of Middletown. Donation is $1.00 and tickets may be obtained from both active and associate members of CORE. Financial support of the civil rights movement is a must if freedom and full citizenship rights are to be achieved. Please give this program your unswerving support.

CCRE Protests Warrant Refusal: By means of letters to the City Commission and the Human Relations Council, project chairman, Louie Cox, protested the Municipal Court's refusal to issue a "John Doe" warrant with regard to the recent incident of discrimination at the Main Bar on South Main Street.

Memorial March Planned: Plans are underway to stage a sympathy march in memorial to the Rev. Bruce Klunder, white Presbyterian minister, accidentally killed in Cleveland during a civil rights demonstration protesting construction of new schools there which would tend to resegregate Negro pupils. At present Sunday, May 3, is the tentative date for the march. Completed plans will be announced in the local newspaper at a later date.

Community Relations: Clennard Henderson, community relations chairman, has prepared a survey sheet and is making preparations with his committee to conduct a community wide survey aimed at gathering data to be used in making the functions of CORE better known to the community. Mrs. Carlene Cox of this committee is planning a "Get Acquainted With CORE Party" for students with the objective of gaining the interest of students in the civil rights movement. It is hoped that the organizing of a SCORE (Student CORE) chapter will be the end result of this project. Gwendolyn Adams is assisting in this endeavor. Plans are also being formulated to collect usable old clothing for impoverished civil rights victims in Mississippi. Details concerning this clothing drive will be announced at future CORE meetings.

Telegram Signature Solicitations to Resume: Margaret Marable, publicity chairman, announces that solicitation of signatures for the telegram to be sent to Congress urging passage of the civil rights bill will resume shortly. Active and associate members desiring to assist in securing signatures for the telegram should contact Mrs. Marable or chapter chairman Wayne Commodore.

Action Projects and Negotiations: A letter of negotiations sent to the A & P Supermarket has resulted in the employment of two additional Negroes at the store and an agreement to further negotiations. It is highly probable that the first CORE demonstration in the city will take place in regard to the Miami-Carey project. Up to the present time Miami-Carey has refused to negotiate with CORE and such refusal makes non-violent direct action inevitable. The public will be notified upon the initiation of such action. Letters of negotiations have been approved by membership and are to be mailed to Bobbie Brooks Fashions and Oglesby-Barnitz Bank.

Answers to Negro History Quiz:
1-i, 2-d, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-g, 7-e, 8-b, 9-c, 10-f
What's your rating? 9-10 Superior, 7-8 Good, 5-6 Fair, 4 or less - Do some research!

"JOIN CORE AND SUPPORT THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

CORESPONDENT

A monthly publication of news and activities of
Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

March 18, 1964

CORE Members and Friends of CORE:

Rights Bill Passes House: At 8:20 p.m., Feb. 10 a tumultous cheer went up in the gallery of the House of Representatives as CORE delegates from more than forty states shouted approval of the overwhelming 290-130 vote for passage of the Civil Rights Bill. This marked the end of seven days of intensive lobbying at the House of Representatives by CORE delegates from all over the nation. Your local chapter was represented by Louie Cox, Project Chairman, who was assigned to keep tab on Congressmen Taft, Schenck, Rich, Clancy and Bolton. Duties of the delegates included interviewing congressmen and observing whether and how they voted on more than 140 proposed amendments to the bill. Mr. Cox reports that only three amendments were attached to the bill--none of a weakening nature. He also reported that all of the congressmen mentioned above voted for the bill and John Ashbrook was the only Ohio congressman who voted against passage of the bill. The bill now moves to the Senate for debate and a final vote before becoming law. It is expected that the southern senators will institute a prolonged filibuster in efforts to weaken by amendment the present form of the bill.

Human Relations Chairman Speaks: David L. Smith, general chairman of the Citizens Council on Human Relations, spoke to an audience of approximately 75 persons on Feb. 13 at the United Baptist Church. Mr. Smith explained the structure of the Council and what it is attempting to do toward eliminating racial discrimination within the city. A question and answer period followed Mr. Smith's address. In closing the program Mr. Smith stated that the Council's meetings are open to the general public and extended an invitation to all interested citizens to attend these meetings.

Bank Hires First Negro Employee: CORE commends First National Bank and Mr. E. W. Barker, president, for their good faith in negotiations toward the employment of Negroes at the bank. Miss Joan Andrews became the bank's first Negro employee on February 10. Miss Andrews is employed in the Bookkeeping section at the bank's main office at Central and Main Sts.

Projects and Negotiations: Letters of negotiations have been mailed to Miami-Carey and A&P Supermarket and dates of negotiations are expected to be set in the very near future. A ten member survey team conducted a three day survey and investigation in regard to the A&P project. The results of ~~this~~ survey have been compiled and will be the yardstick for CORE's demands during negotiations. Project chairman, Louie Cox, announces that several other projects are being considered and will be brought before the membership for approval in the very near future.

Chapter Secures Legal Counsel: Chairman Wayne Commodore announces that Mr. Edw. McCrume, attorney with the Theodore Berry law firm in Cincinnati, has been engaged as legal counsel for the chapter. Mr. McCrume was reccomended to the chapter by Mr. Roland Farris of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission and attended the CORE meeting of Monday, March 2, along with Mr. Farris. Mr. McCrume met with the Executive Board following the regular meeting to work out the terms and conditions of his engagement as the chapter's legal adviser.

CORE Chairman Speaks to Church Group: Chapter chairman, Wayne Commodore, addressed a group of young couples at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, March 1. Mr. Commodore's address dealt mainly with the 11 questions most frequently asked about CORE. He also pointed out that there is a distinct difference between the civil rights movement which involves CORE, SNNC, NAACP, and SCLC and the Black Muslim Movement which preaches hate and black supremacy. Commodore stated that the civil rights groups strive toward integration through non-violence and the teachings of love and brotherhood whereas the Muslims believe in total separation of the races and do not adhere to the philosophy of non-violence.

Community Support Chairman Named: Clennard Henderson has been named by Chapter chairman, Wayne Commodore to head a community wide support program. Henderson will be in charge of soliciting financial and moral support for CORE action projects. Mr. Henderson will announce at a later date his staff who will assist him in coordination of community support.

Charges Against Cafe Meet Obstacles: A group of five CORE members conducted a "test" of the state public accomodations law at the Main Bar on South Main St. on Saturday night, February 15, and met with discrimination as to the prices charged for drinks served. Due to the fact that the proper name of the bartender was not ascertained by the group, criminal charges have not been filed with the Municipal Court. A warrant against the proprietor, John McGraw, has been refused by the prosecutor. A complete statement of all details regarding the incident, meanwhile, has been filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission pending continued efforts to secure a warrant.

Ohio Area Conference Set: The statewide conference of all Ohio CORE chapters has been set for the weekend of March 20-22 at the Deshler Hilton Hotel, Broad and High Sts., Columbus, Ohio. Registration begins at 7:30 p.m. Friday, March 20, and must be completed by 10:30. Registration fee is $1.00.

All CORE members interested in attending the conference should attend the CORE meeting scheduled for Wednesday night, March 18, 7:00 P. M. It is hoped that a sizable number from the local chapter will attend the conference.

CORE Thought for the Month: The room that is never overfilled is-------the room for improvement.

"JOIN CORE AND SUPPORT THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

Organization

Middletown Ohio

FEB 21 1964

CORESPONDENT

A monthly publication of news and activities of
Middletown Chapter Congress of Racial Equality

-1-

CORE Members and Friends of CORE: February 10, 1964

First CORE Sit-In Staged in City: Weber's Cafe on Central Avenue was the scene of the first "sit-in" in the history of Middletown. On January 6 Leroy Hardeman and Louie Cox, officers of the local chapter, were refused service at the main bar of the cafe. They were told by the manager that Negroes were served only at a segregated bar at the rear of the cafe as this had been the practice for fifty years. Hardeman and Cox filed charges of discrimination under the state public accomodations law which resulted in total fines of $100 and costs of Richard Poynter, cafe manager. Affidavits were also filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission in regard to Weber's refusal to serve Negroes except on a segregated basis.

Chapter Sends Delegate To Washington: Louie Cox, treasurer and project chairman, is presently in Washington representing your chapter in behalf of successful passage of the civil rights bill. Delegates from CORE Chapters throughout the country are there keeping record of how the Congressmen from their respective states vote on the various sections of the bill.

CORE Area Conference Held in Columbus: CORE officers, Wayne Commodore, Barbara Johnson, and Dora Commodore attended an are conference in Columbus on January 12. Representatives from chapters in Cuyahoga Falls, Toledo, Columbus, Akron, and Cincinnati were also present. Norman Hill, National Program Director, presided over the conference. Items discussed included community support, housing, education, and employment projects. Mr. Hill stressed the importance of Ohio Chapters working closely together to solve problems in these specific areas. Plans were formulated for a statewide CORE convention to be held in Columbus March 13, 14, and 15. All CORE members from every Ohio chapter are urged to attend.

Civil Rights Commission Representative, Roland Farris, addressed the CORE group at the regular meeting Monday, Jan. 20. Mr. Farris explained the functions of the commission and the areas in which it takes action. He explained how complaints may be filed with the commission and the ensuing steps taken by the commission after receiving said complaint. Mr. Farris then answered questions from the group concerning discrimination being practiced by various local employers. He closed his address by stating that individuals or groups of individuals may come to Cincinnati to file complaints or he would come to Middletown for the filing of complaints.

CORE Chairman Attends Banquet: Wayne Commodore, local chapter chairman attended a banquet January 16 at the Sports Bowl. The Banquet was given by B'nai B'rith, Bruce Cramer president. Other local civil rights leaders were also present. Guest speaker was Mr. Arthur Fischer, Negro Judge of the Dayton Municipal Court.

Speakers' Bureau Formed: Mr. Wayne Commodore, Chairman, announces that a speakers bureau has been formed and that speakers will be furnished to any

group or organization desiring to know more about CORE and how it functions. Any group or organization desiring a speaker should write Mr. Commodore in care of P.O. Box 375, Middletown, Ohio, or call GA 2-1370.

Anti-Civil Rights Group Busy in City: The National States Rights Party operating from a local base is busy circulating petitions among "white christian" people for signatures to send in to Congress to vote against passage of the civil rights bill. The fact that this race hate literature is being distributed within the city is evidence to all freedom loving citizens that the Wallaces and Barnetts are not all in Alabama and Mississippi.

Grocery Boycott Not CORE Sanctioned: Project chairman Louie Cox in order to dispel a false rumor, vehemently denies that CORE backs any boycott of Rossi's Grocery because of a recent newspaper article in regard to the closing down of the Gondola Restaurant and Bowling Lanes. Mr. Rossi stated that the newspaper misrepresented his views in the article and Mr. Cox took the position that if such a boycott was taking place it was definitely not CORE organized and quite possible a normal reaction of the Negro community to the views expressed in the article.

Negro Applicants Wanted: Although it is not the policy of CORE to serve as an employment agency, we do take the liberty to inform any who are interested that vacancies exist for jobs as patrolmen on the Middletown Police Force, and Negro applicants are wanted. Also, three vacancies as service representatives exist at Ohio Bell Telephone and V. J. Williamson Commercial Manager, encourages female Negro applicants. First National Bank will have three openings by April, and has comitted itself to CORE to the employment of Negroes as soon as such openings exist.

CORE Salutes United Baptist Church and Rev. James Holloman for their generous contribution to help defray the expense of the trip to Washington of our delegate, Louie Cox.

CORE THOUGHT OF THE MONTH:
"If there is not struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want the rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. This struggle may be a moral one; or it may be a physical one; or it may be both physical and moral; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and never will.....Men may not get all they pay for in this world; but they must certainly pay for all they get."

Frederick Douglas

"SUPPORT CORE AND THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

P.O. BOX 375
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Wayne Commodore
Chairman

Leroy Hardeman
Vice Chairman

Louie F. Cox
Treasurer

Doris Higdon
Secretary

Barbara Johnson
Corresponding Secretary

Elsie Hightower
Financial Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMITTEE

Rev. Jas. O. Holloman
Advisor

Dora Commodore
Workshop Chairman

Coleman Roberts
Steering Committee Chairman

Grace Rankin
Publicity Chairman

Doris Jemison
Program Chairman

Paul Gates
Editor CORErespondent

Margaret Marable
Song Leader

JAN 15 1964

Check with Marvin

January 11, 1964

Dear Mr. McKain,

I am writing you in regard to membership cards for the members of the Middletown chapter of CORE. As of now we have a total of 59 members of which 25 are active members and 34 are associate members.

You will find enclosed a complete membership list and a check for $51.00 as payment of one half of the associate membership fee to National CORE. Please send the COREIator to the associate members at their listed addresses and you may send the issues to the active members in bulk to CORE chairman, Wayne Commodore 601-18th Avenue, Middletown or to the Post Office Box.

On the enclosed membership list you will find that I have placed an asterisk beside the names of the active members. All other members are associate members. You may send the membership cards either to Mr. Commodore's address or to the Post Office Box.

Sincerely yours,

Louie F. Cox

Treasurer and Project Chairman
Middletown Chapter CORE

P.S. You will receive the first issue of our chapter newsletter in a few days.

Pending

January 21, 1964

Mr. Louis F. Cox
1209 Young Street
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you for sending the $51.00 as payment of one-half of the associate membership fees. However, we need to know what category each of the associate members is ($2., $3., $5., $10., etc.). So can you please return the enclosed list with that information. As soon as you do that we will send out associate membership cards from this office.

Enclosed are active membership cards for your active members.

Sincerely,

MM/jz

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
Director of Organization

encs.

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Bailey, Joel	1601 Baltimore St.
2. Carter, Lillian	611 18th Ave.
3. Commodore, Wayne	601 18th Ave.
4. Commodore, Dora	" " "
5. Cox, Louie F.	1209 Young Ave.
6. Gates, Paul	706 11th Ave.
7. Hardeman, Leroy	701 Louis Pl.
8. Hardeman, Katie	858 6th Ave.
9. Haywood, Benny	817 11th Ave.
10. Higdon, Doris	1423 Young Street
11. Hightower, Elsie	1214 Lind St.
12. Holloman, James Rev.	622 19th Ave.
13. Jemison, Doris	620 19th Ave.
14. Johnson, Barbara	605 18th Ave.
15. Marable, Margaret	1219½ Calumet Ave.
16. Harvey, Pearline	815 16th Ave.
17. Monroe, Cornelius	702 15th Ave.
18. Rankins, Grace	814 17th Ave.
19. Gregory, Eric	811 17th Ave.
20. Roberts, Coleman	621 20th Ave.
21. Teasley, Henry Rev.	506 16th Ave.
22. Waddell, Harold	1405 Sycamore St.
23. Webb, Betty	1221 Baltimore St.
24. Roberts, Winifred	1110 Baltimore St.
25. Magaret Odell	1120 Baltimore St.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

P.O. BOX 375
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Wayne Commodore
Chairman

Leroy Hardeman
Vice Chairman

Louie F. Cox
Treasurer

Doris Higdon
Secretary

Barbara Johnson
Corresponding Secretary

Elsie Hightower
Financial Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMITTEE

Rev. Jas. O. Holloman
Advisor

Dora Commodore
Workshop Chairman

Coleman Roberts
Steering Committee Chairman

Grace Rankin
Publicity Chairman

Doris Jemison
Program Chairman

Paul Gates
Editor CORErespondent

Margaret Marable
Song Leader

file

FEB 3 1964

January 30, 1964

Mr. James McKain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKain:

Thank you for sending the membership cards (active). In regard to the category of the associate members they are all in the $3 dollar category. The list which I am returning is a list of the active members all other members on the previous list which I sent you are $3 associate members.

Respectfully yours,
Louie F. Cox
Louie F. Cox, Treasurer
Middletown Chapter CORE

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Bailey, Joel	1601 Baltimore St.
2.	Carter, Lillian	611 18th Ave.
3.	Commodore, Wayne	601 18th Ave.
4.	Commodore, Dora	" " "
5.	Cox, Louie F.	1209 Young Ave.
6.	Gates, Paul	706 11th Ave.
7.	Hardeman, Leroy	701 Louis Pl.
8.	Hardeman, Katie	858 6th Ave.
9.	Haywood, Benny	817 11th Ave.
10.	Higdon, Doris	1423 Young Street
11.	Hightower, Elsie	1214 Lind St.
12.	Holloman, James Rev.	622 19th Ave.
13.	Jemison, Doris	620 19th Ave.
14.	Johnson, Barbara	605 18th Ave.
15.	Marable, Margaret	1219½ Calumet Ave.
16.	Harvey, Pearline	815 16th Ave.
17.	Monroe, Cornelius	702 15th Ave.
18.	Rankins, Grace	814 17th Ave.
19.	Gregory, Eric	811 17th Ave.
20.	Roberts, Coleman	621 20th Ave.
21.	Teasley, Henry Rev.	506 16th Ave.
22.	Waddell, Harold	1405 Sycamore St.
23.	Webb, Betty	1221 Baltimore St.
24.	Roberts, Winifred	1110 Baltimore St.
25.	Magaret Odoll	1120 Baltimore St.

January 31, 1964

Mr. Leroy Hardeman
701 Louis Place
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hardeman:

Enclosed you will find a receipt in the amount of $10.00 for the affiliation fee you sent us on October4, 1963.

As you know, National CORE depends on its chapters for financial support, as well as support in the field of non-violent direct action and we appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

enc.

February 28, 1964

Wayne Commodore, Chmn
Middletown CORE
PO Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Commodore:

We have received your letter of February 5th,, Since Norman Hill is the National Program Director of CORE, it would be extremely difficult for him to get to Middletown. However, perhaps you can discuss the matter with him at the March 13th conference for the Ohio chapters. Also present at that meeting will be Eugene Tournour, who is one of the field secretaries for the mid-west region. I will suggest to him that he plan on visiting your chapter as soon as possible.

I hope that this will help to solve your problems. As for help in fund-raising ideas, I will pass your letter on to the Community Relations Department.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

FEB 5 1964

Congress Of Racial Equality
P. O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Congress Of Racial Equality
Mr. Jas. McCain
38 Park Rowe
N.Y. , N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

This letter is in regards to conversation held with Mr. Norman Hill in Columbus.

Would it be at all possible to have Mr. Hill come to Middletown and help Straighten out some difficulties That I'm having in the local Chapter.

We need some help in fund raising ideas and also the chapter is split on ideas. Some want to go along with Cincinnati and some want to go along with Dayton's Ideals.

I would appreciate it if Mr. Hill could come here and help me straighten out this confusion here.

I'll be expecting to here from you soon.

Thanking You,
Wayne Commodore
Wayne Commodore-Chairman

copy to Winston OK

MAY 25 1964

May 21, 1964

Mrs. Pearline Harvey
716 14th Avenue
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

This is to inform you that The Middletown (Ohio) Chapter of Racial Equality (CORE) has deemed it necessary at this time to suspend your membership in the organization.

We have met and tried to negotiate with you and find that your intentions are good, but you insist on doing works contrary to CORE's philosophy, constitution, and bi-laws. (Every active member of CORE belongs to a chapter. He must agree to abide by CORE's National Constitution as well as the rules of his local group).

As you well know, CORE is the least respected organization in Middletown, and any rumor, or anything else detrimental or adverse to the Civil Rights Movement can be used as a tool against us by the power structure in Middletown.

We are all striving for the same thing: Freedom and Equality for all; regardless of race, religion, creed, or color.

We cannot and will not tolerate adversary members. Especially those who dote on personalities and condemn a CORE members personal life, as long as there is nothing done which is detrimental to the Civil Rights Movement. (Vindictiveness and personal attacks have no place in CORE's program. They do not win friends, or respect, and verbal abuse reflects most unfavorably on the speaker. This does not mean that CORE members should not criticize, but criticism should be directed to the action, not the person.

We have stressed that CORE is not a religious group, nor is it a social organization, but you seem to think that because everyone in the organization doesn't boast of Christianity and think the way you do, we are all possessed with demons and are wrong. (CORE is an interracial group. <u>IT INVOLVES NO RELIGIOUS AFILIATION</u>. It is open to <u>anybody</u> who opposes racial discrimination, who will fight it, and <u>who will adhere to CORE's rules.</u> Among those not welcome in CORE are those whose tactics and beliefs are <u>contrary</u> to democracy and

human values. CORE has only one enemy: DISCRIMINATION; and only one function: to fight that enemy. It has no desire to complicate its tasks by acquiring a subversive taint.)

It is our policy to combat segregation and discrimination wherever these deplorable evils exist and that is not only in the churches. They exist in most places of public accomodations: bars, restaurants, recreational facilities, housing, and countless others. It is our duty to break down the barrier wherever it is. Not everyone frequents bars, but those who do should be able to do so with the knowledge that they may enter these establishments without being discriminated against.

You have written letters without authority:

1. To National CORE Headquarters without anyone knowing why.

2. To theMiddletown Journal commending them on their news releases concerning CORE sponsored projects. Being a CORE member, and one in regular attendance, you are fully aware of the JOURNAL'S discriminatory practices; you also know our local chapter was sending this same news media letters of protest concerning their practices and that plans are being formulated to boycott the Journal.

You have discussed CORE business with members of an organization who find joy in taking credit for the things that CORE does. You have full knowledge that the Human Relations Council wants us under their power - obtaining our information from them instead of negotiating direct with constituents involved. Being employed by a member of the Human Relations Council, you know how they function and their constitution in no way conforms to that of CORE's. (Most of their dirt is swept under the rug.)

CORE is known for its individuality - it's own accomplished non-violent direct action methods. We follow it's respective constitution and bi-laws or we don't belong to the organization.

We regret having to take such action at this time, but we have laws governing us which we must obey. However, we do feel that since you have been admonished of these actions, and have taken the negative and resentful attitude you have, we are within our rights to disafiliate you.

You are within your rights to appeal your removal to the Steering Committee of the local chapter, and if you find the results are not favorable to you, then appeal to the Steering Committee of National CORE.

Respectfully,
Middletown Chapter CORE

CC: Mr. J. McCain, Director of Organization
National CORE Headquarters

Leroy Hardeman, Ch. Membership Comm.
Leroy Hardeman

Coleman Roberts, Ch. Steering Comm.

Winifred A. Roberts, Secy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

716 - 14th Avenue
Middletown, Ohio
May 22, 1964

Mr. Coleman Roberts
Chairman, Steering Committee
Middletown Chapter of CORE
P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

To the Steering Committee:

In response to your letter of May 21, 1964, I am herewith making a formal appeal concerning the suspension of my membership with the organization.

Referring to Article II, Section B, titled Membership, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Middletown Chapter of CORE, three members should request my suspension and two-thirds of the membership should vote thereon. This being a requirement of said constitution, I would like to know if the minutes of CORE reflect these actions having been taken. If not, you have no grounds for my disaffiliation.

In so far as the three accusations included in your letter, I will attempt to explain my position on them:

1. I have not written a letter to the National Body for any reason -- therefore I am requesting proof of such.

2. I did forward a communication to the Middletown Journal commending them on the "Protest March" article. I will furnish a copy of this letter to be read, in my presence, at one of your meetings at your request. Relative to the CORE pursuing definite plans for boycotting The Middletown Journal, I had no knowledge of these plans having been set up by CORE. I would like to request proof of these plans which should be found in the minutes of CORE also.

3. Referring to my having discussed CORE's business with member of the Human Relations Council, here again, you have no proof. If so, please enlighten me on such.

The above information is being submitted in all sincerity and I hope that the Committee will make every effort to clarify all accusations made against me. I will be happy to meet with the Steering Committee at your convenience for further discussions.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Pearline Harvey

July 10, 1964

Mr. Wayne Commodore
601 18th Avenue
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Commodore:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. As you know, your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Convention on July 3, 1964.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

716 Fourteenth Avenue
July 15, 1964
Middletown, Ohio

JUL 16 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Investigating Department
New York, N. Y.

Re: Organization
McCain

I am herewith making appeal, and complaint against the Middletown Chapter of Core.

Enclose is a copy of the appeal I made May 22, to the Chapters Steering Committee, the letter of apeal has not been answered.

I feel Negligence, Intelligence, And Educational formality of "The then Acting Chairman Now Chairman Mr. Leroy Hardeman" needs consideration of Investigation, Of whom as I understand taken such action against me, With the help of Unathorized Secretary's of the Chapter.

In the disfiliation letter it inserted

the notice of a Carbon copy being sent to Mr. Norman Hill.

I am making a Special appeal asking one of your Representatives be sent in if necessary to Investigate, the above Mentioned Complaint.

I as Well as former Members of the Chapter who has lost interest in the Chapter due to Such Leadership, feel it will be to the Advantage of the National Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality to Investigate, Negociate, and Possiable Disaffiliate. Unless the former Dedicated Members, and new Members are fully reinstated As Leaders.

All Information is being Submitted with great Sincerity, And I hope the Proper Committe Will look into the Matter.

Thanking you in Advance
Mrs. Flarline Harvey

716 - 14th Avenue
Middletown, Ohio
May 22, 1964

Mr. Coleman Roberts
Chairman, Steering Committee
Middletown Chapter of CORE
P.O. Box 375
Middletwwn, Ohio

To the Steering Committee:

In response to your letter of May 21, 1964, I am herewith making a formal appeal concerning the suspension of my membership with the organization.

Referring to Article II, Section E, titled Membership, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Middletown Chapter of CORE, three members should request my suspension and two-thirds of the membership should vote thereon. This being a requirement of said constitution, I would like to know if the minutes of CORE reflect these actions having been taken. If not, you have no grounds for my disaffiliation.

In so far as the three accusations included in your letter, I will attempt to explain my position on them:

1. I have not written a letter to the National Body for any reason -- therefore I am requesting proof of such.

2. I did forward a communication to the Middletown Journal commending them on the "Protest March" article. I will furnish a copy of this letter to be read, in my presence, at one of your meetings at your request. Relative to the CORE pursuing definite plans for boycotting The Middletown Journal, I had no knowledge of these plans having been set up by CORE. I would like to request proof of these plans which should be found in the minutes of CORE also.

3. Referring to my having discussed CORE's business with member of the Human Relations Council, here again, you have no proof. If so, please enlighten me on such.

The above information is being submitted in all sincerity and I hope that the Committee will make every effort to clarify all accusations made against me. I will be happy to meet with the Steering Committee at your convenience for further discussions.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Pearline Harvey

(Mrs.) Pearline Harvey

Copy

wrote 7/6/64 asking address

JUN 22 1964

Chk. 37.24

MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P.O. BOX 375 Middletown, Ohio 45042
18 June 1964

Mr. James McCain, Director of Organization
NATIONAL CORE HEADQUARTERS
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

We direct your attention to the fact that the Middletown (Ohio) Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has elected new officials for the new fiscal year.

We feel that with these officers (list of names attached), we may be able to better enlighten this city of Middletown and be a few steps further in solving our many problems. These are some of the more dedicated members of our organization, and we hope with their planning, and the cooperation of the other members, our chapter will grow and accomplish most of their endeavors.

Our membership is increasing gradually, but we do not have the active members we would like to have. We are trying to adopt a program whereby encouraging our members to activate themselves.

We would like to have a supply of literature concerning CORE to issue to new members, and re-educate some of our present ones. Anything you think would benefit our local chapter in any way would be greatly appreciated. We have written you concerning this before, but as yet have received no reply. We would also like to receive approximately 75 active membership cards and 25 associate membership cards. Thank you.

Please see that all correspondence is directed to our Chapter at P.O. BOX 375, Middletown, Ohio 45042 and/or our elected officials and advisor. We feel that a copy of all correspondence should be addressed to our recording secretary so that she may keep her records up to date as to the current events, and news of other chapters, as well as National Headquarters, and keep our bulletin board posted.

Our Steering Committee and Executive Board is composed of the elected and appointed offieers of our chapter.

Sent to Bookkeeping

Enclosed, please find with the list of our officers, calculations of our tax due National at this time, and a check for $37.24. ($10.00 affiliation fee and $27.24 tax due.)

See you in Kansas City.

Yours, IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER C O R E.

Winifred A. Roberts.
Winifred A. Roberts, Secretary
Leroy Hardeman, Chairman

Attachment I.

ELECTED OFFICERS

Chairman	Leroy Hardeman
V. Chairman	Rev. Henry Teasley
Treasurer,	William C. Martin
Recording Secy.	Winifred A. Roberts
Corres. Secy.	Carlene J. Cox
Financial Secy.	Shirley A. Williams

APPOINTED OFFICERS

ADVISOR	REV. James O. Holloman
Program	Margaret Marable
Project	Louie F. Cox
Historian	Doris Jamison
Special Projects	Lillian Carter
Song Leader	Jane Ann Huff
Editor	Joan Andrews
Publicity	Jessie Hill
Membership	Sam Scott
Workshop	Wayne Commodore
Communications	Under direction of Recording Secretary
Investigator	William C. Martin
SCORE LEADER	William Crawford
Community Relations	Clenard Henderson, Jr.
Sick Committee	Shirley A. Williams
Sgt of Arms	Charles Jackson, Art Baker

MIDDLETOWN (Ohio) CHAPTER OF CONGRESS
of RACIAL EQUALITY P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Miss JoAnn Zimet
Organization Department
NATIONAL CORE HEADQUARTERS
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUL 30 1964

Miss Zimet:

Am writing in reply to your letter dated 8 July 1964.

The names and addresses of the officers in Middletown CORE are as follows:

OFFICE	NAME	ADDRESS
Mr. Chairman	Mr. Leroy Hardeman	701 Louis Place
Vice Chairman	Rev. Henry Teasley	938 8th Avenue
Treasurer	Mr. William C. Martin	846 9th Avenue
Recording Secretary	Miss Winifred A. Roberts	1110 Baltimore Street
Corresponding Secy.	Mrs. Carlene J. Cox	1209 Young Street
Financial Secretary	Mrs. Shirley A. Williams	811 16th Avenue
Advisor	Rev. James O. Holloman	622 19th Avenue
Programming	Mrs. Margaret Marable	1219½ Calumet Avenue
Projects	Mr. Louie F. Cox	1209 Young Street
Historian	Mrs. Doris Jamison	620 19th Avenue
Special Projects	Mrs. Lillian Carter	611 18th Avenue
Song Leader	Miss Jane Ann Hough	
Editor	Miss Joan Andrews	1308 Michigan Avenue
Publicity	Mr. Jessie Hill	7190 Hetzler Road
Membership	Mr. Sam Scott	1518 Fleming Rd.
Workshop	Mr. Wayne Commodore	601 18th Avenue
Communications	Miss Winifred A. Roberts	1110 Baltimore Street
Investigator	Mr. William C. Martin	846 9th Avenue
SCORE LEADER	Mr. William Crawford	618 20th Avenue
Community Relations	Mr. Clenard Henderson	
Sick Committee	Mrs. Shirley A. Williams	811 16th Avenue
Sgt. at Arms	Mr. Charles Jackson	606 17th Avenue
" "	Mr. Art Baker	1319 Young Street

All Post Offices are Middletown, Ohio.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

Winifred A. Roberts

Winifred A. Roberts
Secretary
Middletown CORE

September 5, 1964

Leroy Hardeman
701 Louis Pl.
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Leroy Hardeman:

I have just found in my records that I have a list of your officers but have no addresses for them. It is very important that I receive these by return mail.

Thank you. Why not send in a report of your recent activities while your doing the list?

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

P. O. BOX 375 • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO
Office at 938 8th. Ave. • Phone 422-8311

NOV 2 1964

October 28, 1964

MR. JAMES MCCAIN, Director of Organization
NATIONAL CORE HEADQUARTERS
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

We have written several times requesting new membership cards, and have yet to receive them.

We would appreciate receiving these cards as soon as possible, and would like to obtain an extra supply to keep on hand for any new members we may acquire.

Enclosed, please find a complete list of our officers and members, along with their status and addresses.

Thank you.

Yours, in FREEDOM,
Middletown Chapter CORE
Leroy Hardeman, Chairman
Winifred A. Roberts

Winifred A. Roberts,
Secretary

1 Incl, 2pp.

1964-65 Members of Middletown Ohio Chapter of CORE - membership cards sent 11/2/64 mCAin

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Advisor	Rev. James Holloman	622 19th Avenue
Chairman	Leroy Hardeman	701 Louis Place
Vice Chairman	Rev. Henry Teasley	938 8th Avenue (rear)
Treasurer	William C. Martin	846 9th Avenue
Recording Secretary	Winifred A. Roberts	1110 Baltimore Street
Financial Secretary	Shirley A. Williams	811 16th Avenue
Corresp'g. Secretary	Carlene J. Cox	1209 Young Street
Program Director	Margaret Marable	1219½ Calumet Avenue
Project Chairman	Louie F. Cox	1209 Young Street
Membership Chairman	Sam Scott	1518 Fleming Road
Sargent at Arms	Worth C. Peak	805 10th Avenue

ACTIVE MEMBERS (including those listed above)

Eric Gregory	811 17th Avenue
B. W. Haywood	811 11th Avenue
Mary Frances Silas	1316 Baltimore Street
Lula Mae Smith	1306 Fairmount Avenue
Jessie M. Massie	602 15th Avenue
Thelma Barnes	1127 Grove Street
Dennis Dailey	1602 Baltimore St.
Coleman Roberts	621 20th Ave.
Charles Field	1118 Young St.
Ronald Morgan	608 18th Avenue

Middletown Chapter CORE members, cont'd.
Incl 1, page 2

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Grace Rankins	814 17th Avenue
Joel F. Bailey	1601 Baltimore Street
George Combs	1127 Kunz Avenue
Barbara Johnson	605 18th Avenue
Jerry Bryant	1420 Young St.
Vivian Jefferson	1604 Baltimore St.
Edith Peak	805 10th Avenue
Ethel Crawford	618 20th Avenue
William Crawford	618 20th Avenue
Gloria Glover	1822 Minnesota Street
Wayne Breedlove	1326 Grove Street
Vivian Washington	803 8th Avenue
Marynelle Bryant	1413 Young St.
Tobbie Bennett, Jr.	1224 Calumet Avenue
Sarah Scott	1518 Fleming Road
James Gaines	1304 Young St.
Henry Johnson	address unknown, send c/o CORE
John M. Hunter	1820 Minnesota Street
Charles D. White	705 LaFayette Avenue
David Thomas	address unknown, send c/o CORE
Nathaniel G. McCoy	1818 Minnesota Street
Herschel McCoy	806 16th Avenue

February 16, 1965

Winifred Roberts
Middletown @ORE
938 8th Avenue
Middletown, OHIO

Dear Winifred Roberts:

I am sending, under separate cover, some of our most recent literature.

For information about the Regional Conference contact Ralph Rosenfeld, 16244 Birwood, Detroit 21, Michigan. As far as the National Convention site is concerned, we still have not decided on the place. As soon as we know an announcement will be sent to all of the chapters.

Also enclosed in the package with the literature is a list, in the form of cards, of all of our chapter chairmen throughout the country.

Anything else we can do for you please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurla
Department of Organization

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

Rosenfeld

FEB 10 1965

P. O. BOX 375 • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO
Office at 938 8th. Ave. • Phone 422-8311

February 8, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Director Of Organization
National CORE Headquarters
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

We would like to obtain the most recent literature available, and other pertinent information regarding the activities of CORE. We are recruiting new members weekly, and feel that this information, along with our instructions, will be most beneficial to them, and help them understand more the fundamentals and how CORE operates.

We would also like to know where and when the National Convention, as well as the Regional Conference,will be held so that we may be sure of having representatives there.

If a list of all affiliated chapters is available, one would be most helpful to us, to help us correspond with the different chapters.

Receiving this information as soon as possible will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Fighting for Freedom, we remain

Sincerely,
Middletown Chapter of CORE

Winifred Roberts

Winifred Roberts, Secretary
Rev. H. Teasly, Actg. Chairman

February 24, 1965

The Rev. Henry Teasley, Chmn.
Middletown CORE
P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Teasley:

We received the copy of your new constitution sent to us by the chapter secretary. If this constitution has been approved by your membership you may consider it approved by the Organization Department. Since there was no indication in the letter whether or not the general membership did approve this constitution, we would appreciate having a note for our files indicating that it was, in fact, approved.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms
cc: James T. McCain

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

P.O. BOX 375 • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO
Office at 938 8th. Ave. • ~~Phone 422-9911~~

FEB 4 1965

January 21, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
National CORE Headquarters
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

We of the Middletown (Ohio) Chapter of CORE are hereby submitting to you a revised copy of our Local Constitution and Bi-Laws.

We also wish to report to you the resignation of our Chairman, Mr. Leroy Hardeman 'for personal reasons'. His resignation was effective January 18, 1965. We had asked Mr. Hardeman to submit his resignation in writing, but as yet, he has failed to do so.

Rev. Henry Teasley, Vice Chairman of the group will fill the vacancy until elections are held in June.

Sincerely,
Middletown Chapter of CORE
Winifred A. Roberts
Winifred A. Roberts, Secretary

1 incl

REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BI-LAWS
of the
MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER OF CORE

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the group shall be The Middletown Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality, and shall be abbreviated as The Middletown Chapter of CORE.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The Middletown Chapter of CORE is an interracial organization established to abolish distinctions based on skin color, religion, and National Origin, stressing non-violent direct action methods.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

This Chapter shall consist of Active, Associate, and Probate members, and Friends of CORE.

1. Active membership shall not be available to any person who associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegience to other groups or organizations. (Note: Should any person be admitted to active membership by this chapter, and his membership found to be in conflict with the restriction on Membership in the National Constitution, it shall be held that his admission was through error and therefore void.)

a. To become an active member of CORE, a person must have been a probate member for 3 weeks, or a Friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for at least 3 weeks; be sponsored by an active member of CORE;be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee; agree to abide by the National and Local Constitutions, and the CORE Rules for Action, and must be accepted by two thirds vote of the voting (active) members present.

b. Any person who supports CORE financially is an associate member unless he wishes to be considered oonly a contributor.

c. A probate member is an individual who is seeking active membership.

d. A Friend of CORE is a person who gives moral and financial support to the organization, but does not wish to become an active member.

2. Only active members of CORE may hold office. Only active members may vote for officers and on questions involving CORE policy, acceptance of new members, and on amendments or changes in the local constitution and bi-laws.

3. In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc.; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

4. Members holding office shall conduct themselves at all times, in a respectable manner, to uphold the respect and morale of the organization and the office which they hold.

5. Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and after a hearing, two thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion. Any active member removed from the chapter for whatever reason has the right first to appeal that ruling to the Regional Action Council of this region within thirty days, and may then further appeal such removal to the Steering Committee, then to the next meeting of the National Action Council, and then to the Convention, whose decision is final. The Regional Action Council shall inform the affiliated chapter of its intent to hold a hearing, and must request a written statement and presentation of witnesses from the affiliated chapter.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The Officers of the Middletown Chapter of CORE shall be Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and Financial Secretary. These officers shall be elected for a term of 12 months, and the election shall be held the first week of the fiscal year (June).

2. Notice of Elections shall be sent to the membership in two notifications. One each in the two weeks preceding the election.

3. A nonimating committee appointed by the chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Elections shall be by secret ballot. A plurality of votes cast shall constitute an election.

4. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting, or members in good standing.

5. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case, the chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

6. The duties of the officers shall be:

a. The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, spokesmen for the group action projects, and cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

b. The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the chairman in the event of his absence.

c. The Treasurer shall be responsible for banking all monies, and issuing checks, which shall be signed by the chairman and the treasurer.

d. The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

e. The Financial Secretary shall keep a record of all money received and spent, and shall make a report at every meeting.

ARTICLE V. DUES AND FIN'NCES

1. Dues shall be paid in the mount of $.25 per meeting per member.

2. Additional Funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, socials, and other activities.

3. The Middletown Chapter of CORE shall sponsor as many fund raising projects per year as possible.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. CORE meetings are not open to the public and only ACTIVE members, probate members, Friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during, or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

3. The Middletown Chapter of CORE shall hold its meetings every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the designated place, and shall be in session until the business on hand is dispensed with.

4. The Executive Board of the chapter, consisting of the Advisor, all elected officials, and appointed committee chairman shall meet every third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the designated place and shall be in session until the business on hand is dispensed with.

5. Any member missing three meetings in succession without sound reasoning shall be placed on probation for three weeks, with all rights revoked until the probation period is ended.

ARTICLE VII. AFFILI'TION

A

The Middletown Chapter of CORE may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires it to relinquish its autonomy.

ARTICLE VIII. OBLIG'TIONS TO N'TION'L CORE INC.

L. A report from the local chapter shall be sent National CORE

Headquarters once a month, along with the monthly newsletter which shall be published by the chapter for distribution to all members (active, probate, associate) Friends of CORE, and others who may be interested.

2. Nothing contained in the Local Constitution shall in no way conflict with the National Constitution. If so, The National Constitution shall have precedence.

ARTICLE IV. AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a a majority of the members (active) voting.

February 24, 1965

The Rev. Henry Teasley, Chmn.
Middletown CORE
P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Teasley:

We received the copy of your new constitution sent to us by the chapter secretary. If this constitution has been approved by your membership you may consider it approved by the Organization Department. Since there was no indication in the letter whether or not the general membership did approve this constitution, we would appreciate having a note for our files indicating that it was, in fact, approved.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms
cc: James T. McCain

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

P. O. BOX 375 • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO
Office at 938 8th. Ave. • Phone 422-8311

March 3, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Marvin,

I am writing you in order to bring you up to date regarding the activities of our chapter. Our present project centers around gaining a fair housing ordinance or a reasonable substitute agreement in Middletown. We have finally seemed to gain some support from the white community since raising the issue of fair housing. We now number four active white members among us including two white Methodist ministers. We are currently holding informal discussions on civil rights with the Christian Social Concerns Groups of these churches. We hope that this will be encouraging and that we will be able to espouse the cause of freedom before other white congregations.

Our major opposition to fair housing legislation of course is the local realtors but we also face opposition to a fair housing ordinance from the Mayor's Human Relations Council which is more dedicated to "order" within the community than to alleviation of the housing problem. Bolstering the position of the Human Relations Council are those prominent citizens who are Councilmen and although they too live in the ghetto do the bidding of the power structure, preaching moderation, and voicing the lowest and most vehement objections to fair housing legislation.

Enclosing a newspaper clipping from The Middletown Journal regarding the defeat of the alternate proposition in the city to do not enact fair housing legislation on the November ballot by [illegible] vote, we will have marked the true

BEST COPY AV

CORE submits the following four point proposal as an alternate to its earlier proposal for enactment of fair housing legislation. Upon acceptance of this alternate proposal within thirty (30) days, CORE shall formally withdraw its demands for enactment of a fair housing ordinance.

1. Open and signed pledges from a substantial number of realtors that they will show, offer for sale or rental any and/or all real estate listed by them to any prospective buyer without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. And to further pledge that in any and/or all real estate transactions; race, color, religion or national origin shall not be used as coercive factors to induce either the buying, selling, or rental of real estate; or the refusal to buy, sell, or rent same.

2. Open and signed pledges from local financial institutions that they will not consider or use race, color, religion or national origin as factors pertinent to the granting of real estate loans.

3. Open and signed pledge from news media that they will not advertise or accept for advertisement real estate ads which emphasize the availability of real estate for sale or rental to buyers or tenants on a basis of race, color, religion or national origin.

4. Formulation of a "fair housing" educational program utilizing personnel from the following groups; Human Relations, CORE, Middletown Realtors, Local Lending Institutions, and Church Groups. Fair Housing Educational Committee would be charged with the responsibility of conducting fair housing community clinics in neighborhoods where such need exists to cultivate an atmosphere of friendliness and acceptance toward the entrance of minority group persons in said neighborhood.

For Congress of Racial Equality

Rev. Henry Teasley, Acting Chrmn.

Louie F. Cox, Project Chrmn.

COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This is a copy of a handbill we are distributing

HELP CORE HELP YOU! JOIN CORE TODAY LET FREEDOM RING!

Question: Why does CORE want fair housing legislation?

Answer: Because CORE believes that in a free society race, color, religion, or national origin should not be the determining factors as to where individuals or groups of individuals shall live.

Question: How has ghetto housing effected local public schools?

Answer: Ghetto housing has resulted in a marked increase in defacto segregation in local public schools.

Question: What are defacto segregated schools?

Answer: Defacto segregated schools are schools in which there is a high degree of racial imbalance of whites to non-whites.

Question: What is the greatest contributing factor to defacto school segregation?

Answer: Segregated housing patterns within a community.

Question: What psychological defects arise as a result of defacto school segregation?

Answer: (a) Negro children tend to grow up with inferiority complexes and white children tend to grow up with superiority complexes.
(b) High number of school dropouts in defacto segregated schools
(c) Lower quality teachers used to staff defacto segregated schools resulting in lev motivation of students thereby increasing the possibility of school dropouts.

Examples:

McKinley Jr. High	Manchester Jr. High	Roosevelt Jr. High
878 students	555 students	883 students
*34 honor students	127 honor students	175 honor students

* CORE contends that the relatively small number of honor students at McKinley Jr. High is due partly to lack of motivation on the part of teacher, student, and parents.

Question: How will these conditions effect today's youth, tomorrow?

Answer: In this day and age of increased automation and technological advancement the poorly educated jobseeker will be either unemployed or at a great disadvantage to compete for those available jobs.

Question: What can I do to improve existing conditions within the community?

Answer: Join CORE and learn more about the facts and the CORE technique for eliminating the evils of segregation and discrimination.

Question: Where does CORE meet?

Answer: CORE meets every Monday night at 936 8th Avenue at 8:30 p.m.

CORE JOIN TODAY LET FREEDOM RING!

ILABLE

LOCAL NEWS

THE MIDDLETOW

SECOND SECTION

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, TUESDAY,

CORE Asks For Actio

By JIM BOEMAN

As the temperature sank outdoors last night, City Commissioners kept warm with "fair housing," prompted again by the Congress of Racial Equality.

CORE Project Chairman Bobbie Cox, 1208 Young St., promised "direct action," later explained as "all night sittins, picketing or economic boycotts," if City Commission failed again to evidence action on a "fair housing" ordinance.

Cox said the commission had remained "tight lipped" on the ordinance, except for a pledge last fall by Chairman William Donham for action "within 30 days."

Cox set Tuesday, Feb. 16, as the deadline for action, after which he said CORE would pursue direct action.

The four commissioners present and Cox then moved into an hour's discussion of individual views. Commissioner James Curry was absent.

Cox answered a question from Commissioner Mary Lord by saying there is "widespread demand" for such an ordinance, particularly among Negroes. But he said all races, creeds and minority groups would benefit.

Miss Lord said the commission had really been "bogged down" in other matters, such as the city income tax and the street improvement program. She noted that action hadn't yet been taken on street name changes, a matter waiting almost two months.

Miss Lord said she needed more information and pointed out that the League of Women Voters is studying the issue. She urged a thorough education program. "If the public is not informed, ... can get the wrong opin-

ions," she

Cox ... public discussion ... issue ... with a ... should ... we ... question ...

BEST COPY

WN JOURNAL

SDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1965

on On 'Fa Housing

ome" she end
Cox asked he
le discussion
sted
with a fa
ould
ve
ssion
ave
ge

T COPY AVAILABLE

March 15, 1963

Miss Inez C. Boyd
705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Miss Boyd:

An unavoidable conflict has come up in Mr. Farmer's schedule and he will be unable to attend the Housing Conference in Toledo. I only learned of this situation yesterday and did everything within my ability to see if his schedule could not be worked out. Unfortunately, that has not been possible.

However, we have arranged to have Mr. Richard Haley, Assistant to Mr. Farmer, speak in his place at the banquet. Enclosed you will find biographical material on Mr. Haley, as well as a photograph which can be used for publicity purposes. Mr. Haley is an able speaker. I'm sure that you will be most pleased with his presentation. It is indeed fortunate that we were able to secure such a fine replacement for Mr. Farmer on such a short notice.

Under separate cover, I am sending 100 copies of the 1962 Housing-Employment Institute summary. It was not practical to send only the Housing section, so you are getting Section I on Employment as a bonus!

Mr. Haley will be arriving in Toledo several days in advance of the conference. He will be in touch with you at that time. He has also indicated his willingness to appear at a press conference at the time most convenient to you.

I am sincerely sorry for this conflict of dates, but am confident that you will be extremely pleased with the addition of Mr. Haley to your program as the banquet speaker.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss
Encs.

A PETITION

(In the best tradition of the historic right
of peaceful petition for the redress of wrongs)

$27 Million Budget Hearing
on
TEN(10)YEAR Operating Tax Vote Requested in NOV.

by

Toledo Board of Education
Manhattan & Elm
July 15, 1963

Toledo Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality

****

Education has emerged as the single most important factor in our free society today.

Inez C. Boyd

****

The Toledo chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE), wishes to bring to the attention of the members of the Toledo Board of Education the formation of a citizens committee dedicated to in-depth concentration on improving the quality and kind of education made available in the public schools of Toledo, Ohio.

PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE:

Improved Quality in the Public Schools of Toledo, Ohio.

NAME OF COMMITTEE:

We are hopeful that such improved quality in public education will be initiated as soon as possible. Therefore, in order to provide a name for our group, we combined the year of the nationwide push for equality of opportunity by the American people - 1963 - with the symbolic lettering of our purpose (already familiar to educators) and the official title of our citizens committee on education became:

I.O.
P.S.'63

OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP:

The chairman of the committee is Mrs. Joseph F. Boyd, Jr.

Co-chairman and other officers have yet to be named. Members will be solicited from every section of the city, from elected officials, from all civic, and religious organizations interested in achieving the same goal.

There will be no dues or fees connected with membership.

THE PETITION:

I.Q.
P.S.'63 respectfully requests that the members of the Toledo Board of Education schedule a continuing series of open meetings to be attended by interested citizens from all sections of the city. The agenda for such meetings to be worked out in conjunction with the members of I.Q.
P.S.'63.

These open-end discussions would serve a two-fold purpose:

1. They would provide a means whereby citizens might be informed of the policies and practices currently endorsed by members of the Toledo Board of Education, as well as an opportunity to discuss, in detail, exactly how the $27 million budget will be allocated.

2. They would permit board members to become knowledgeable concerning the exact will of the people who are being asked to vote in November for a TEN YEAR (10) operating tax.

I.Q.
P.S.'63 would be pleased to be informed as soon as is convenient of the decision of the Toledo Board of Education by mail. All correspondence may be addressed to the chairman at the following address:

705 Moran

Toledo 7, Ohio

August 15, 1963

Miss Inez C. Boyd
705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Miss Boyd:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to let you know that the dates you suggest for his visit to Toledo will not be possible, since they fall immediately before and after the March on Washington. As I am sure you will understand, this will be a critically busy time for him.

Mr. Farmer is very interested in your activities and very much wants to be with you. May I suggest, therefore, sometime during the week of Tuesday, September 10?

Please let me know which date would suit you.

Yours sincerely,

Glenda Lubelsky,
Secretary to the
National Director

GL: AS

Speaking

JUL 2 9 1963

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
July 25, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York City

Dear Mr. Farmer:

It was a real boost to our plans to use mass demonstrations in Toledo to dramatize the situation in education in the North to know that we can count on your presence here to launch the demonstrations. Our plans are carefully worked out and have a very good chance of succeeding with this kind of impetus. An example of success should be good for the nation in trying to improve the quality of education.

Mr. McKissick has invited us to Durham to attend the workshop on holding mass demonstrations on August 2,3 etc. In view of your decision to come to Toledo, Toledo CORE will send a representative (probably me, since I'll have to pay my own way) as we wish very much to succeed in our efforts here.

My husband and I will be in California for the National Medical Convention the 9-25 of August. Therefore, the best possible dates for launching our education demonstrations seem to be:

August 26 through 31

or Sept. 1-3 just before the opening of public schools

The August dates come before and after the March in Washington so their impact on that event would be a major consideration.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Inez C. Boyd

July 17, 1963

Miss Inez C. Boyd
Program Chairman
Toledo CORE
305 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Inez Boyd:

I would very much like to visit Toledo Chapter, and wonder whether you could suggest two or three possible dates late in August. I would then try to fit the date into what is becoming an impossible schedule.

Many thanks for sending the material about your activities--it sounds most impressive.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

cc: Marv Rich - Perhaps you would want to use the enclosed material in CORELATOR.

JUL 15 1963

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
July 11, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Enclosed find:

1. Check for Mr. Bob Gore for 10 T-shirts. ($10.00 check enc. 6b)

2. Attendance list at recent conference attempting to find ways and means to include Negro boys in the apprenticeship-training program here. This meeting was a direct outgrowth of our recent ALL OHIO EMPLOYMENT-EDUCATION CONFERENCE. A second meeting is scheduled by the regional director, Mr. Frey, with representatives of the building trade unions in attendance as well as public officials. CORE is taking applications from qualified persons.

3. Picture of Toledo CORE picketing of County Courthouse requested by Mr. Haley last month

4. Account in newspaper of recent picketing in Columbus.

The membership of Toledo CORE has grown sufficiently to plan our first mass demonstrations. We hope to organize a city-wide committee to work for improved quality and kind of education. The first target date is July 15 at a public meeting on the proposed budget and new taxes of the Toledo Board of Education.

We have been promised the full cooperation of the NAACP.

We plan to launch all out demonstrations if our demands are not met this summer while we have the college kids at home. May we count on a visit from you?

If we could use a projected visit from you as a rallying point for mass demonstrations our prospects for success would be considerably brighter.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Inez C. Boyd, Program Chm.
Toledo CORE

August 28, 1963

Miss Inez Boyd
Toledo CORE
705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Miss Boyd:

I am sorry to have to disappoint you again, but I am afraid Mr. Farmer will not be able to be with you during the week of September 10th. As you may have heard by now, Mr. Farmer is in jail in Louisiana. He was arrested down there on August 19th, while leading a d demonstration in the town of Plaquemine, and at present we do not know when he will be released. At any rate, the arraignment is set for September 9th, so we will not know anything definite until then.

In the circumstances, I know you will understand that I am unable to make any appointments for Mr. Farmer. Even were he to be released on September 9th, there will be such a back-log of urgent matters needing his attention, that he will not be free to accept engagements immediately.

I think, therefore, that we will have to leave it that I will contact you as soon as Mr. Farmer has returned to New York, and we have an idea of when he will be free.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky,
Secretary to the
National Director

GL: AS

AUG 2 8 1963

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
August 26, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Toledo Chapter CORE is pleased to accept your alternate date of sometime during the week of Tuesday September 10 for a visit to our city.

We have four members of the Toledo Chapter making the trip to Washington on the 28th, so we can readily understand how the Sept. date is a better one.

We are currently negotiating for a place for your appearance. We hope to make the occasion a city-wide mass meeting to focus interest on the series of open meetings we have requested that the Toledo Board of Education hold in the public Park Shelters. We will contact you later on the plan to start the Toledo participation in the nation-wide selective buying campaign at this time. We think it will give impetus to our education campaign as well.

We will make our plans on the basis of Tuesday Sept. 10 as the date of your arrival in Toledo. However, another date in that week will be fine if it suits your purposes better if we are notified of the change in time to give full TV, radio and newspaper coverage to your appearance. We expect to have handbills printed during the first week of Sept. In order to accomplish our purpose of revamping the public educational system, we must have a visit from you. Therefore, we would appreciate a picture for posters and newspapers.

Best of luck.

Sincerely,

Inez C. Boyd
Toledo CORE

SEP 9 1963

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
September 3, 1963

Miss Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to the National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Lubelsky:

Thank you for your letter of August 28, 1963.

We, at Toledo CORE are, of course, in full sympathy with the project in Louisiana which prevents our national director, Mr. Farmer, from meeting with us on September 10.

Please convey to him our very best wishes for success in his struggle against oppression there.

We shall keep our schedule flexible here and expect to hear from you fixing a date for the appearance of Mr. Farmer in Toledo at his earliest convenience.

Thank you, again.

Sincerely,

Inez G. Boyd

I N M E M O R I A M

Denise McNair Age 11
Cynthia Wesley Age 14
Carol Robertson Age 14
Aodie Mae Collins Age 14

Sunday Sept. 22, 1963
3 P.M.

Braden Methodist Church

Rev. M. E. Nelson

Sponsored by Toledo Chapter

Congress of Racial Equality

(CORE)

PROGRAM CO-CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Theo Carter

Mrs. Rodney Anderson

PROGRAM

Silent Prayer In Memoriam - Rev. M. E. Nelson

Announcement - - - - Inez C. Boyd Chairman
I. Q./P. S. '63

Introduction of Speaker - J. F. Boyd, Jr.,M.D.
President Toledo CORE

"Racial Crisis: Problem or Challenge- - Mr.
Howard Woods, Executive Editor,
St. Louis Argus

Offering - - - - Steve Cole - Chairman
Youth Activities, CORE

Benediction - - - - - Rev. M. E. Nelson

OUR THANKS
To

Toledo Allied Florists, who donated the Floral Memorials.

Brown Funeral Home, who donated the Ambulance.

The Minister and Congregation of Braden Methodist Church, who donated their church.

All those who contributed Cars for the Funeral Procession.

Mrs. Rodney J. Anderson
(Ann)
2115 Forest Avenue
Toledo 43606, Ohio
419-246-8464
September 23, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, New York

Re: Charges including improper handling of Toledo C.O.R.E. group with inciting to violent behaviour plus destruction of good-will relations with many local officials and members of relat-groups, plus, dictatorial tactics evidenced by completely un-democratic meetings, program handling and whatever you can think of to ruin Toledo C.O.R.E. could mostly be added, but these charges, specifically, against Mrs. Inez C. Boyd.

Dear Sir:

Primarily, the members of Toledo C.O.R.E. have never seen their charter or their local by-laws, although requests have been made. We have seen no proof we belong to National C.O.R.E. although we have been told so by Mrs. Boyd. There is no record as of this date filed in the Recorder's Office in Toledo or in the Secretary of State's Office files including the dead file. Youth group meetings which are held at 7:30 P.M. on Tuesday in one of several member's homes or at the Boyd residence (705 Moran, Toledo, Ohio) supposedly chaired by Steve Cole, youth group leader (821 Pinewood) Toledo, Ohio) are never carried on according to Robert's Rules of Order except in the Boyd's absence. Protests are promptly squelched in a vituperous manner. Policy is stated with no opinion's but Mrs. Boyd's accepted.

Mrs. Theo Carter (2124 Englewood Drive, Toledo, Ohio) and myself have only been members, honorary, that is, since the week of the Freedom March on Washington. The Boyds were in California. Steve Cole ask-us to attend a meeting as they were interested in potential leader-ship. We said we would like to aid them in money-raising projects, participate in their programs but leave the leadership to the experi-enced heads. We had not met Mrs. Boyd. We gave a backyard hop to help send the kids to Washington. A lot of neighbors pitched in to help. It was very successful, not so much the money (only $32.00 cleared) but a lot of nice college young people wanted to join as a result of the good will evidenced. They are cognizant of the import-ance of C.O.R.E. and are familiar with the high behaviour standards nationally required of its members. When Mrs. Boyd returned and they saw how the meetings were conducted they have been falling away rap-idly.
Don't misunderstand me, this lady is educationly qualified, but human-ely, way below par. In my humble opinion, Mrs. Boyd is a genius at facts and figures. She swayed me and a whole lot of other people

Ann M. Anderson

into behaving as if everybody in a powerful position in the City of Toledo were against us and had ulterior motives, that is except, Mrs. Boyd. That makes me a fool, but, I was in the room when Mrs. Boyd phoned a night letter, threatening, that is, to the Mayor, Mr. Pottes of the City of Toledo and put Mrs. Carter's name to it. This letter can be produced, no doubt, by G. Nelson Smith, our head of the Board of Community Relations, who helped me contact your office. This lady had Mrs. Carter get on the phone and threaten Dr. Bond, negro chief psychiatrist at Toledo State Hospital and head of a local federated group formed to help solve Toledo's problems, with C.O.R.E. picketing his house. The reasons seemed good at the time. Dr. Bond was out of town so his wife, Lois, bore the brunt of this. Another member of this federation , Mr Robert Findlay was threatened in like fashion.
Well, we went to bed thinking we were still fighting a noble cause, even though the doubts were pretty strong, by now.

The next day was Sunday, Memorial Day for the Birmingham Dead and Mrs. Boyd had planned that our group should sponsor a funeral procession of approximately two miles to Braden Methodist Church, Reverend Nelson presiding for a silent service with the youth group and Mrs. Carter, who attends this church, doing the labor. We were to leave the checkpoint at two o'clock P.M., make thetrip to the church, and the Memorial Service was to be completed at 3:00 P.M. Our group was to sponsor Mrs Howard Woods of the St. Louis Argus in an appropriate speech, who lives in Mrs. Boyd's hometown, in another room, not the sanctuary. Dr. Boyd's car was to follow the ambulance with memorial signs and lead the procession but he did not appear on time. I called him after other calls had been made and he laughed, about what, I can't say because I do not know, except that later he told me he wasn't supposed to be at the church until 2:45 P.M. There was no mistake and no misunderstanding. We decided to leave anyway as we were sincere in wanting this service to be proper and respectful, also a number of people were waiting in the church for the procession. This is the timetable Mrs. Boyd had given Mrs. Carter and myself. She pulled up as the procession started at 2:25 P.M. and made a scene trying to stop the cars, but Mrs. Carter told her this was no time for that type of thing and it would have to be settled later. At the church Mrs. Boyd refused to permit anyone in the procession to enter the church until 3:00P.M. I guess we were supposed to be praying outside the church until our group's meeting starting as soon as we entered the church. Reverend Nelson and Mr. Woods, being men of good faith, somehow managed to avert another Boyd harangue.
We may be silly but few people, silly or not, can stand to have tragedy be made a mockery. We woke up. We said we were through as we came down the church stairs, but the young people followed us, asking us for aid in getting this nightmare stopped. The meeting was not supposed to be in the sanctuary at all and these people parked up on the stage behind the minister as if they were guests of honor.
We have called and retracted and apologized and Mrs. Carter has practically gotten on her knees in remorse. This was to the Mayor, Dr. Bond, Mr. Findlay, The T.V. Stations, Radio and the Board of Education who have all been harassed by this lady's nasty letter campaign some with completely unfounded charges. The professionals who are interested in C.O.R.E. do not want any parts of this group as they do not care to be spattered by the paint brush but a few have promised to participate in tomorrow's meeting. We are all pledged to insist on strict parliamentary procedure. The fraternity brothers from the University of Toledo said they would tell

Anna M. Henderson

the students there, who wouldn't come back to the meetings that they can come back now as they do not have to accept Boyd C.O.R.E. There's a lot more, but this poor brain has had more than its share of strain. Please help us clean up this mess. The kids are fine and decent but they have been mistreated. There's not a radical in the bunch but they are afraid of Mrs. Boyd. She takes them piece by piece and chops them up. We will do all we can to help them but we need your help. Please verify this letter by contacting all or anyone I have mentioned.

There are good people here who will build from the ashes who are qualified to advise this group but they do not want to wallow in the dirt . We have performed in such jack-ass like manner that the only way we can retrieve any of our self-respect is by helping to get a grudge-bearing fanatic neutralized.

Sincerely yours,

Ann M. Henderson

P. S. God bless America. Land of the Free.
If such behaviour should occur in many countries, we could be non-existent right now.

Tuesday, September 24, 1965

CHARGES INCLUDING IMPROPER HANDLING OF TOLEDO CORE (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY) GROUP AS CLAIMED BY IDENTIFIED MEMBERS.

CHARGES AGAINST JOSEPH BOYD, PRESIDENT, AND INEZ BOYD, PROGRAMCHAIRMAN

1. Against Inez Boyd, specifically:

   a. Dictatorial and unfair tactics evidenced by her handling of undemocratic meetings and program direction.

   b. Inciting to violent behaviour as in regard to Mrs. Theo Carter.

   c. Misrepresentation and manipulation of information in regard to members and outside contacts.

   d. Failure, prior to this date, to produce C.O.R.E. Charter upon request.

   e. Juggling meetings back and forth between herself and Dr. Boyd, giving the Chair little or no consideration.

   f. Using the group in a personal vendetta against the Board of Education of Toledo.

   g. Using the group as a personality cult by constant harangues on the complete superiority of herself and Dr. Boyd in comparison to anyone in the City of Toledo.

2. Against Dr. Joseph Boyd, specifically. (President)

   a. Squelching protests or any motive-searching question or any searching question by the membership in a vituperative manner.

   b. Subjecting the membership to excessively long and obscure dissertations with no apparent purpose except to recite random racial facts and figures and to generally waste the membership's time which is extremely valuable as most of them are students.

3. Against both Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, specifically.

   There is no responsible person in the City of Toledo, who, to the satisfaction of the majority of this membership, who can substantiate a claim that these two people have furthered or even maintained the reputation of the true meaning of the Congress of Racial Equality in this City.

   End.

Mrs Edna Carter

Mrs. Anne M. Anderson

Tuesday, September 24, 1965.
Toledo, Ohio

TOLEDO CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

THE MEMBERSHIP

706 Moran
Dear Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Boyd, Jr.

Addressed to you as President and Program Chairman of Toledo C.O.R.E. are these enclosed and attached impeachment charges against both of you by membership of this group. We require your presence on Friday, September 27, 1965, at 7:30 P.M. at 2115 Forest Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

A failure to obey the summons is generally cause enough for summary expulsion.*

Sincerely yours,

The membership.

* Robert's Rules of Order, Revised 75th An. Ed.
Pg. 302-305 Par. 75.
Pg. 299 Par. 72

CHARGES INCLUDING IMPROPER HANDLING OF TOLEDO C.O.R.E. (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY) GROUP AS CLAIMED BY IDENTIFIED MEMBERS.

CHARGES AGAINST JOSEPH F. BOYD, PRESIDENT, AND INEZ BOYD, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN.

1. Against Inez Boyd, specifically:

a. Dictatorial and unfair tactics evidenced by her handling of undemocratic meetings and program direction.

b. Inciting to violent behaviour as in regard to Mrs. Theo Carter.

c. Misrepresentation and manipulation of information in regard to members and outside contacts.

d. Failure, prior to this date, to produce C.O.R.E. charter upon request.

e. Juggling meetings back and forth between herself and Dr. Boyd, giving the Chair little or no consideration.

Continued on next page.

Continued page of Impeachment Charges against Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Boyd by the Membership of Toledo C.O.R.E. (2nd page)

f. Using the group in a personal vendetta against the Board of Education of the City of Toledo.

g. Using the group as a personality cult by constant harangues on the complete superiority of herself and Dr. Boyd in comparison to anyone in the City of Toledo.

2. Against Dr. Joseph Boyd, specifically. (President)

a. Squelching protests or any motive-searching question or any searching question by the membership in a vituperative manner.

b. Subjecting the membership to excessively long and obscure dissertations with no apparent purpose except to recite random racial facts and figures and to generally waste the membership's time which is extremely valuable as most of them are students.

3. Against both Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Boyd, specifically.

There is no responsible person in the City of Toledo, who, to the satisfaction of the majority of this membership, can substantiate a claim that these two people have furthered or even maintained the reputation of the true meaning of the Congress of Racial Equality in this City.

End.

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
September 25, 1963

Mr. James McCain, Director
Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Thank you for your letter.

Enclosed find copy of successful memorial service program and newspaper account.

Could we make a bid for Oct. 4,5,6 thereabouts for the national staff officer? Enclosed are handouts already being circulated for our education meetings. These hold possiblities that are very real to improve our educational system here, if we can get proper publicity. The first date, Oct. 9, is at City Park which is the Negro neighborhood. Night football was abolished this week-end by the Toledo Board of Education because of serious race riots at the predominantly colored high school.

Farmer

If we could have Mr. Farmer as our main speaker on Oct. 9, it would fill the park and set us off to a good start for the rest of the series - draw the national limelight.

Walter Haley Advise

I hate to mention this but Mr. Haley can fill you in on the details here of our situation. When our CORE Chapter was small we could feel relatively safe but now that it has grown so large - without the benefit of CORE organization and discipline, I feel our situation has become quite vulnerable. In other words it is difficult to know our friends and internal friction and descension is the order of the day. Our house has been vandalized since Sunday's march and the education leaflets have been distributed. Our beautiful colley dog (well-loved) and my protection for my 18month old baby has been stolen. In other words we need the help and guidance of the national office SOON. We have, of course, notified the police and hope for the best.

The thing is, our chapter is unwieldy and for efficient operation we need help.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Inez C. Boyd

Beautiform Foundations, Inc.

SEP 26 1963

Barcley Charis Smart-Form Stayform

DOROTHY KNOKE
Distributor
Northwestern Ohio, Southern Michigan

By Appointment Only
1608 Dorr Street Toledo 7, Ohio
Telephone 243-4043

September 25 , 1963

James Farmer
Executive Director CORE
New York , N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Just as a matter of identification : You stayed at my home when in Toledo to address the first Fellowship of Reconciliation public meeting , along with Rosa Welch. Remember you sat in the Depot all the ballance ofthe night trying to get in touch with us? It has been a long time since then. We pray for you each day. I kept the FOR exec. sec. position for 20 years!

I wish you to ple ase give of yourself , or office, to help bring order out of chaos which I just recently became aware about. A Mrs. Boyd has formed a CORE group of college age and older young people and has been leading them to destruction.

As FOR, the Ministerial Association came to with information saying this woman had been making false accusations against them and had been changing from church to church, so called white churches, joining them but with one purpose in mind--she reports to these young people the church will refuse them membership and she has , to date, not been refused, until the Ottawa Hills Methodist Church in an eleite location minister talked to her after knowing she had joined another fine Methodist church and she then tried to get into the O.H. one . This minister told her she had to show reason for wishing transfer in so short of time. He used the Dicipline and the Social Creed to show her no one can be r efused but there are regulations which must be met. So, she could not bring out into the open a refusal. She then went to a Presbyterian Church. She also belongs to a Negro Church!

Both she and her husband who is a medical doctor are rabid. She is in her position simply because she has assumed this without election , etc. recently a group of older young people joined and it took them little time to s ee what was going on.

In the mean time the ministers, members of our schooldboard (public) , radio and TV staion personnel, city officials from Mayor down have been insulted, imposed upon and generally harrassed (By letters, telegrams, telephone calls - not Mrs. B. but the kids!

She sent a young man to the Board of Education to ask to see the boards books. He was to tell them he waa at the Toledo University and wished the information to write a thesis. They gave him access to these reports. The next day this young man's conscience got the better of him a nd he called the Board and apologised, saying he was not at the U. but had been asked to do this by Mrs. Boyd. She had told the group they Board would refuse them.

This has gone on and on, she keeps the youth stirred up concerning fictitious acts going on in our city. Toledo is one of the finest cities. Our public o fficials have long been on the right side of this thing, ever since the years 1942 to 1952 whenthe interracial committee of the FOR set about to hold constant conferences with you, Bayard Rustin , George Houser, A.J. Muste, Nevin Sayre, Muriel Lester

Andre Trocme, Donald Spper, along with people in the field of housing , labor, education from over the county and locally. These conferences attracted as many as 700 people at a time.

No city, labor, press, church, utility companys, etc., ever refused to appear on our conference programs. They were all splendid about it. Toledo has an old record of the "underground station" which hid men and women who came through from the south via the Erie Canal.

Personally, I had my family stationed near Cincinnati and in Toledo who helped operate these stations. We were early Quaker and Methodist people. My one uncle owned a furniture company in the now heart of the city and just last week excavators discovered a hidden basement room where these peoplewere held!

We still have much work to do in education (which is splendid as we sent a committee to our University in 1943 , and all students were from that time on recieved). Our schools are excellent.

We had a riot with 37 arrests at a night foot ball game last week which the school board sat down with problem and have banned the night games. This was hoodlums and not rivalry affair.

Labor is the crux of the matter but until Labor Organizations will accept apprentaces the various building and other jobs picketing will not avail much except call attention to this fact. This needs much thinking about before action.

Housing is the real problem. We have worked all these years on this. Negroes do live in other than restricted areas . But they really cannot do it unmolested. We have one large area, formerly elete section which is almost completey Catholic--cathedral, monestary. college , high school, recreations fields , cemetary, homes for the nuns, priests, etc. Theyare making a sham of pretending to slowly integrate this community when they have organized to keep the Negro out. This is not my personal account but the Ministerial association has made a survey.

I attended a meeting last night held without Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and it was a hot meeting. It was terribly confusing and hearthreaking to these young people so fired with the idea they were going to bring order out of the great confusion in our city. They believe the Boyds. They had reason to so believe. They are prominant people until one examines their motives. Dr. Boyd has harrassed the medical assn. and has resgned from his fraternity because he cannot have his way. (about 40)

Much they have proclaimed is fictitious--much isto be done by responcible people. CORE is just a laughing stock by many who do not understand. However, as a Rabbi told me--this proceedure has to stop at once. The leadership and people responcible for our city do understand.

I'm certain you remember the several thousand people who turned out to hear you two years ago at our civic auditorium when labor, ministerial , even our Mayor,sat on the platform with you.

I believe this is adequate information as the rest would be just a repeat of a bad situation. I know you have recieved a letter form this group. They were very happy I attended last night but they are in a state of "let down cofusion". Please send a field represenative in as soon as possible. Give us time to get the group together by notifying me , also, to get responcible people to sit down at the round table!

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Knoke.

P.S No use telling you I don't do our typing!

705 Moran Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
September 26, 1963

President
Toledo Edison Company
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Sir:

The New York Chapter of the national organization, Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE), is spearheading a campaign to have Negroes included in television commercials on a continuing basis. Definite progress has already been made in this area.

In other cities across the nation - Detoit, St. Louis, etc., - local television stations are placing Negroes before the television cameras on a regular basis.

Toledo is a good city with good people.

It is our belief at Toledo CORE that a sponsor can be found here to enable this city to join the progressive, nation-wide drive for equal opportunity in employment.

I would like to request a conference at Toledo Edison to discuss the possibility, at some future time, of adding to your locally sponsored television programs, personalities, or commercials one that would place Toledo in the vanguard of the push for full equality for all Americans.

We look forward to hearing from you.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Joseph F. Boyd, Jr.)
Chairman, Program Committee
Toledo CORE

Mr. McCain:

In connection with our equal opportunity in employment drive this letter is being sent to utilities enjoying a monopoly whose services are supported by Negroes - Ohio Fuel Gas, Ohio Bell Standard Oil etc.

(If these are answered I will direct them on to Mr. Hatley in N.Y.

14 October 1963

Dear Mrs. Boyd:

I have 400 sheets of the enclosed sample which I had printed for Steve Cole. I understand that you are working on I/Q PS 63. If these leaflets can be of any use, I would want you to have them.

Sincerely yours,

Pat Conrad

Pat Conrad

Mrs. Jack Conrad
3712 Elmhurst Road

Telephone 474-0198

Mr. McCain:

The correspondence I had with you has been superseded by Mr. Haley's visit here about which I have no information. There were many people in the city who were working with us to carry out an ACTION program here. Would you or Mr. Haley care to answer these people — since I do not know what to tell them.

Thank you

J C Boyd

I/Q PS 63

CORE, (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY), HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PARK SHELTERS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE CITY. CORE HAS SUCCEEDED IN ESTABLISHING TWELVE PUBLIC MEETINGS. FOUR OF THESE MEETINGS THE BOARD WILL ATTEND IN ITS OFFICIAL CAPACITY. THE OTHERS WILL BE EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. COME AND HELP IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1963.

7:00 P.M.

SCOTT PARK----------OCTOBER 3

CITY PARK---------- OCTOBER 9

ASBURY PARK---------- OCTOBER 10

RIVERSIDE PARK----------OCTOBER 11

WALBRIDGE PARK----------OCTOBER 15

CLOSE PARK----------OCTOBER 18

WILSON PARK----------OCTOBER 19

COLLINS PARK----------OCTOBER 22

WILLYS PARK----------OCTOBER 24

HIGHLAND PARK---------- OCTOBER 25

NAVARRE PARK----------OCTOBER 26

OTTAWA PARK----------OCTOBER 29

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON CORE'S ACTION PROGRAM CALL JE 1-2145.

I/Q PS 63

CORE, (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY), HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PARK SHELTERS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE CITY. CORE HAS SUCCEED IN ESTABLISHING TWELVE PUBLIC MEETINGS. FOUR OF THESE MEETINGS THE BOARD WILL ATTEND IN ITS OFFICIAL CAPACITY. THE OTHERS WILL BE EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. COME AND HELP IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1963.

7:00 P.M.

SCOTT PARK----------OCTOBER 3

CITY PARK---------- OCTOBER 9

ASBURY PARK----------OCTOBER 10

RIVERSIDE PARK----------OCTOBER 11

WALBRIDGE PARK----------OCTOBER 15

CLOSE PARK----------OCTOBER 18

WILSON PARK----------OCTOBER 19

COLLINS PARK----------OCTOBER 22

WILLYS PARK----------OCTOBER 24

HIGHLAND PARK----------OCTOBER 25

NAVARRE PARK----------OCTOBER 26

OTTAWA PARK----------OCTOBER 29

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON CORE'S ACTION PROGRAM CALL JE 1-2145.

OCT 1 1963

Toledo C.O.R.E.
The Membership

September 29, 1963

To:

The Office of Mr. James Farmer, Director
National Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir;

The Membership has come into recent possession of a letter stating scheduled dates for a Toledo Workshop on October 4,5,6, 1963, with a Mr. Hooper presiding. May we have a confirmation on this?

We are in a democratic reorganization process just now and are in dire need of any and all literature available to us.

We have National Constitution and are working on By-laws which in this case some time and considerable thought must be applied.

We are accepting New Member Fees but are not accepting New Members until reorganization is complete. At present, it appears there will be quite a number of youth and adults actively interested in belonging.

As soon as we can ascertain present active members and make provisions for people connected with this group who have contributed financial, but not moral support, we will advise you of their identity.

We have no information regarding Toledo C.O.R.E. relationship as to financial relationship or membership with National.

Steve Cole, 821 Pinewood, Toledo, Ohio, former youth chairman and present pro tem Chairman should receive your communications with us.

Very Sincerely yours,

The Membership.

P.S. Thank you for Richard Haley. He acquired a private fan club here.

MASS EDUCATION

Rallies-October

Public Park Shelters

Time: 7 - 11 P.M.

I. Q./P. S. '63

October:

CITY	WEDNESDAY	OCT... 9th
ASBURY.....	THURSDAY.....	" .. 10th
RIVERSIDE..	FRIDAY.....	" .. 11th
WALBRIDGE-	TUESDAY.....	" .. 15th
CLOSE	FRIDAY.....	" .. 18th
WILSON	SATURDAY.....	" .. 19th
COLLINS....	TUESDAY	" .. 22nd
WILLYS	THURSDAY	" .. 24th
HIGHLAND--	FRIDAY	" .. 25th
NAVARRE--	SATURDAY	" .. 26th
OTTAWA....	TUESDAY	" .. 29th
SCOTT	WEDNESDAY.....	" .. 30th

(The Board of Education is expected on the following dates: Oct. 9th, - 19th, - 26th, - 29th.)

AUG 5 1964

AUG 5 1964

August 3, 1964

~~Dear Mr. Peck~~

Toledo C.O.R.E. has recently been started over, after a slow beginning last Summer. We have taken the necessary steps to insure Toledo C.O.R.E. of a long life.

We have applied to National C.O.R.E. for a charter, but have not received an answer. We would appreciate any information you could give us about Toledo C.O.R.E's position in this matter.

Toledo is eager to do its share of the work in the nation wide push for equality. The people here are supporting C.O.R.E., but we need additional pamphlets such as, This is C.O.R.E, C.O.R.E Rules for action, All about C.O.R.E, Buttons And any other such literature that is available.

Sent by Steve Cole

Sent 8/5/64

4653 Palmwood

Sincerely
Steve Cole
Vice-Chairman
Toledo C.O.R.E.

August 7,1964

Steve Cole,Vice Chr.
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Mr. Cole:

The material that you sent for was mailed from this office 8/5/64.

You asked in your letter about a charter for the Toledo chapter. The Toledo chapter was affiliated several years ago and does not need a new charter to operate.

If there are any other questions, please don't hesitate to let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

FIELD REPORT November 18, 1964

To Jim McCain
From Mike Lesser
Chapter: Toledo CORE
Visit: November 8 through November 12, 1964

Dear Jim,

I arrived in Toledo late Saturday night, talked with the chapter chairman, Stanley Jones, and then spent most of Sunday talking with him and the vice-chairman, Edna Carter and membership chairman, The chapter has about 50 listed active members, 27 of whom are really active according to the officers of the group. Of these, 20 are Negro-mostly working class (lower middle class) people, and 7 are whites-college and middle class pepple. They claim that membership is increasing at a rate of 10 per month.

Sunday night I attended a CORE membership rally at a local church. This rally was poorly attended, except by CORE members, although extensive leafleting of the community had been done beforehand. We talked about this after the rally and concluded that membership rallys were not really a good way to attract active members-that members will be attracted to the chapter only when it has a program that is meaningful to the community.

On Monday the chairman, Stan Jones, and I toured through the city of Toledo and discussed community problems. We visited a barbershop and talked with one of the barbers about developing a program to attract youth to civil rights activity and then looked at a possible CORE office location in the heart of the ghetto and near the Negro housing projects.

Tuesday saw a workshop held at the home of the vice-ch. This chapter has recently undergone a reshuffling in which the old leaders Dr. and Mrs. Boyd left the city. They had been a stifling influence on the creativity of the whole chapter and had given CORE a bad reputation in the community. With their departure the chapter has undergone a period of floundering, and looking for meaningful direction. The purpose of the workshop, therefor, was to the history of CORE and the role of chapters in their communities, and to begin developing a sense of direction among the members. About 15 persons were in attendance. For the first part of the workshop I led a discussion of the history of CORE and civil rights activism and then tied this in with a discussion of the new direction that CORE chapters are taking in urban communities in community organization. This was followed by a roundtable discussion of Toledo ghetto problems and how they could be handled. The consensus of the group was that they wanted to develop a ghetto program to be the central focus of the chapter.

There were two meetings on Wednesday. The first was with the vice chairman, membership chairman and treasurer and was a further discussion of community organization. The second was with the chapter executive committee and housing, employment and membership committees. The roles of these committees was discussed.

in dealing with ghetto problems and building an effective chapter with organizing abilities. Also developing grass-roots membership.

I think that the field secretary role withthis chapter is to help them develop a basic orientation through workshops, and to show the chapter how to implement its program.

As previously stated, this chapter has undergone a recent reshuffling (July) and the members are unshure of what CORE groups should be doing in their communities. There are a number of young people in the chapter who are enthusiastic and willing to work. They need direction and frequent assistance. And, they need to be taught to translate their general ideas into specific projects.

I think it necessary to work with this chapter on a periodic basis--perhaps 2-3 days every three weeks with a regularly scheduled program of workshops and coferences. For the present I have promised to return in a couple of weeks for two days of workshops.

Mike

Michael Sπ Lesser

Toledo

January 18, 1965

Chester Conley
1009 St. John Avenue
Toledo 8, Ohio

Dear Chester Conley:

I am enclosing a copy of the Educational Survey and questionnaire we sent to our chapters. Is this what you meant in your letter? If there is anm thing else we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

JAN 14 1965

January 12, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I would like very much for you to send to me your "Educational Survey Brochure" on how to get started. I am the new Chairman of the Education Committee of the Toledo Core Chapter, and I would appreciate all the help you could give me along this line. I am fairly new in the Civil Rights Battle, but I am learning.

Any help you could give me along this line would be very helpful.

Yours in Freedom

Chester Conley
1009 St. John Ave.
Toledo 8, Ohio

bec

CORE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

JAN 26 1965

2124 ENGLEWOOD DR. - TOLEDO 6, OHIO

244-9160

January 20, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

2 - A Lowe then Or Affiliated Dept. — 2, nes

Dear Mr. McCain,

Several months ago we advised your office that we had not received the charter for our organization. We are requesting that a recheck be made and the charter be sent directly to us.

We would also like to bring to your attention the fact that we have not received our membership cards. We are enclosing a revised membership list for our chapter. Please send additional membership cards for our new members.

If further information is needed, please inform us.

Thank you.

Yours for freedom,

Stanley W. Jones

Stanley W. Jones
Chairman, Toledo CORE

CORE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

2124 ENGLEWOOD DR. - TOLEDO 6, OHIO

244-9160

Toledo CORE Membership List

Active Members

Adler, Martin
Adler, Nancy
Carter, Edna
Carter, Theo
Gordon, Carlotta
Hayes, Walter
Hayes, Maxine
Hayes, Bill
Heard, Doris
Henderson, Maurice
Krauss, Edward
Leonard, Erma
Lewis, Berniece
McCowan, Richard
Parr, Ted
Powell, Constance
Shinn, George
Shinn, Sandy
Shinn, Marge
Sneed, James
Taylor, Thomas
Williams, Sharon
Jones, Stanley
Jones, Leonard
Conley, Chester
Conley, Betty

Associate Members

Brassfield, Raymond
Brassfield, Thelma
Brassfield, Nep
Brassfield, Chay
Brassfield, Iva
Brower, William Jr.
Brown, Jerry
Clark, Norman
Cole, Steve
Conrad, Jack
Conrad, Patricia
Conrad, Sally
Fogal, Gerald
Franklin, Alfred
Franklin, Jacquelynne
Gallom, Jack
Jackson, Franklin
Jackson, Paula
Mitchell, Dennis
Moore, Randall
Parker, Dave
Staunton, Milton
Tetelbaum, Phillip
Tabbert, Naomi
Walker, Barbara
Richards, Ray
Richards, Judy

Sent 1/26

January 28, 1965

Stanley W. Jones
Toledo CORE
2124 Englewood Dr.
Toledo 6, Ohio

Dear Stanley Jones:

Your chapter is, of course, an affiliated chapter. We have never sent to any of our chapters any sort of charter in the way of a wall plaque, if this is what you are referring to.

I hope this clears up your question.

We have sent your membership cards under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

SCHOOL BOYCOTTS CONTINUE

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb 13--Eight days after New York City's successful 1-day school boycott came similar protest actions here in Cincinnati, Ohio and in Cambridge, Maryland. A boycott scheduled for Chester, Pennsylvania, was postponed because of a blizzard. The date was February 11, the day before Lincoln's Birthday.

In Cincinnati, Clyde Vinegar, Chairman of the local CORE group and Lloyd Trotter, Acting President of the local NAACP branch called the boycott a success. It was sponsored by both organizations. According to official figures, 26,400 students out of a total enrollment of 83,500 stayed out of school.

Both CORE and NAACP rejected a last-minute effort to set up a four-man committee of churchmen to mediate with the Board of Education. Vinegar explained that the prospective appointees were "not acceptable to the civil rights groups."

In Cambridge, Mrs. Gloria Richardson of SNCC, termed the boycott 75% effective, but local authorities prevented newsman from seeing for themselves. Two cameramen were arrested while attempting to take photographs. However, even according to school board figures, 40% of the students were absent at the four all-Negro schools.

TRANSFERRED STUDENTS INTEGRATED

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 13--Agreement by the Board of Education to integrate 800 Negro students at three East Side schools to which they are bussed, ended a protest action by the United Freedom Movement in which Cleveland CORE participated. The Negro students had been placed previously in segregated classroom units upon arrival.

The protest action climaxed with a night-long sit-in February 3rd at the Board of Education headquarters.

CORE
Congress Of Racial Equality
Trumbull County Chapter

ARTICLE I NAME

The name of the group shall be the Trumbull County Chapter, of CORE Congress Of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II PURPOSE AND NATURE

The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing non-violent, direct action methods.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meets its qualification is eligible for membership in CORE.

(a) To become a active member of CORE a person (1) must have been a probate member for 2 weeks or a friend of CORE regulary attending meetings and demonstrations 2 to 4 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE rules for action, (4) Must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the qualified members present.

(b) The CORE group shall consist or active members, probate members and friends of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership: a friend of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, test and meetings, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become and active member.

(c) Only active members of CORE may hold office. Only active members may vote for officers and on questions involving (1) CORE policy (2) acceptance of new members (3) amendments or changes in The Constitution and By-Laws.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all person who have been accepted as partcipants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

Membership may be supended by the membership committee after a hearing before the entire body of active members (two-thirds of the votes.) Any person expelled amy apeal within thirty-days to the national office for refferal of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Conventional of CORE.

(NOTE: Should any person be admitted to active membership by a local group and his membership found to be in conflict with the restriction on membership in the National Constitution, it shall be held that his addmission was through error and therefore void.)

ARTICLE IV DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be $1.00 a month for activemambers.
(a) Pledges and donations will be accepted form probate members and friends of CORE.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following may 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations social and other activites.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman Secretary and Treasurer.
(a) Other officers may be added as the group grows and the needs arises.
2. Officers of CORE shall be elected for a term of 1 year and the elections shall be held one month preceding the expired term of office.
3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:
(a) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.
(b) The Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence. The Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee.
(C) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.
(d)The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a finicial records and making reports at regular intervals preferable at every meeting, for keeping dues records and collecting dues form each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks.
(e) Chairman, Sectretary, and Treasurer will sign and issue all checks.

4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said elections.

5. A nominating committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nomination may be made form the floor. Election shall be by the secret ballot. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election. (Note: if majority is used then provision must be made for a run-off election.)

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be takem on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. a quorum shall consists of two-thirds of the active members.

7. In the event an officer become ******* vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter dase the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI MEETINGS

1. CORE meetings are not open to the public and only active members. probate member, friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any appilcation by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active member in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of and/or religious literture and the literture of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demontrations. However any representative of another organization invited to speak before ### CORE may distribute the literture of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VLL AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendents shall be incorated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority. (two-thirds of the active members.)

CORE
Congress Of Racial Equality
Trumbull County Chapter

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1 TRUMBULL COUNTY CHAPTER POLICY

1. All chapters must submit to national CORE for approval the names by which they will identified.

2. An individual who lives in one area and works in another may affiliate with either CORE chapter he desires, rather than being confined to the chapter of his residential area.

3. Every affiliated chapter must report annually at least three months prior to Convention, a list of all chapter members, officers, committees and must include an outline of chapter policy and practice for granting active membership. Such a report will include the most recent revision of the chapter constitution and by-laws.

4. No local chapter is to engage in joint activity with other organizations unless that joint activity has been discussed and approved at a suly constituted meeting of the local CORE chapter.

5. Literture of other organizations cannot be distributed at CORE meetings, except with the consent of the chapter.

6. Local chapter are to issue active membership only after prospective members have been screen, the screening procidure to be establisned in the local constitution.

7. AllCORE chapter endorsing issues of lending organizational support must do so in their own name and no in the name of the Congress Of Racial Equality.

8. Before any local chapter may become incorated, it must be in touch with the General Counsel; those chapter already incorporated must send a copy of their corporation charter to the General Counsel.

9. If local chapters hire staff persons, National CORE may not subsidize such persons.

10. Local chapters are requested to investigate the need to register as a membership organization under local state law, and when this has been determined, they are to communicate this information to the General Counsel.

11. In the event of complants received within 30 days of alleged irregularities in the conduct of an election wherein chapter or unit officers are involved, the National Director, or his agent, may after investigation, cause to be held, under his supervision, new elections if one or more of the following circumstances hold:

1 - requested by the candidates
2 - requested by 30% of the active members in good standing
3 - requested by the Director of Organization
4 - indicated in trusteeship situations

12. All CORE activities on a nation-wide basis, whether initiated by National CORE or a local chapter must be orginally coordinated through the national office.

ARTICLE II MEETINGS

1. Meetings are to be held (2) a month.
   (a) (1st and 3rd) Thursday of the month.
   (b) At 7:00 pm
   (c) Tardiness to meeting without a legal excuse will be charged with a fine of 25¢.
   (d) Irregular attendance to meetings can result in expulstion of their membership

ARTICLE III NATIONAL PROJECTS

1. Projects may be developed on a national level and presented to the local chapters for their action, as needed. Decision for participation is to rest with the local chapter.

2. CORE recogizes and affirms the rights of all local CORE chapters to initiate and carry out projects in their own area within the framework of CORE Rules for Action. Whenever a local chapter participates in a national project, that chapter accepts the national organizational's program of action.

ARTICLE IV HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1. High school students may generally be used in local projects, depending on local circumstances. It is CORE policy that persons under 18 years of age be used only on projects within their state. It is general CORE policy not to affiliate high school groups to the national body. However there are three circumstances in which high school groups might be associated with CORE.

(a) Organizations that re primarily, but not exclusively made up of high school students may apply for affiliation on the same basis as any other chapter.

(b) High school branches may be organized by a already existing chapter. In this case, the high school group would become a part of the older CORE chapter and would not affiliate with the national organization. Certain specifications or suggestions would have to be worked out for the relationship between the high school chapter and the community CORE.

(c) Other high school group which want to work with CORE must receive permission from CORE in order to call themselves a students committee in support of CORE or by some similar name and then may cooperate with national and local CORE without affiliation.

ARTICLE V POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS

1. Persons owing alligiance to Communist, facist, and/or totalitarian philosophy shall be excluded from active mambership.

2. No chapter shall be accepted as an affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality, if it is known to be Communist controlled. If a member chapter becomes Communist controlled during its period of affiliation, such a group will be dropped from membership in the federation of CORE.

3. CORE chapters may not involve their organizations in political campaigns; all political work must be carried on as individuals. CORE members have the right to engage in political activities as individual butCORE as an organization is non-political.

ARTICLE VI FINANCES

1. CORE shall not make substantial contribution to other organizations, except under unusal circumstances.

2. The treasurer shall prepare forms to be sent to all chapter as the basis for a uniform system.

3. Chapters are free to contribute to their regional organizations after obligations to the National Organization are met.

4. Only those persons authorized by the national office may collect funds in the name of CORE, and all chapters are given blanket authorization to collect funds. The national office shall make an effort to inform local chapters of persons authorized to raise money in their local area.

5. When the national office of CORE provides local chapters with a major outside speaker or performer for a benefit, then the national office shall provide transportation form its share and the local chapter shall provide hospitality. The remittance to the national office can be charged the 10% tax.

ARTICLE VII STAFF

1. No person in the employ of CORE may receive gifts, either money, goods, or services for speaking, preaching, or as personal contributions in any way connected with the employee's role in CORE: and any such gifts are considered as a matter of policy not to have been received by the employee individually, but by the organization as a contribution. The restriction is to include income received by employees form writing they are employed by CORE.

2. There shall be at least one annual visit by a field secretary to each CORE chapter. Where new group are formed during the of one field secretary, it is desirable to have another field secretary make a subsequent visit.

ARTICLE VIII CHAPTER POLICY

1. All membership sues are due 30days after exceptance as a probate member.

2. Voting previlegious are confined to those who have paid there dues.

3. All dues are to be paid at rhe end of each month.
   (a) Roll call at every meeting willdetermine who is delinquent in there dues.
   (b) Solicitation shall be confined to the local members only.

4. No CORE group should support or give the appearance of supporting "separate but equal" facilities.

5. Each local chapter shall be requested to donate 20% of its gross income to the national office.

6. The national office may request that each local chaptersubmit its own mailing list to the national office so that a communication may be be sent along with the first fall issue of the COREIater inquiring whether they wish to be placed on the national list. National CORE shall have the right to sloicit funds form those persons replying no more than twice a year; such appeals would be cordinated with the local financial efforts, so that there would not be two appeals going out at the same time.

7. Any affiliated local chapter can ask the national office to transmit a request for supplementary assistance from other affiliates.

8. It is strongly urged that at least one month before a National Convention, The national Director submit to at aeast three officers of all local chapters, a proposed Convention agenda and any proposed constitution or policy changes proposed by the National Office or by a chapter. Local CORE groups shall forward their recommendations to the national at least six weeks prior to each Convention.

9. The National Office is authorized to ask national associate members to write letters, ect., either on national raceerelationsl matters or in aid of a particlualr project.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Trumbull County Chapter of C. O. R. E.

Headquaters address, if any We have not at this time found an office but can be contacted at this address 1020 Wood St.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address	Phone
Chairman	Rev. James Johnson	1020 Wood St.	392-6379
Vice-Chairman	Rev. Ronald P. Fowlis	849 Tod Ave.	3997241
Sectreary	Mrs Muriel F. Robinson	277 Miller St.	399-6836
Treasurer	Mrs Willie Mullins	335 Civitella St.	394-4713
Assistance Sec.	Mrs Mary Wright	2057 Colonial St.	395-8787

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? April 1, 1964
2. How many Active members do you have now? 49 Associate members? 15 Others on mailing list? .
3. How often do you meet? Twice a month First and Third Thursday
4. What committees does your organization have? (Constitution, Membership, Coordinating, Telephone, Press and Publicity,
5. How often does each of these committees meet? once a week at their convience
6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) We have set up our membership accourding to the Nationial Constitution. Outlined in Article 111 Of our Constitution.

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

The only other group in this area is the NAACP, And this group on many occasion has tryed to contact them and has had no success.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: Our first program was with Miss Turner in Which she was the guest speaker, and Mrs Joann Klunder of Cleveland

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.

(Use an extra sheet if necessary): ~~We have not done much in this~~ line because we were under the impression you had to have a Charter from National CORE to use the name of CORE. THERE were several things we had planded, but were waiting to here from the national office

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: (Mrs) Muriel F. Robinson

An application fee of ten dollars (10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

James T. McCain, Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

SEP 29 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter The Trumbull County Chapter of CORE

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER P. O. Box 2132, Warren, Ohio

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Elder James Johnson, Chairman
Elder Ronald P. Fowlis, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Mary L. Wright, Secretary
Mrs. Joan Williamson, Treasurer

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Meetings are held twice a month on the first and third Thursday of the month at 7:00 P. M.
EXECUTIVE MEETING SEE REVERSE SIDE

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? (YES) NO
Because we would like to get the best of things according to the procedures of CORE for all members.

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN The only project we have engaged in since becoming organized is a Membership Rally which you know about and have another project which will
(See Reverse Side)

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? The employment problem here in the Warren, Trumbull County area will be one of our future projects.

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? (YES X NO
A bookkeeping system and a checking account has been established to take care of this.

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? New members are recruited through application according to the Constitution of CORE through the Membership Committee. The basic requirements for active membership are according to the Constitution which states that one must be active in attending meetings and work shops, and in demonstrations.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES NO X . IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST). (SEE REVERSE SIDE)

4. (Continued)
We do not have an Executive Board and do not feel this is necessary, as we function well under the present officers. Our organization is completely atonemous.

6. (Continued)
be a Freedom Banquet planned for Oct. 12, 1964. We are also planning other projects and setting up a committee to work. We are setting up lines of communication with all Industrial Organizations, all churches, and all Civic Organizations in order that we will be able to do a good job here in Trumbull County.

10. We have already filled out an Affiliate Form and sent a ten dollar ($10.00) fee along with this to the National Office of which we have heard nothing. This was sent two (2) months ago. We have not received our Charter in order to function actively under the name of CORE. We have not received the necessary forms and information from the National Office in reference to our financial responsibility to the National Office. We would like to have this information and Charter in order that we may function properly according to the procedures set forth by your National Office. Are there certain forms to be used for this report? If so, please forward us such forms.

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA At the present time we would like to have a complete Price Catalogue of any item we can purchase from the National Office to help in our organization here, such as literature, CORE Buttons, and any other item that may be of help. Ways and means of planning projects to raise money; also a list of speakers we can get for Freedom Rallies, etc.

Rec'd 9/7.

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES _____ NO X
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES X NO _____
We believe this will help the negro, as the negro's freedom is in the power of his vote.

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES X NO _____
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER We were informed by your National Office sometime ago that a Field Secretary would be here in our area, but this never

(Continued on Reverse Side)

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES X NO _____
EXPLAIN HOW We have young people in our Chapter since becoming organized, but we are planning right away to set up a project here to reach all youths in Trumbull County.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

13. (Continued)
materialized. We were also informed by Miss Ruth Turner that a Field Secretary by the name of Mr. Michael Lesser would be in this area, but we have not heard from anyone as yet.

We have the same problem of Defacto Segregation in this area. It is a growing community and we would like to be in order when we start making our approach. The main holdback of the Chapter here, is that we have not received our Charter that we can actively use the name of CORE. We have a lot of industry coming to this Trumbull County area such as General Mptprs and ptner industries that doesn't hire negroes. We are also faced with the employment problem and the housing problem.

We would like to hear about the Affiliate Form and the $10.00 we sent in.

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Trumbull County (Warren) Ohio
2. DATE OF VISIT November 5
3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, (Fair) Poor) Circle One - Good potential
4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes ✓
no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given Now - a series of basic workshops
5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes ✓
No _____. If no, supply at once.
6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department
7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Recommendation from Field Sec.
8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in (AAA), anti-police dog protest
9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
yes ✓ no _____. If yes, in what way- Has "grass root." membership - Wants ghetto project
10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes _____ no X Explain Strong feeling against NAACP - Chairman is ex NAACP member
11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? _____
better service through mail, more field secretary contact
12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes _____ no ✓ Please list.
13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

Mike Lesser

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

CORE MEETING LEADERS — Filling the major roles last night at the first mass meeting sponsored by the new Trumbull County CORE chapter were these people, left to right, Chaplain Hal Sawyer, Hiram College; Miss Ruth Turner, Cleveland CORE executive director, guest speaker; Trumbull CORE chairman James Johnson; Mrs. Joanne Klunder, Cleveland CORE chairman and widow of the Rev. Bruce Klunder, killed accidentally in a Cleveland school demonstration last winter, and Rev. Ronald P. Fowlis, vice chairman of the local CORE unit, and pastor of the East Side Church of Christ.

(Tribune Photo)

★ ★ ★ CORE Rally Held Here

(Continued From Page One)

the meeting of the official and civic leaders of the community "who were personally invited to attend the meeting."

Of the city's official family, the only one in attendance was Sixth Ward councilman Ernest Breckenridge, first Negro ever elected to serve on city council here.

In her talk, Mrs. Klunder did not recount the details of the day in which her husband was killed, but she reported of the thousands of letters of sympathy and support she received from citizens all over the United States following the tragedy.

Noting that the newly-passed Civil Rights Bill is signed, she said "so is the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

They were signed long ago, but still there is injustice and inequality, she emphasized!

She also noted that Cubans, Hungarians and refugees of many other foreign nations come to this country, become naturalized and enjoy first class citizenship "wihout the need of any civil rights bill."

The other guest speaker was Miss Turner.

Both visiting women were introduced to the gathering by James Johnson, chairman of the local CORE chapter, which has been in existence for about six months.

Johnson, formerly a member of the NAACP, said of the meeting afterwards, "it was very successful, we had a good turnout and we signed up many new members at the conclusion of the meeting."

The fund and membership appeal in the program was made by the Rev. Ronald P. Fowlis, who is pastor of the East Side Church of Christ, and is also vice chairman of CORE here.

Chapter member James Wright was master of ceremonies for the evening, and others taking part were Richard Howard, who gave the welcome address; Mrs. Forrest Dunsmoor, organist; Olive Johnson, soloist; and Hiram College Chaplain Hal Sawyer.

ship ap-
as made
Fowlis,
ast Side
is also
E here.
James
of cere-
and oth-
Richard
welcome
t Duns-
Johnson,
College

Besides her talk, Miss Turner installed the chapter officially, introducing the officers and members at the close of the program.

CORE is dedicated, she said, to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination and segregation in employment, housing and education.

She described the leaders as the mayor, members of council, Chamber of Commerce members and members of the labor movements.

There was a panel discussion period held after the meeting for the benefit of the press and the audience who attended. Members of the panel who answered questions from the floor were Miss Turner, Mrs. Klunder Mr. Fowlis and Chairman Johnson.

In the press conference after the meeting, Chairman Johnson said CORE activity here would start with a movemen against "de facto segregation" in the west side city schoos — resorting to sit-ins and picketing if "present avenues of communications with the school officials should break down."

January 19, 1965

Rev. James Johnson, Chmn.
Trumbull County CORE
1020 Wood Street
Warren, Ohio

Dear Rev. Johnson:

This is to inform you that your chapter was affiliated at the Steering Committee meeting in New York City on January 16, 1965.

Welcome to the CORE family. Please be in touch with us regularly in the form of monthly reports on your chapter's activities. Do not hesitate to call on us for any help you might need.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Mike Lesser

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. BOX 2132
WARREN, OHIO

April 7, 1965

APR 8 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Mr. James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please refer to our letter of November 4, 1964, informing you of our correct mailing address.

We again wish to inform you that the correct mailing address of the Warren Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality is P. O. Box 2132, Warren, Ohio.

Please direct all future correspondence to the above address, so that it can be received in the proper manner.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Wright

(Mrs.) Mary Wright
Secretary

August 7, 1964

Dear Mr. McCain:

Enclosed is all the material you wanted sent to you. I hope it is correct.

The newspaper enclosed are not correct, because in Warren there is only one newspaper and there are no Negros employed there so news is often not printed correctly, the last paragraph being completely untrue, for we issued no such statement. But did say Public Housing would be our first job. Also the number of people there,It was at least three hundred. They seem to refuse to beleive thatCORE is in this area.

This is one of the major industrial area in Ohio. With a population of 62,000 people, and over 15,000 Negros with maybe 700 working. So we have problems before we start. That is the reason we need CORE in this city now. The other civil rights group has never done to much in the fight for equality, there are a few who are willing to fight. Core is our only way.

Yours for freedom now

Mrs Muriel F. Robinson

August 10,1964

Dear Ruth:

I received all the material this morning from the Trumbull County Chapter of CORE that is needed for for affiliation but a recommendation from a field secretary or National representative. Since field personnel is tied up for the summer, please try and visit this chapter again in the near future and let me know how well the chapter is progressing.

At anytime you feel like this chapter is ready for affiliation, you will have to submit to me in writing a progress report for the chapter.

It was good seeing you at the Steering Committee meeting in New York.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

August 10,1964

Mrs. Muriel F. Robinson,Secretary
Trumbull County Chapter, CORE
277 Miller Street
Warren, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

We received the application and constitution along with the clippins. Please let me know if you have already sent in the $ 10.00 fee for affiliation. The reason I raise this, is, because the fee was not included with the application.

We are happy to hear from you and hope that ymur your affiliation will be acted upon in due time.Since Ruth Turner has been visiting and working with you and your group, I will be asking her to come and see you again very soon.

If this office can be of further service to you and the group, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. BOX 2132
Warren, Ohio

OCT 2 7 1964

October 26, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Mr. James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

Dear Mr. McCain:

In reference to your letter dated October 7, 1964, we, the Trumbull County Chapter of CORE, are in full accord to participate on the national level against the AAA (American Automobile Association) in the matter of fair employment.

There are no negroes employed in our Warren Trumbull County area at AAA, and we believe that if national action is taken upon this project, we will get quicker results.

We are in deep sympathy with the Michigan CORE Chapter. We are hoping to travel full speed ahead, to take action in our own locality against the AAA.

Please let us know, and send us all information as to what you would like for us to do from a national level.

Sincerely yours,

TRUMBULL COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE

Elder James Johnson

Elder James Johnson, Chairman

Mary L. Wright

(Mrs.) Mary L. Wright, Secretary

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. Box 2132
Warren, Ohio

November 4, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Mr. James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

Dear Mr. McCain:

We wish to notify you that the new mailing address for the Warren, Ohio CORE Chapter is: Trumbull County Chapter of CORE, P. O. Box 2132, Warren, Ohio.

Please direct all future correspondence to the above address.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,
Trumbull County Chapter of CORE

James Johnson

Elder James Johnson, Chairman
(Mrs.) Mary Wright, Secretary

TO: Jim McCain
FROM: Mike Lesser
CHAPTER: Warren, Ohio C.O.R.E.
Visit: November 19, 1964

December 17, 1964

I have spent a total of four days working with Warren CORE during November and wish on the basis of that experience with the group and discussions with Cleveland CORE people who have worked with the Warren group I wish, by this report. to recommend the group for affiliation as a CORE chapter.

The Warren group has been active in its community for several months. It has a total membership of 80, with about 25 really active members. It is a basically working class group with good roots in the Negro ghetto of Warren, and a good feeling for ghetto problems. The group has a number of welfare and relief clients in its membership, and is oriented towards working on problems of the low income community.

Active membership is almost entirely Negro, though there is some support of the groups activities in the white community.

Warren CORE has four elective offices: chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. It has the following committees: program coordinator, Investigating Committee, Membership, Press and Publicity and Telephone Communications (membership comm.).

At the time of my last visit the group was working on one major project-a campaign to stop the Warren city council from approving a recommendation of the police commisioner to get police dogs for the force. The chapter was handling this project well. It was aiming at reaching the low income Negro community-which would be most affected by use of police dogs. They had been leafleting the community, had organised support to the extent that they were able to pack the city council chamber at the time the matter came up, and were able to pressure some council members to vote against the measure. When I left they were making plans to leaflet the community in preparation for a rally around that issue. Also they were planning to mobilize more community support and council support.

Other projects of the group were one fund-raising project and organizing of youth. This latter was impressive because the group was starting out in an appeal to the needs and desires of unemployed ghetto youth.

The members of Cleveland CORE who have worked with this new group have expressed satisfaction with its development and potential. Both Ruth Turner and Dick Lowe felt the group was developing a good community basa. They and I were particularly impressed with the willingness to learn on the part of Warren CORE members.
W
Warren CORE has fulfilled all formal requirements for affiliation.

Submitted by,

Mike Lesser

Mike Lesser

July 30, 1965

Mrs. Mary L. Wright
Warren CORE
P.O. Box 2132
Warren, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Wright:

I am sending you 100 of All About CORE because the pamphlet This Is CORE has been discontinued along with CORE Rules for Action.

Also being sent are the FREEDOM NOW decals you requested.

If there is anything else we can do for you please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. 2132
Warren, Ohio 44484

2.50

JUL 3 0 1965

July 28, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Mr. James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

Dear Mr. McCain:

Please send one hundred (100) "This Is CORE" leaflets for $2.50. We would also like for you to send six (6) large decals. We understand there is no charge for the decals.

We shall appreciate receiving these items as soon as possible, as we have planned a special program for August 27, 1965, at which time Mr. James Farmer, National Director, will be our guest speaker.

Enclosed please find check in the amount of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) to cover the price of the leaflets.

Sincerely yours,
Warren, Ohio CORE Chapter

Mary L. Wright

(Mrs.) Mary L. Wright
Secretary

Yellow Springs

September 10, 1963

Mr. Hal Kirshbaum
Antioch Union
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirshbaum:

We are delighted to hear that you are interested in forming a CORE-type group in Yellow Springs. At the present time we do nbb have any CORE chapter in that area, and so we are doubly glad to hear of your interest.

There are three definite steps to forming a CORE chapter. You fill out an affiliation blank, and send in a $10.00 affiliation fee, and be visited by a field secretary.

The latter step is taken so that you will have some contact with the National Office, and also that we may give you any help you might need in organizing the group.

I am enclosing some of our literature. I think the CORE RULES FOR ACTION describes how we operate, and the pamphlet, THIS IS CORE explains what we are. I am also enclosing an organisational manual and I hope that it will be of some help to you. It outlines clearly the procedure for organizing a group.

Please keep in touch with us as to your progress; we hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
encs.

Antioch Union
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Mr. John McCain
Director of Organization
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

There is a group of people here in Yellow Springs, both from Antioch and from the town, who would like to form a local CORE chapter.

We have carried on a number of actions in the recent months and for years past as various local civil rights groups. For instance, we have had stand-ins, sit-ins, and mass marches demanding the integration of restaurants, theaters, and other public accomodations in the area. We are now still engaged in action at a local barber shop where we already have twenty trespassing convictions under appeal. We have also cooperated with the Dayton chapter of CORE in their struggle for fair employment. One hundred and twenty of us participated in the march on Washington.

The desire for a CORE chapter has grown out of many considerations, one of which is the need for a stable direct action oriented group with national scope. Would you please send us the necessary papers and information as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Hal Kirshbaum

Hal Kirshbaum

National office

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
TULSA CHAPTER

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the group shall be Tulsa Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose for which this multiracial organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion, or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct action methods.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.

(a) To become an ACTIVE member of CORE a person must (1) have been a probate member for two (2) weeks or a friend of CORE regularly attending meetings and demonstrations for four (4) weeks; 2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee; 3) agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws and the CORE RULES for ACTION; 4) must be accepted by two thirds (2/3) vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting.

(b) The CORE group shall consist of ACTIVE MEMBERS, PROBATE MEMBERS and FRIENDS of CORE. A probate member is a person seeking full membership; a friend of CORE shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests and meetings or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an ACTIVE CORE member.

(c) All members of the Tulsa Chapter of CORE, whether they be active, probate, or friend of CORE must be or become a registered voter if qualified by the registration laws of the State of Oklahoma.

(d) Only ACTIVE members of CORE may hold office. Only ACTIVE members may vote for officers and on questions involving:

1) CORE policy
2) Acceptance of new members
3) Amendments or changes in Constitution and By-Laws.

(e) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the CORE group are entitled to vote on procedures or tactics; only Active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

(f) Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and, after a hearing, two-thirds (2/3) of the members voting, vote for expulsion. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty (30) days to the National Office for referral of his case to the next meeting of the National Action Council or Convention of CORE.

ARTICLE IV. DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount of $2.50 annually & 25¢ a month for active members.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and ending on the following May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of the Tulsa Chapter of Core shall consist of Chairman, First Vice Chairman, Second Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. Officers of CORE shall be elected for a term of 24 months, and the election of officers shall be held on the second week of every 24th month.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(b) The First Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence....and shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee. The Second Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman and First Vice Chairman in their absence and he shall be the Chairman of the Projection Committee.

(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals (preferably at every meeting), for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks. Both the Chairman and the Treasurer will be responsible for signing all checks issued.

4. Notice of elections must be sent to the membership at least two weeks before the said election, and two notifications are preferable.

5. A Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Election shall be by secret ballot. A plurality (~~majority~~) of votes cast shall constitute an election.

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the members in good standing.

7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by Special Election, unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. CORE meetings are not open to the public and only Active members, probate members, friends of CORE and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application by a probate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of political and/or religious literature and the literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Notice of changes in this Constitution must be sent to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by two-thirds (2/3) of the members voting.

February 28, 1964

File

Mr. Milton T. Goodwin
Chairman, Tulsa CORE
2460 North Boston Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

We are glad to hear that you are interested in starting a CORE chapter in Tulsa. I am enclosing literature which will give you all the necessary information.

Briefly, there are three basic steps to becoming an affiliated chapter. You must file an affiliation blank, send in a $10.00 affiliation fee and be visited and recommended by a Field Secretary. You also must submit a local constitution, and start on your first "action project".

Please be in touch with us as soon as you have organized somewhat, and we will try to get a Field Secretary to work with you.

Looking forward to hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/yl
encs.

organization dept.

FEB 21 1964

2460 North Boston place
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106
February 20, 1964

Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

We, a newly formed group, have established a chapter of Core in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Our information has been limited, but a copy of your Constitution and By-laws was sent us from the Oklahoma City Chapter, And has been accepted and adopted by our Group.

We would Appreciate any and all information Concerning Organizational structure. The Organization is in immediate need of Copies of the Constitution and By-laws, brochures, Voting and registeration material and membership cards — if there is a standarized card for the organization.

Our next meeting date is scheduled for February 24/1964 and if it is possible we would like to have this information by this date.

Any Assistance from you will be Appreciated,

Respectfully,
Milton J. Goodwin, Chairman

NOTE- send letter + org. material

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

APR 9 1964

2460 N. Boston Pl
April 7, 1964

Marcia McKinna
CORE
38 Park Row
Dept. of Organizatio

Dear Marcia:

The group in Tulsa submitted a application for affiliation last month and upuntil the present time they have not hear from the national office. The infomration was s end to Gordon Carey, which probably explains the delay, but to continue the group first ogganized in January with a pp. four people and the present membership is over 500. Last night I attend the regular CORE meeting and there were over 300 people in attendance I have supplied them with a limited amount material and as a new group I would like to request that a large supply of all CORE material on hand be send to the group.

Bruce is arriving today and we will began workshops Sat. I have to keep a dental appointment Monday in New Orleans but feel that I should return to Tulsa Tuesday or Wed ~~toxxidbxx~~ Bruce in operating the workshops. Would like for you to arriange transportation for me to return Tuesday or Wednsday April 14 or 15 to Tulsa.

Ike

Ike Reynolds

3

The travel arrigements should be made for Wed because I am carrying a set of recently enacted laws to New orleans with me and would like to discuss them with Elie and Haley

Tulsa 6:30 10:05 2 stops 12:20-3:30

Jo Anne - please follow this / give letter back

April 14, 1964

James T. McCain
Dept of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The group in Tulsa Oklahoma meets the requirements for affiliation and has sumbitted as application and their ten dollar fee.

I have met with them on several occassions and Bruce and I have conducted three workshops and more are planned. They have been organized since January 1964. They are presently engaged in Non-violent direct action against segregation in eating places and places of employments.

I feel that they will an asset to our organization and would like to recommend that they be affliated at the May 1 st meeting of the NAC sterring committee.

Isaac Reynodds

Isaac Reynolds

Please follow thru give letter back

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

April 14, 1964

James T. McCain
Dept of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

The group in Tulsa meets the requirements for affiliation and has submitted an application and their ten dollar fee. The letters were send to Gordon and must have gotten misplaced. I've enclosed another application and constitution.

The group has organiztional structure problems however, I feel they will be able to overcome these problems in a few weeks and recommend that they be affliated at the next such meeting.

Isaac Reynolds

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Nama of local group TULSA CHAPTER

Headquarters address, if any P.O. BOX 6158

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address
PRES.	Milton Thomas Goodwin	2460 N. Boston Pl.
1st VICE PRES.	ALONZO BATSON	2435 N. Peoria
2nd VICE PRES.	Bob EATON	3131 N. Utica
SEC.	FAYE Small	2121 N. Peoria
TRES.	CLEOPHUS ROBINSON	1323 N. LANSING

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? JANUARY 26, 1964
2. How many Active members do you have now ? 319

   Associate members? NONE Others on mailing list ? NONE
3. How often do you meet At PRESENT EVERY TUESDAY
4. What committees does your organization have? MEMBERSHIP, PROJECTION, Publicity Industrial (Associate) membership, Voter Registration.
5. How often does each of these committees meet ? When ever they chairman deems NECESSARY
6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership ?) A member of active status must 1st know and understand NON violence in accordance with Rules of Action 2nd Must participate in at least one project, 3rd must be recommended by an active member for ACCEPTANCE AS AN ACTIVE member

Over

Mail to: James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New Yoak

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict ? yes

8. Has your group discussed the Core RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group ? yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT of PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups. (If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.) NONE

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group. Local press has suppressed release of sit-in

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?_____

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: None at present

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc. (Use an extra sheet if necessary): Restaurants - Bordens, (2) Piccadilly, Apache Circle - method sit-in

This application form sumbitted by Milton F Goverman

An application fee of ten dollars ($10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee.

JuAnn type 1 + cc file usual

Report for the month of
April, 1964

1/cc JUN 1 1964 CC McKissick

Bruce and I found a very large group in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The total membership is over three hundred members and it is still growing. Last night I attend the general membership and gave a discourse on CORE. Several workshops on CORE's methods and non-violence have been scheduled to start this week. Tonight we held our first workshop in the home of the chairman and things when off great however we'll have to move to a large place to accomodate everyone. The ex-committee met befor the workshop and it was decided that demonstrations would resum the next day. The next afternoon we watch the demonstrations and were force to remove several people from the demonstrations because they didn't know how to conduct themselves. As a result of theconduct of some of the people, we set workshops for that night. The next day the demonstrations showed the excellent results of the workshops in the conduct of all the demonstrators. On saturday we had the largest group to work with in a workshop since our arrival but because we had initially concentrated our e fforts on tranning a small group which we were able to use in tranning a large group ~~and in doing so~~ the large group was able to have personal attention. At the meeting on Sat. afternoon we discuss the area the group would be more effected in. We decided that the area (North Tulsa - a all Negro area) where the group had been working ~~with~~ would be the best place to put their efforts.

On April 8, 1964 Tulsa, CORE launch a drive to have Negroes remove their money from the segregated North Side State Bank of Tulsa, located in North Tulsa. As of Friday, April 10, several people had withdrawn their funds from the bank, including one person who withdrew $15,000. North Side State Bank is owned by R. J. Pleasant who owns and operates the segregated Apache Circle Shopping Center also in North Tulsa. In addition to the Money Out program at the bank, the group is picketing the bank and a number of stores in the shopping center and the Bordens Resturant owned by L. Borden.

Friday night 87 person were arrested at the Bordens Resturant. Mass picketing and sit-ins will go on because the number arrested Friday is only a very small part of the people willing to go to jail, ~~and their~~ The only problem is at the present time ~~with~~ is bond money. The city officals are not prepared and don't know how to handle the situtation, ~~and have~~ they have been releasing the ~~people in case of~~ adults on their signture and the students in the custody of the lawyer or their parents. In the past week we have been ordered by the court to stop ~~demonstrating~~ demonstrating (Carl Rachlin has a copy of each order), however, a five year old child ~~can~~ can see that the orders are illegal and demonstrations have gone on without the officals trying to enforce the orders.

The group is made up people from a cross section of the Negro citizens and a few students from Tulsa U. The student group is very large and militant and I feel that they will keep the older people moving.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

cc McCain
Haley

FIELD REPORT FOR
FROM: Isaac Reynolds
TO: JAMES McCAIN
RE: TULSA CORE

TO: James McCain

FROM: Isaac Reynolds

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, April, 1964 re: Tulsa, Oklahoma

Bruce and I found a very large group in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The total membership is over three hundred members and it is still growing. Last night I attended the general membership meeting and gave a discourse on CORE. Several workshops on CORE's methods and nonviolence have been scheduled to start this week. Tonight we held our first workshop in the home of the chairman and things went off great. However, we will have to move to a large place to accommodate everyone. The ex-committee met before the workshop and it was decided that demonstrations would resume the next day. The next afternoon we watched the demonstrations and were forced to remove several people from the demonstrations because they didn't know how to conduct themselves. As a result of the conduct of some of the people, we set-up workshops for that night. The next day the demonstrations showed the excellent results of the workshops in the conduct of all the demonstrators. On Saturday we had the largest group to work with in a workshop since our arrival but because we had initially concentrated our efforts on training a small group which we were able to use in training a large group, the large group was able to have personal attention. At the meeting on Saturday afternoon we discussed the area the group would be more effective in. We decided that the area (North Tulsa - an all Negro area) where the group had been working would be the best place to put their efforts.

On April 8, 1964, Tulsa CORE launched a drive to have Negroes remove their money from the segregated North Side State Bank of Tulsa, located in North Tulsa. As of Friday, April 10, several people had withdrawn their funds from the bank, including one person who withdrew $15,000. North Side State Bank is owned by R. J. Pleasant who owns and operates the segregated Apache Circle Shopping Center also in North Tulsa. In addition to the Money Out program at the bank, the group is picketing the bank and a number of stores in the shopping center and the Bordens Resturant, owned by L. Borden.

Friday night 87 persons were arrested at the Bordens Resturant. Mass picketing and sit-ins will go on because the number arrested Friday is only a small part of the people willing to go to jail. Their only problem at the present time is bond money. The city officials are not prepared and don't know how to handle the situation. They have been releasing the adults on their signature and the students in the custody of the lawyer or parents. In the past week we have been ordered by the court to stop demonstrating (Carl Rachlin has a copy of the order). However, a five year old child can see that the orders are illegal and demonstrations have gone on without the officials trying to enforce the orders.

The group is made up of people from a cross section of the Negro citizens and a few students from Tulsa University. The student group is very large and militant and I feel that they will keep the older people moving.

cc: R. Haley
F. B. McKissick

May 4, 1964

Mr. Milton Thomas Goodwin, President
Tulsa Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality
2460 North Boston Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

This letter is to officially acknowledge your chapter's membership as a local affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality. Your application for affiliation was accepted at the National Action Council Steering Committee meeting on May 1-3, 1964.

Congratulations, and good luck in your endeavors. You will be hearing from us frequently, and please keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JUN 18 1964

June 15, 1964

Mr. Milton Goodman
123½ N. Greenwood
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Goodman:

A complaint came to this office last week concerning severance of relations between Tulsa CORE and one or two local lawyers who had previously rendered legal service for Tulsa CORE. Putting aside the question of whether this severance is in the best interest of CORE, the complaint dealt, rather, with the manner in which it was carried out. Specifically it was said that the chairman of Tulsa CORE broke off relations with the lawyer (s) without prior approval of the chapter.

It would be presumptuous of me to pass judgement pro or con; I have only the barest outline of facts. However, I think we all agree that the ultimate power in any democratic organization resides in the membership of that organization, not the leadership.

I hope that this disagreement has been settled in a proper democratic manner. If there is any way I can help felicitate this or any other matter, please let me know.

It should be clear to the chapter by now that the national staff does not assume arbitrary, dictatorial authority over any chapter. We try instead to help ease the solution of problems through suggestions and discussions. We want you to solve your own problems. Naturally, when a state of impasse develops, we must search for stronger measures that still fall within the scope of democracy. It is up to the chapter, itself, to make such extreme measures unnecessaryly.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

cc Jim McCain
Mr. Robert Eaton

June 15, 1964

Tulsa CORE
c/o Milton Goodman, Chairman
123½ N. Greenwood
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Goodman:

Several days ago I sent a night letter to you asking for the details of the alleged disagreement between the Tulsa and Oklahoma CORE groups. To date I have received no word from you on this matter.

I would suggest that it is a good policy in conflict situations to get the facts down in writing while they are still frest in your mind. Such a record frequently takes on great value as time passes and the situation becomes hazy. I would also suggest that it is good policy to avoid the possibility of antagonizing people unnecessaryly by postponding or overlooking acknowledgement of such communications. I, myself may assume that you have been extremely busy; in another case someone else may assume the oversight is deliberate.

What I actually hope is that your two groups have been able to settle your difference without any assistance from the national staff. Such a settlement would be in the best tradition of local autonomy, democratic procedure and the spirit of non-violence--all principles which stand very high in CORE philosophy and organization. If such is not the case at this writting, I strongly urge that you take steps toward an immediate settlement. Continuation of such internal strife would most likely move from the ironical to the ridiculous and finally to the unacceptable.

I would be very interested to receive any comments from you on this matter.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds
cc Jim McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

123½ N. GREENWOOD
P. O. BOX 6158
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
LUther 3-1631

President
Milton T. Goodwin
Secretary
Faye Small
Treasurer
C. L. Robinson

Membership Committee
Alonzo L. Batson
Projection Committee
Bob Eaton
Finance Committee
Barbara Plumlee
Youth Committee
Shirlie Scoggins
Communications Committee
Louise Antell
Indistrial Committee
Warren Sylvan
Training Committee
A. C. Ivery
Investigation Committee
Richard Batterson
Negotiations Committee
Ray Freeman
Publicity
E. L. Goodwin, Jr.
Public Relations Committee
Dan Dryz

AUG 14 1964

August 12, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Director of Information
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

Our chapter, at the present, is attempting to finalize its Mississippi Project. We need further information as to where to send materials and contributions that we have been able to secure. Also, we need all the possible literature available on voter registration.

We shall be going into the community on a block by block campaign starting in September and would appreciate if you could send us all the available material explaining CORE to the grass roots and potential forces in this fight for equality.

We need to have at our disposal, closer contact with regional field representatives and also, persons of regional status.

FREEDOM NOW,

Milton T. Goodwin ac

Milton T. Goodwin
President

MTG/ac

August 14,1964

Milton T. Goodwin,President
Tulsa CORE
123½ N. Greenwood
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Milton:

If you have material for the Mississippi Project, send it to Dave Dennis, % COFO-1017 Lynch Street, Jackson,Miss.. If you have finances, sent it to the National Office and earmark it for Mississippi.

We have some posters on registration, but are out of them for the moment. As soon as a new shipment arrives, I shall send some of them to you.

If you have any problems or need a field secretary, please contact the Southern Office at 2211 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Richard Haley is in charge of that office. If I can be of further service to you and the chapter, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

Organization

Karl Thiele, Pastor
FI 5-4765—LU 4-2124
235 West Zion

NOV 9 1964

Sir:

The postoffice box for CORE in Tulsa is:

6158

The President is C.L. Robinson
1323 N. Lansing
Tulsa 6
The Treasurer is Karl Thiele
2330 North Quaker
Tulsa 6

Please remove from your mialing lists
Milton Goodwin
2460 N Boston Place or
3125 N. Hartford Place

Thank you!

Karl Thiele

Karl Thiele

Orgnization

FEB 2 1965

Feb. 1, 1965

National Core
Dear Sirs;

Inclosed is a copy of a letter that was sent by Tulsa Core to members of the Tulsa Board of Education and the Superintendant of schools on January fifteenth of this year. Today members of our education committee will attend the regular Board of Education meeting to hear this discussed. We will inform you of future developements as quickly as possible.

We regret not being more prompt and thorough in reporting our activities to you. However at present Tulsa Core is attempting to carry on a full scale program in several areas with an empty bank account and a very limited active membership. Every member is consequently serving in several capacities and our human resources are taxed, to put it mildly! We're making every effort to correct this situation and hope in the near future to be able to send you a more complete and positive report.

Briefly, we continue to test Tulsa's public accommadations ordinance, and have just recently succeeded to open a help-yourself laundry in our mixed neighborhood that was a flagrant hold out, with "White Only" signs on the doors.

Our Employment committee is winding up a series of interviews with 13 pilot companies chosen by the body to investigate their employment practices. Next step remains uncertain at this point. These are companys with government contracts who practice token employment of Negros. We are seeking the advice of our district representative to the state House of Representatives in this matter, and expect to be in correspondance with our US Senator, (whom we helped considerably in the recent election) in the near future. We did not, of course, publicly endorse any candidates in the name of CORE, but our voter registration drive was dramatically successful, and CORE members as individuals did help in the campaigns of favored candidates.

Any sugestions or comments in these areas will be appreciated, and again, we will hope to make more freguent and complete reports in the future.

Sincerely,

Carol Sherman

Carol Sherman
acting corres. Sec.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE TULSA BOARD OF EDUCATION
Mr. F. Boesche
Mr. Carl Beesley
Mrs. Virgil O. Wood
Mr. William L. Butler
Mr. Lahman D. Jones
Mrs. Ridge Bond
Mrs. Opel Carllson
3027 South New Haven Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma

We deeply appreciate the understanding and concern that has been given by the Board of Education to problems that have arisen in our community with regard to racial matters. It is our feeling that in many respects the Tulsa Board of Education and the Tulsa School Administration have done remarkably well in solving many complex problems in our educational system.

We are aware, however, of certain aspects regarding education that make us feel that it is necessary for us to make our position known. Our committee and organization has attempted to keep informed of problems, requests, recommendations, and solutions made to, and by, the School Administration-Board of Education. We are aware of many interested persons and groups who have over the past six (6) years attempted to negotiate important interracial concerns with the School Administration-Board of Education. We believe that the failure to fulfill requests made by wise individuals and groups with regard to interracial matters is evidence enough that negotiation on our part would also prove futile. Therefore, the Tulsa Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality makes these specific requests listed herein.

However, before listing our requests there are several items we need to have clarified for both ourselves and the School Administration-Board of Education:

1) We understand that there have been a number of attempts to inform the Board of Education as to the function of a Board of Education. School Administration and/or management is to be carried on by the Administration. This management is made possible by the Board of Education which sets policies and directives for the Administration. We are convinced from all our discussions and consultations with wise leaders in our city knowledgable in education, that policy making and management have been confused in our school system. Therefore, we want it understood that in all matters relating to policy making, our negotiations, consultations and discussions be with the Board of Education and that in all matters relating to how these policies are to be carried out we will of necessity be working with the School Administration.

2) We are very much aware and feel very keenly about the fact that whenever a discussion is held anywhere in our city there is usually something said or insinuated about the inferiority of North Tulsa Schools and/or the superiority of South Tulsa Schools. We are sure you are as aware of this as we are. It is our strongly held belief that schools of racial minority or culturally deprived children should be the best schools in our system, not just as good as the majority schools, but better. We believe this is not true in Tulsa and would like to be convinced that we are wrong. We are convinced that minority schools should be the best so that minority children will be able to meet and solve all the problems in life which come to persons of color or low economic background.

3) We wish a clear answer to this question within thirty days of receipt of this letter: Does the Board of Education-School Administration know how to deal with such interracial matters as teacher integration, cultural lag, training in human relations for teachers, etc.? If the answer to this question is affirmative then these requests shall take less time, effort, and money. However, if the answer is negative, it is our request that a special consultant in such matters be hired as part of the Administrative staff to give the School Administration-Board of Education necessary assistance in such long neglected matters and that this be done by May 1 of this year.

Our requests are arranged in three catagories:

I. <u>Teacher Integration:</u> We believe that it should be the avowed policy of the Board of Education that race will not be a factor in teacher placement. No "quota system" or "percentage factor" be used for placement of Negro or white teachers. We understand the difficulties in reassignment of large numbers of teachers, but believe that token steps can be taken in this direction prior to the 1965-1966 academic year. The following changes are requested:

A. That our senior high schools be grouped into three geographic areas and that three Negro teachers be assigned to one school in each area which has all-white faculties and that three white teachers be added to the staff of Washington Senior High.

B. That our 17 junior high schools be grouped into five geographic areas (excluding Carver and Anderson) and that at least two Negro teachers be assigned to one school in each area and that both Carver and Anderson be assigned at least two white teachers each.

C. That all 70 elementary schools be grouped into ten geographic areas and that at least two schools in each area be assigned Negro teachers and that white teachers be assigned to those "Negro schools" from which the above have been reassigned to assure that each school with total Negro enrollment has at least four white teachers.

We wish to assure you that our requests are made with great care. It is our request that some person designated by the Board of Education be present at our April 6, 1965, meeting at 7:30 to inform our organization of concrete plans regarding these teacher-integration requests.

II. Teacher Training and Curriculum: The Negro has been placed in an unfavorable light because of prejudice and economic deprivations, and a concerted effort is necessary to erase these disadvantages. The following recommendations are keyed to this problem:

A. That concrete plans be made to have a special course in Human Relations in the coming summer session for classroom teachers and that a continuous program of human relations training be available for classroom teachers and school administrators which will help all leaders in our school system who will be able, in turn, to help all they influence in proper attitudes toward persons differing from themselves and that this be done by April 6, 1965.

B. That the Board of Education-School Administration stimulate, encourage and assist the State Curriculum Committee to search for texts that fairly present the part Negroes played in the history of our nation and world and that such texts be used in our school system by September, 1966. That meanwhile, special assistance be given all history teachers to assure that historical truths presented in the classroom be done in such a way as to eliminate the possible deduction that "it was the white people who built our nation " and that a plan of action for this be given us by April 6, 1965.

C. That the study and use of teaching materials presently available concerning race and proper human relations attitudes be encouraged and if necessary, assistance from individuals and organizations in our city be used.

III. Other Action: In an effort to reduce "cultural lag" fostered by past segreation and economic deprivations of the Negro minority, the following actions are requested:

A. The elimination of the "platoon system" or the "semi-departmental system" for grades one through three in at least two of the elementary schools in the Negro community of our city and that plans to this effect be shown us by May 1, 1965.

B. The establishment of a special committee to guide a volunteer tutorial program (at least two committee members to be from our organization or persons we designate) to guide the administration of the program, provide facilities if necessary, provide materials if necessary, but mainly to give School Board and Administration endorsement and encouragement to the efforts of such a committee and volunteers and that this committee be established by May 1, 1965.

C. To provide a full-time employment and vocational counselor for Negro schools, especially for Negroes in senior high schools. His duties to include curriculum suggestions, discussion of job opportunities with both industrial representatives and students, the outlining of job requirements for specific employment opportunities, and that this person's voice be heeded when suggestions are given to the Board of Education-School Administration with regard to necessary changes and additions to be made and that this be done by May 1, 1965.

D. The establishment of a special committee to determine the feasibility of a two year Kindergarten for children in culturally deprived neighborhoods and that this committee include persons from our organization or whomever we choose and that this committee be established by May 1, 1965.

E. The establishment of a special committee to study the boundries of school districts the purpose of which would be to determine the possibility of a more equitable balance in percentage of Negro and white students in any school and to eliminate unnecessary transportation expense involved in getting students to the schools "where they belong," and that this committee include

at least two persons from our organization or persons we designate and that this committee be established by May 1, 1965.

F. That qualified Negroes be sought and trained to fill vacancies in the administrative staff to minimize the racial inbalance that now exists.

We are aware that in these requests we overemphasize color and race. However, we know, no matter how much it is disclaimed, existing policies and practices have also overemphasized race. It is our hope that by giving proper emphasis to color through our requests that the time will soon come when neither the Board of Education - School Administration, nor we, will have to overemphasize race and color.

We are aware that we lack knowledge and experience with regard to many aspects of the problems of education in our city. It is our desire that we be called upon to give assistance wherever possible. We will be willing, at the Board of Education's convenience, to be questioned concerning these requests. We consider date given to be deadlines and they shall stand unless agreement regarding any changes shall have been made within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Mr. C.L. Robinson, 1323 N. Lansing, LUther 7-9008 (Chairman, Tulsa Chapter Congress of Racial Equality); or Mr. Ray Freeman, 2240 N. Lansing, LUther 7-2344 (Chairman of the Education Committee), should be available for this purpose or someone to be designated by them.

The racial discrepancies in educational standards and opportunities in Tulsa have been manifest for many years and we believe that these should be eliminated as rapidly as possible. We feel that by April 1, 1965, sufficient time will have been available for some concrete plans to be made. To show the good faith of the Board of Education we would like to meet with them to discuss these plans by that time. It will be necessary for us to be convinced by tangible evidence that action shall be forthcoming concerning these requests by April 1, 1965. During this period of time no further action will be taken by our committee so that the Board of Education can discuss and act upon these requests without the glare of publicity and public pressure. If, however, we are convinced by April 1, 1965, that no action is forthcoming, our dedication to racial equality will force us to use whatever lawful means are at our disposal to work towards the fulfillment of these objectives. Be assured we will be busy planning a "lawful means" to insist that each request be met.

In closing, permit us to quote two educationists from Florida State University: "It has become painfully evident in the past few years that, unless the nation begins to take longer strides on the first mile of the long road to equality and integration, the Negro revolt will change from nonviolent to a violent one. The white community will have to fight those Negroes who have too much spirit to submit any longer, and it will have to support with its charity those who are too apathetic to fight. The other alternative will be increasingly repressive measures which would change the nature of the Republic and destroy the image of American Democracy." (From Racial Crisis in America, by Killian and Grigg). It is our desire that the Tulsa Board of Education-School Administration begin to take "longer strides."

In the interest of the education of all citizens of Tulsa,

The Education Committee of the Tulsa Chapter of
the Congress of Racial Equality -
Mr. Ray Freeman, Committee Chairman

Organization Dept

February 3, 1965

copy sent to M. Rich

National CORE Headquarters
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

FEB 5 1965

Gentlemen:

The public schools in the predominently Negro section of North Tulsa are now and have always been inferior to those of South Tulsa. The Tulsa chapter of CORE is now engaged in a battle with the Board of Education in regard to a letter of requests for educational improvements in North Tulsa. I believe you have in your possession a copy of that letter. These same requests have been made countless times in the past by many people, but the Board of Education has always succeeded in evading the issue.

Our local newspapers are never in favor of any move toward integration, and their reporting is extremely biased. (If the enclosed articles concerning CORE do not prove this statement, you might want to examine the other editorial, which I have enclosed entitled "Idiocy in Selma.") I have underlined and numbered the major discrepancies in the articles, and will briefly explain them.

(1) The committee of five Negro leaders met only twice (over a year ago) and discussed the very same problems CORE has stated. No action has been taken as a result of these two meetings, and no further meetings have occurred.

(2) The underlined are the only committee members who ever met with the Board of Education.

(3) Channels of communication have not been established at all.

(4) The "meetings that followed" number one!

(5) Our letter definitely did not imply a threat of violence.

(6) Four of the five leaders named as "responsible members of the Negro community are in full accord with CORE's requests. We do represent the community. Our Negro congressman, Curtis Lawson, is going to address a rally this Thursday night for the purpose of supporting the CORE proposals.

(7) If the responsibility of the School Board extneds to all children, regardless of color, why is it commonly known that the Negro schools lack proper equipment for industrial arts training, that there are no vocational counselors, that students wishing to take classical foreign languages must transfer out of their district to receive college preparatory material, to name only a few problems.

(8) This is a misquote; C. L. said, "We will use whatever lawful means are at our disposal." When asked if this meant demonstrations,

he replied, "That is a possibility."

(9) CORE would like to know where this "great progress" has been made.

(10) Marion Taylor has had nothing constructive to do or say in the field of education. He told our Education Committee last night (2-2-65) that the paper misquoted him, and that he agreed with CORE's requests. However, he refused to print a retraction of this statement.

(11) They have never been flatly rejected because they have never been flatly asked for!

(12) A letter stating the number of CORE representatives, and a wish to make one statement, was sent to the Board of Education one week prior to the public meeting.

We have already contacted some of the community leaders listed in the papers, and we think that it might be possible to persuade them to insist on the reactivation of their committee with the Board of Education. Along with this, we are attempting to show the Board of Education that CORE has the solid backing of the Negro community.

Sincerely,

Tommie L. Thomas

For
Mr. Ray Freeman,
Chairman, CORE Education
Committee

fim

1. City Tulsa
2. Total Population 261,685 (1960)
W 3. What per of total population is the Negro 1/8 plus
4. What is the attitude of the Negro Community toward segregation very good
5. What type of segregation disturbes Negroes most Employment - public accomodation
6. What place in city are segregated Employment Restaurants city government
A 7. Are people interested in making a change yes
8. Are the schools segregated defacto
9. ~~Are the schools~~ segregate
10. How many Negroes vote ~~6,500~~ 4,000
11. How many are register 9000
12. Is their a local or national civil rights organization in operation yes
13. Is their an minstierial association in the city yes
14. What is the attitude of the minsters poor with some exception
15. What is attitude of students very good
16. Is their a college in the city U of Tulsa
17. Would the students like to organize yes
18. Which Negro organization is the most respected C.O.R.E
19. Who is main contacts Milton Goodwin 2460 N Boston pl
20. Five most influential Negroes attys Hall Goodwin Block, Rev B.H. Hill
21. Can they be depend upon for cooperation ? atty Goodwin
22. How many Negroes are employedin non-traditional jobs 50-75
23. What is town major industry North American oil
24. Occupation of most Negroes labor teacher clerk etc
25 Attitude of the white community Un ~~aware~~ aware
26. Type of action tobe applied direct

Date April 14, 1964

By Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

Mc Cain Feb 1, 1965

Tulsa Chapter CORE Officers

P O Box No. 6158

FEB 2 1965

Chairman	~~C. L. Robinson~~	1323 N. Lansing
1st Vice Chm.	Homer Johnson	516 N. Frankfort Pl.
2nd Vice Chm.	Bob Brown	2503 N. Peoria
Secretary	Alice Cornelius	1334 E. Reading
Corres. Sec.	Vickie Dickeson	3914 E. 54th St.
Treasurer	~~Pastor Karl Thiele~~	235 W.Zion
Membership Chm.	John Fortner	625 E. Zion
Finance Chm.	Eugene Cornelious	439 Seminole P.
Project Chm.	~~Bob Eaton~~	3131 N. Utica
Communications	Lula Fortner	625 E. Zion
Public Relations	Shirlie Scoggins	2234 N. Main
Parliamentarian	Dan Dryz	2158 S 76th E. Ave.
Sargeant at Arms	Carol Sherman	13 E. Apache

cc: Richard Haley
Isaac Reynolds

Ike Reynolds

April 12, 1965

TO: The Tulsa Board of Education

FROM: The Tulsa Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality

The words of our last letter are sincerely meant: "We are most pleased to note all the signs of progress related to educational concern and action within the last two months which have been evident in our city. We are certain that the Board of Education has played an important role in stimulating many persons in our city to begin steps in the direction of necessary educational reforms, especially those related to the Negro community." In order that you know specifically what it is that pleases us we have listed the items below. These are then followed by items about which we are most disturbed, and thirdly we have requests.

I. We are pleased that:

1) Within recent weeks the Board of Education has recognized CORE as a responsible group which has some important items to make known to the Board. We refer to your authorization of the Superintendent's letter of March 22 and the letter of April 8 from Chairman Boesche.
2) Plans are underway regarding two important requests in our original letter, namely text book changes and human relations training for school personnel.
3) Plans are underway regarding a pre-Kindergarten program during the coming summer and the coming school year.
4) Cooperation has been evident on the part of the School Administration with the Tulsa Council of Churches and other interested agencies of our city to initiate a city-wide program of tutoring.
5) The Board has consented to be involved in public appearances to make known its feelings and to listen to Tulsa citizens regarding racial segregation and integration in the schools. (See Tulsa World of yesterday regarding "Churchman's Forum")
6) The Board of Education has already returned to Washington, D.C. form No. 441 pledging that there is no discrimination practiced in the school system which allows Tulsa to continue to receive Federal funds if the already signed statement can be verified.

We are certain that many citizens in our city share the complimentary feelings of CORE with regard to these progressive steps and we look forward to more detailed plans and increased concern regarding educational needs on the part of the Board in future weeks. We have begun to think that the Tulsa Board of Education may possibly be the first to make Charles Silberman's words outdated: "...no city in the United States has even begun to face up to the problem involved in educating Negro - or for that matter, white - slum youngsters." (Crisis in Black and White, page 249)

II. We are disturbed because:

1) There has been no indication to take advantage of assistance available to the Tulsa School system to rectify the past history of segregation in our city. Specifically, "Section 403 of Title IV authorizes the Commissioner to render technical assistance in preparation, adoption, and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public elementary and secondary schools...This technical assistance may include, among other activities, information regarding effective methods and personnel especially equipped to assist in coping with special educational problems..." (See GPO 884-658 "Assistance on Special Education Problems Occasioned by School Desegregation")
2) There seems to be the general feeling that "we have achieved" in racial integration in our schools. We are aware of the progress made in pupil integration; however, we

consider the present situation of staff and teacher personnel integration to be far from adequate. Example: It was stated in the "Progress Report" and by the Tulsa Tribune on February 13, that one of the signs of progress in teacher integration is the fact that "...one virtually all-Negro elementary school - Burroughs - has a white principal and a Negro assistant principal." It is well known that the principal at Burroughs was not chosen to administer an all-Negro school but remained at his post as the school changed racially. We know of other school personnel, both Negro and white, who are willing to be involved in interracial situations. We believe that adequate teacher and staff integration will have taken place when school personnel are hired and placed, city-wide, without regard to color. Again we wish to reiterate our requests and suggestions in our original letter, part I, page one regarding Teacher Integration.

3) Generalities have been reported in the news media to give the impression that "we have achieved" in other areas of integration also. Example: Regarding the request made in our original letter pertaining to the teaching of Negro history (Part II, B, page two) the Tulsa Tribune stated about the "Progress Report" that it "showed the system's junior and senior highs now have in libraries 591 books on the Negro and his contribution to the American society." The facts show that at Washington High School there are 438 of these books, 17 at Marian Anderson and 89 at Carver. The report gives the impression that every secondary student in our city has enough books available in his school to become acquainted with the contribution made by Negroes in the history of our nation. We know that Negroes are receiving this type of history, but it is the white student who needs to be educated regarding the part Negroes played in the history of our nation and all white students have apparently only 47 books to inform them about Negroes in the history of our nation.
4) There are deliberate efforts, both overt and covert, to segregate substitute teachers. Example: Principals hold segregated lists of substitute teachers.
5) There have been deplorable instances of violations of good human relations practices in the treatment of students. Verification of such instances can be gotten and given to the Board of Education only with written assurance that neither student nor teacher will be penalized. This is necessary because of mounting fear on the part of citizens, including school personnel, to voice their feelings regarding such violations.
6) Special attention must be given to special needs in our educational system. Equality in education cannot be guided nor brought about by equal expenditures for all schools and for all pupils. Equality must be guided by educational need in specific areas of our city.
7) Finances are used as a reason why methods proven to be correct and useful cannot be carried out. We are certain that if the Board of Education would publicly state its policies regarding necessary reforms that the public and especially the able leadership in our city will respond with assistance in gaining the necessary funds for such improvements. We believe that finances, although extremely important, are not the only basis on which to operate a school system. We suggest that a more forthright appeal to the public be made by the Board of Education stating their policy decisions which need special financial support.
8) The Board of Education apparently allows news reporters to state policies of the Board in writing after the Board has verbally agreed what the policy should be. We are convinced that much public apathy regarding educational needs and reforms in our city is due to the fact that the Board of Education does not put into writing its decisions and policies. We are convinced that if this were done the public would be more willing to support our educational system.
9) In the entire investigation of the NEA in which 300 persons were interviewed not a single one mentioned racial problems. However, we are more disturbed by the explanation of this fact given by Dr. Carr, Executive Director of the NEA: "...this failure to discuss the racial aspects of education (is attributed) to an even broader concern -- grossly inadequate educational opportunity for the great majority of children in the state."
10) Of the fact that the boundaries of some schools seem to be deliberately set to evade increased pupil integration. Example: The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad running northeast from downtown forms the south and east boundary of the new school at

1661 E. Virgin even though the tracks are within three blocks of the school at the nearest point. The western boundary extends eight blocks west of Peoria (1300 E.), a street more dangerous to cross than any railroad tracks, and extend westward across the Midland Valley railroad. We conclude this to be a deliberate effort to include only Negro pupils in this school.

11) Of the fact that the Board of Education has stated to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that there is no discrimination practiced in the school system. We believe such a signed statement to be in error and assure the Board that unless steps are taken to eliminate discriminatory practices mentioned herein and other injustices, we have no alternative but to report such discrimination to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

III. Therefore the following:

1) We request that the Board of Education become completely familiar with the Civil Rights Act and all information pertaining to Title IV and VI if you have not done so and that the attorney for the Board, Mr. C.H. Rosenstein be requested by you to give his written legal opinion regarding the expectations of the Federal government and that CORE be furnished with a copy of his opinion. We further request that the Board make known to us in a written statement detailed plans concerning how and when it intends to comply with the requirements of the Federal government. We submit to each of you a March 20 issue of the Saturday Review for your study - page 60 ff.
2) We request that immediate steps be taken to avail ourselves of technical assistance offered under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act so that "consultants with special knowledge relative to the problems involved or with experience in situations comparable to that of the applicant..." (GPO 884-658) may guide our city in doing all that is necessary to comply with the non-discriminatory statement signed by the Board of Education, form No. 441. Allow us to quote the words of one of our distinguished Tulsans, Mr. Alfred Aaronson, who spoke these words to representatives of the Board and the Citizens Committee: "Federal funds are available for teacher training in human relations under the Civil Rights Act and for remedial work with the underprivileged under the Economic Opportunity Act. Now, what is the alternative if we do not avail ourselves of this assistance and these programs and correct discriminatory conditions? It can certainly involve direct court action to effect many of these changes. Let us consider the Oklahoma City experience as a pattern. The NAACP pressed its demands for a fairer distribution of students and teachers -- and when they reached an impasse with the Board of Education, they filed suit. This has been a long and costly procedure at the School Board's expense. Meanwhile, there has been bad temper, bad press, and bad image for the school system which was unable to solve its own problems locally."
3) We request that immediate attention be given to those requests of our original letter that have not yet been considered (some mentioned herein and some not mentioned) and that at the convenience of the Board we be given permission to negotiate new deadlines regarding these apparently unconsidered requests within the coming month.
4) We wish it understood that there has been much pressure from various sources requesting why it is that CORE has not yet used direct action, insinuating a lack of integrity on our part. We want you to know and all the public to know and be sure that it is the Board of Education and not those who pressure or chide us that will be the determining factor in whether or not direct action shall be used by CORE.

We are pleased and much encouraged that direct communication has now been established with you. It is our hope that this is the beginning of a cooperative effort to improve our educational system for the benefit of our entire citizenry.

C.L. Robinson, Chairman of CORE

Ray Freeman, Education Committee Chairman

The newly enacted laws in Tulsa, Oklahoma to stop demonstration have been send to our general and a local lawyer in Tulsa. counsel

TITLE 19, SECTION 11

SECTION 11. RESISTING OFFICERS. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly or wilfully in any manner, or by or with the assistance of any instrument or device, obstruct, resist or oppose any officer or member of the Police Force of the City of Tulsa, or any special policeman of said City of Tulsa, or any person having police powers by authority of said City, or any person called to the assistance of any member of said police force, special policeman or other person having such police powers while in the discharge of the duties of their respective officers. (Ord. No. 1172.)

TITLE 19, SECTION 78.

SECTION 78. TRESPASS. Trespass is for the purpose of this section hereby defined as the doing of an injury or misfeasance to the person of another, or to the property of another person, when done with force and violence either actual or implied. It is further defined to include each and every actual entry upon the premises of another owner or person in possession of real property, without the owner's or accupant's consent, express or implied. In all cases where the entry is made on premises which are posted or warning has been published to stay out and off of said premises, the burden shall be upon the defendant to show that such permission was given. Any person who shall enter in or upon any public property, except at times and upon conditions when the same is subject to public use shall be guilty of an offense. The use of any public building, except for the purpose of dispatching business

with the public corporation shall in each and every case constitute a trespass unless the manner, purpose and extent of its use is first presented to the Board of Commissioners and its consent first obtained. Trespass as herein defined is hereby declared to be an offense and shall be punished as herein provided.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING RESISTING OFFICERS:

1. Police Officer or person with police authority making his authority known.

2. In discharge of regular duties as said officer.

3. Making a lawful directive or command in clear language.

4. Individual to whom said language was directed, after having heard, ignoring same or by physical action refuses to obey same.

EXAMPLE:

An officer appreaches a group of demonstrators obstructing sidewalk to the extent no other pedestrian traffic can use said sidewalk, an audible command is given to vacate half of the sidewalk or street, and after said audible command to do so the individual involved refuses to move on or over to the extent requested by the officer, then and in that event the individual either by his non-action or by his positive action opposes said officer's command could be charged with resisting an officer.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING TRESPASS:

1. Individual entering a place of business or other public or private place.

2. Owner, manager or person in control of said place requests said individual, or if a group of individuals such request is made individually, to leave premises.

3. Refusal of said individual, or group of individuals, to leave said premises after they have been requested to do so individually.

TITLE 19, SECTION 381.

SECTION 381. PUBLIC DISTURBANCE. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully or maliciously, either by day or by night, to disturb the peace and quietude of the City, and family or neighborhood of the City of Tulsa by loud or unusual noise of any kind whatsoever, or by profane, abusive, violent, or obscene language, whether addressed to the person or party so disturbed or to some other person, or by fighting or threatening to fight or by shooting off firearms, or brandishing the same, or to conduct one's self in a disorderly manner in any public place or in any other place within the corporate limits of the City of Tulsa. (Ord. No. 12.)

TITLE 19, SECTION 386.

SECTION 386. UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY. Any three or more people who shall within the City, assemble together or shall act in concert, to do any unlawful act with force or violence against property of this City or the person or property of another, or against the peace or to the terror of others and shall make any movement for preparation therefore shall severally be guilty of an offense. Each and every person present at such meeting or assembly who shall not endeavor to prevent the commission or perpetration of such unlawful acts or who remain present after being lawfully warned to leave, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

EXAMPLE:

An individual or group of individuals walking into Bordon's request service and manager advises each individual that his presence is not welcomed and request each individual person there to leave the premises. The person making the request must be the person who had authority from the owner to do so, and after a refusal to leave as requested, each and every individual may be charged with trespass. The purpose of the Ordinance being to allow a person in lawful control of property to forbid entrance by those whom they are unwilling to receive and to exclude them if having entered those in control see fit to command them to leave.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING PUBLIC DISTURBANCE.

1. An individual or group of individuals who intentionally make loud noises, shout obscenity or other foul language to other persons or in such manner that other persons could hear and be disturbed by such person.

2. An individual or group of individuals who cause a fight to take place or who threatened in work or actions to fight any other person.

3. An individual or group of individuals who in their manner of conducting themselves are rude, obscene and offensive in a public place to the extent that by such conduct any and all persons nearby or within hearing or seeing distance of such conduct are disturbed.

TITLE 19, SECTION 387.

SECTION 387. CONGREGATING ON STREET. It shall be an offense for any person or persons to obstruct any sidewalk, street or alley or any walk or any public grounds in the City by congregating or in any way assembling therein or thereon, and each of such persons shall be guilty of an offense. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit any act which has for its purpose the assemblying of people on any sidewalk, street or alley to such an extent as to obstruct passage thereon.

TITLE 19, SECTION 421.

SECTION 421. PICKETING. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to walk, stand, or loiter along or upon any sidewalk, street or alley in the City of Tulsa while engaged in the act of displaying any sign or banner or calling out to persons that they should not patronize any place of business, or to engage in any act of picketing any place of business when such acts or congregating prevents the passage of traffic or pedestrians along any sidewalk, street or alley or the entrance of people into any place of business.

EXAMPLE:

An individual or group of individuals demonstrating on public street, sidewalk or in any public place where such demonstration is conducted in a loud and abusive manner, where threats are shouted to other patrons or insults hurled upon other persons in this particular public place or who upon entering into the business establishment acting in such a manner as to disturb other persons therein and cause discomfort to other patrons who might be in the particular business establishment.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLING:

1. Three or more people gathering together for the purpose of planning an unlawful act by force against the property of the City of of another person.

2. An overt act by this group toward a completion of this plan of violence.

3. Failure by any member of this group after learning the purpose they urge the dispursment of the group.

4. A command to leave or disperse by an officer or person with legal authority and the failure of person or persons so warned to heed this lawful command.

EXAMPLE:

Three or more people after a meeting begin proceeding down a street or sidewalk, etc. while declaring their intention to smash the window of the Piccadilly Cafeteria; after proceeding to the front of this establishment they start toward the window with sticks or rocks an officer or person with legal auth-

ority warns each and every one of them to stop and disburse and such request is ignored and the individuals proceed to carry out their plan by force and violence, each person who remains after having been warned to leave and disburse could be charged with an offense. The same would apply if such act was directed toward any property of the City.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING CONGREGATING ON THE STREET:

1. One or more persons who obstruct the sidewalk, streets or alley or any public ground.

2. The obstruction shall be such as to prevent other persons from using said sidewalk, street, alley or public ground in any way.

EXAMPLE:

A person or persons parading down the sidewalk with picket signs or banners in such a manner as to prevent any other pedestrian from using the same sidewalk. If such procession is in single file thereby leaving open a portion of the sidewalk available to other pedestrian traffic such would not constitute sufficient obstruction of the sidewalk to cause a charge to be filed. If a mass parade takes place in the street to the extent vehicular traffic is blocked or interfered with, such obstruction of the street would be sufficient grounds to charge each and every person involved with the offense.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING PICKETING:

1. Individual or group of individuals walking, standing or loitering on a street, sidewalk or alley.

2. Said individual or individuals displaying signs or banners and/or

3. Said individual or individuals calling out to passersby not to patronize a particular establishment.

Any or all of which acts obstructs and prevents the passage of other pedestrians along any street, sidewalk or alley or prevents people from entering the establishment being so picketed.

EXAMPLE:

An individual or group of individuals parading on the sidewalk in front of Piccadilly's used the entire sidewalk in their parade thereby causing other pedestrians to leave the sidewalk, to go into the street to pass this particular establishment, or who by their parade on said sidewalk with said signs and banners so block and obstruct the entrance to said establishment that patrons desiring to enter can not do so without interference, then any and all individuals could be charged with the offense.

TITLE 28, Section 153.

SECTION 153. PERMITS REQUIRED. No funeral, procession or parade, containing 100 or more persons or 20 or more vehicles excepting the forces of the United States Army or Navy, the military forces of this state, and the forces of the police and fire departments, shall occupy, march or proceed along any street except in accordance with a permit issued by the Chief of Police and such other regulation as are set forth herein which may apply.

(Ord. No. 4513).

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING A PARADE:

1. Three or more vehicles travelling together not in a funeral.

2. Proceeding along a public street.

3. Lack of a permit from the Board of Commissioners by the person in charge or any person involved which does not set out the time, specific route and date said parade is to take place.

EXAMPLE:

Three or more cars proceeding down Main Street and other streets of the City obviously travelling together in such a manner as denotes a precession. Any officer who stops such procession should inquire of the persons involved as to whether or not they have in their possession a permit issued by the Board of Commissioners covering the particular day and specifying the route then being travelled by the procession. If no such permit can be produced, then any and all drivers of automobiles in said procession could be charged with the offense of parading without a permit.

TITLE 17, SECTION 1 - NUISANCES

SECTION 1. NUISANCE DEFINED. A public nuisance consists of unlawfully doing an act, or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission either:

(c) Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage, a lake or basin, or any public park, square, alley, highway, or streets; or

TITLE 17, SECTION 4.

SECTION 4. AFFECTING PEACE AND SAFETY. The following are hereby declared to be public nuisances affecting public peace and safety:

(1) Any use of the public streets or sidewalks which causes large crowds of people to gather, obstructing traffic and the free use of the streets or sidewalks;

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING A NUISANCE:

1. Obstruction of any alley, sidewalk or street.

2. Dangerous condition caused by obstruction.

EXAMPLE:

A large gathering of people demonstrating by parade on said alley, sidewalk or street or kneeling or sitting upon the above named in such a manner as to prevent other traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian from using the same location in an orderly manner whereby their manner of blocking or abstructing said alley, sidewalk or street it would be considered dangerous for the person to attempt to use said alley, sidewalk, or street at the same time.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING A PUBLIC NUISANCE WHICH EFFECTS PEACE AND SAFETY:

1. Demonstration by a large crowd by either parade, sitting or kneeling upon public street, entrance to building or on sidewalk.

2: A large crowd of onlookers gathering.

3. Vehicular traffic stall or traffic jam of said large crowd.

EXAMPLE: Several people sitting in the entrance to Brown Dunkin or Vandevers to the extent other patrons cannot use the entrance and by kneeling or sitting using the entire sidewalk to the extent other pedestrians are forced to step into the street in order to get around said persons therebt causing them to interfere with vehicular traffic and possible personal injury.

If said use of the sidewalk is partially blocked, that is even though kneeling or sitting takes place on the sidewalk and there is available the other half of the sidewalk for pedestrian traffic, such would not constitute a total obstruction contemplated by the ordinance.

TITLE 18, SECTION 2, ACTS REQUIRING PERMITS.

SECTION 2. ACTS REQUIRING PERMITS. It shall be an offense for any person to perform any of the following acts within any public park or other area under the control of the Park Board unless the doing of such act is authorized by the Park Board or the Park Superintendent.

(a) To give any theatrical entertainment, moving picture show, parade, procession, public gathering or public meeting of any kind, post or display any sign, banner, or advertisement upon any tree, post, building or other structure.

ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING ACT REQUIRING PERMITS:

1. Large gathering of people either on foot or automobile for purpose of public meeting or parade in public park.

2. Lack of authorization of permit from Park Board or Park superintendent to conduct such meeting or parade in a public park.

EXAMPLE:

An officer observing a public meeting, parade or large gathering or people assembled for a common cause should ascertain who is in charge or who is conducting such meeting and inquire of that person whether or not they have a permit or other authorization from the Park Board or Park Superintendent authorizing the use of that location for the purpose of conducting such meeting, etc. If neither the person in control, or any other individual taking part, can produce any such authorization, then any and all persons taking part in such demonstration or meeting could be charged.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

APR 6 1964

March 25, 1964

Mrs. Gail Breger
Sec'y, Eugene CORE
2262 Birch Lane
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Breger:

All associate members are sent CORE-lators, once their names have been added to our National list. We also send all local chapters bulk mailings of the CORE-lator for their active members. Please send us the number of active members that you have.or better still indicate on this list the active members.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM/nl
enc..

APR 6 1964

Please send copies of CORE-lators to names checked. The bulk copies can be passed out at meetings to those not checked.

Sincerely,

Gail Breger

MAR 20 1964

organization Dept.

2262 Birch Lane
Eugene, Oregon
March 15, 1964

To whom it may concern,

Enclosed is a copy of the complete mailing list of the Eugene chapter of CORE. Many of these have given money to the local chapter, some are active, some associate members, would it be possible for all of these names to be sent the Core-lator?

Sincerely,
Mrs Gail Breger
(Secy, Eugene Chapter)

Miss Marie - send letter we send mailing. Also can they please indicate active members?

Please return to Organization Department

✓Mrs Kathleen Aberle 3325 Storey Blvd. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Martin Acker 893 East 20th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr. and Mrs. Robert Agger 2066 University St. Eugene, Ore.
Gary L. Aho 2367 Emerald St. Eugene, Ore.
Aaron Akom 1237 Ferry St. Apt 4 Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Barry Anderson 1974 Villard St. Eugene, Ore.
Beverly Ayers 181 West 21st St. Eugene, Ore.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks 1315 High St. Eugene, Ore.
Alexander Barkley 1561 Ferry St. Apt 2 Eugene, Ore.
✓Gerald Baugh 1892 Willamette St. Eugene, Ore.
Sidney Bernhard 1641 Fairmount Blvd. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Edwin R. Bingham 1805 Longview Way Eugne Ore.
✓Herbert Bismo 2360 Arthur St. Eugene Ore.
✓Alfred Bloom 4495 East Amazon Drive Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Louis Breger 2262 Birch Lane Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs William Bricker 2760 High St. Eugene Ore.
✓Mrs. Marion Candelaria 2830 Elinor St. Eugene Ore.
Ruth Carson 270 E. 39th Ave Eugene Ore.
Kurien Chacko 1237 Ferry St. Eugene Ore.
Carmen Collias 1551 Oak St. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and MrsTom Collins 538 Keith Way Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr. and Mrs Bruce Combs 741 East 15th Ave. Eugene Ore.
Winston Cox 957 Hilyard St. Eugene, Ore.
Derek Crabtree 1375 Pearl St. Eugene Ore.
Ron Crandall 2590 Chula Vista Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Alice Dart 2636 Emerald St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Leslie Davison 3339 W. 16th Ave. Eugene Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Clyde DeBerry 4035 East 17th Ave. Glenwood, Ore.
✓Everette Dennis 1127½ Ferry St. Eugene, Ore.
✓David Dobkin 1407½ Lawerence St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Bobert Dwight 2760 Willamette St. Apt 216 Eugene, Ore.
✓Miss Mary Ellickson 2000 Fairmount Blvd. Eugene Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Ron Enns 286 Jackson St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Robert Fagot 680 West 35th Pl. Eugene, Ore.
✓Ron Finne 576 East 16th Ave Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Mark Fish 740 East 15th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
✓Fred Fosmire 2975 Friendly St. Eugene, Ore.
Ted Garfield P.O. Box 69 Univ. P.O. Univ. of Oregon Eugene
✓Mr and Mrs Lyn Garner 209 North Jackson St. Eugene Ore.
Father Bruno Gibson Newman Center U.of O. Eugene,Ore.
Mrs Oakley Glenn 3701 Millamette St. Eugene.Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Dan Goldrich 2240 Birch Lane Eugene, Ore.
✓Marshall Goldstein 3820 Watkins Lane, Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Arthur Hanhardt Jr. 2391 Floral Hill Dr. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Barbara Hasbrouch Secy Unitarian Ch. 477 E. 40th St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Patricia Helmers 2720 Central Blvd. Eugene, Ore.
✓Wayne Hobson 147 East 13th Ave. Apt 1 Eugene, Ore.
Ronald Horn 2182 Patterson Dr. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mary Lou Hubbard 135 S. 9th St. Springfield, Ore.
Robin Hunter 801 Lyn Lane, Eugene, Ore.
✓Ted Jatodai 1545 Willard St. Eugene Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Leroy Jones 368 W. 2nd St Eugene
Mrs Bertha Johnson 1398 Chambers Eugene, Ore.
✓Larry Johnson 741 E. 15th Ave Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Margaret Johnson 210 Mill St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Dan Kimble 265 Barbur Dr. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs James Klonski 4095 Pearl St. Eugene Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Abraham Korman 1245 W. 16th Ave Eugene, Ore.

Nnawa A. Kwaleyela P.O. Box 5192 Univ. Post Office Eugene
Rev. WW La Munyon 2510 Lincoln St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Catherine Lauris 1840 E. 18th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Eric Larson 2296 -12 Patterson Br. Eugene
Mr and Mrs Charles Leistner 2433 Pioneer Pike Eugene, Ore.
Mrs H.M. Lichty 1035 Jefferson St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Alden Lind 2050 W. 16th Pl. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Issabelle Littman 3625 Glen Oak Dr. Eugene, Ore.
Harold Loe 1917 "J" St. Springfield Ore.
Mr and Mrs A.L. Lomax 1976 Onyx St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Dean Loomis 2865 High St. Eugene, Ore.
John Loughary 3255 Olive St. Eugene, Ore.
Ray Lowe 769 Ascot Dr. Eugene, Ore.
✓Rev. and Mrs McKinney P.O. Box 1163 Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs J.I. McBride 1026 W. 5th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Scott McNall 1513 Pearl St. Eugene, Ore.
Waldo McNeir 490 W. 26th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Jim McWilliams 1940 Kincaid St. Eugene, Ore.
Miss Jutith MacInnis 2002 Moss St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Lucian Marquis 2260 East 15th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mrs Jamews Maxson 1412 Hayes St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Rev. J.H. McDade 3939 Scot Drive Springfield, Ore.
Robert Mendelsohn 4210 Pearl St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Annie Mims 330 High St. Eugene Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Wm Mitchell 3030 Willamette St Eugene, Ore.
Father Neil J. Moore St. Mary's Catholic Church 1062 Charnelton St. Eugene
✓Mrs Ann Moore 1630 Mississippi Ave Glenwood, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Edward Mosley 1957 Lawrence St. Eugene, Ore.
June Nichols 777Skipper Ave. Springfield, Ore.
✓Rev ad Mrs Wesley Nicholson 2370 Mission Ave. Eugnee, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Charles Nisbet 2372 Patterson Dr. Eugene, Ore.
Wayne O'Neil 1910 Willamette St. Eugene, Ore.
✓Mr and Mrs Julian Palley 3277 Onyx Pl. Eugene, Ore.
Kathleen Payne 2176 Charnelton St. Eugene, Ore.
Errol Pederson P.O. Box 5121 Eugene, Ore.
~~Mr and Mrs Roger Peterson 1730 High St. Eugene, Ore.~~
✓Barbara Platz 3442 W. 16th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
✓Rev. Bruce Pond 1441 Queens Way Eugene, Ore.
Robert Prescott Jr. 151 Rive r Ave. Eugene, Ore.

~~[illegible]W~~
~~666~~ ~~555~~

Cont.

Mr and Mrs Robert Reynolds 364 East 13th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Sam Reynolds 207 High St. Eugene, Ore
Mrs Peg Rhodes 1805 W. 24th Place Eugene, Ore
Mr and Mrs Ralph Redman 224 Mill St. Eugene, Ore.
George Rothbart 3810 Onyx St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Charlotte Ruiz 737 East 16th Ave Eugene
Linda Russel and Judy Barnhart 1515 Hilyard St. apt 21 Eugene, Ore.
Rev. Noah Samuels 374 W. 2nd Ave Eugene, Ore
Mr and Mrs Bob Sandalls 1734 Villard St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Carl Sandell 790 West 28th St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Barbara Scanlon 1877 Charnelton St. Eugene, Ore.
Rev and Mrs Arthur Shankle 2825 Monroe St. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Barry Siegel 325 Sunset DR. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs George Slawson 1626 E. 15th Ave Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Herbert Smith 261 High St. Eugene, re.
Mr and Mrs Frank Stahl 2525 Floral Hill Dr. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Lloyd Stamp 2715 Emerald St. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Geroge Streisinger RT 4 Box 311 Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Alvin Stubbs 147 Washington St. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Barney Stubbs Rt. 5 Box 1458 Eugene, Ore.
Turner Tarver 1270 Ferry St. Apt 1 Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Charles Thomas 2011 Bristol Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Gerald Thomas 336 East 13th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Bari Thompson 487 E. 11th Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Mr and Mrs Marvin Tims 2685 Onyx St Eugene, Ore.
David Toor 2322 Patterson Dr. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs H.H. Waechter Rt. 2 Box 268 Cresswell Ore.
Tom Walsh 735 E. 17th Ave Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Leo Washinton 358 East 2nd Ave. Eugene, Ore.
Kathryn Whyte 650½East 12th St. Eugene, Ore.
Louis Williams 1630 Mississippi St. Eugene, Ore.
Rev And Mrs Irwin Wilson 298 Howell St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Lois Wilson 207 High St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Chris Wrench 2070 E. 27th Ave Eugene, Ore.
Abron Yates 1270 Ferry St. Eugene, Ore.
Mrs Phyllis Zweig 2400 Malabar Dr. Eugene, Ore.

Eugene, Oregon
14 February 1965

MEMORANDUM

To: C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

FEB 17 1965

From: Cornelia Hanhardt
Recording Secretary
C.O.R.E.
Eugene, Oregon

The following officers have been elected for the 1 January - 31 June 1965 term:

Chairman	James R. Klonoski
1st Vice Chairman	~~Clyde DeBerry~~
2nd Vice Chairman	Sam Reynolds, Jr.
Recording Secretary	Cornelia Hanhardt
Corresponding Secretary	Gail Breger
Treasurer	Jay Jones
Newsletter	Kay Tibbels

Please mail all correspondence to: James R. Klonoski, Chairman, 965 W. 22nd Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405.

In addition, all publications should be sent to Mrs. Kay Tibbels, 671½ East 16th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97401.

Please rush us 200 copies of C.O.R.E. Rules for Action and This is C.O.R.E.

Sent 2/17

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Cornelia Hanhardt
(Mrs.) Cornelia Hanhardt
20 W. 36th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97405

April 7, 1965

Miss Gain Breger
2262 Birch Lane
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Miss Breger:

I am very sorry that your chapter has not received membership cards in such a long while, but we must receive an active membership list from you before we send out cards.

I am enclosing a memo sent to all chapters a few weeks ago incase your chapter has not received one. It goes over some procedures most chapters have forgotten.

I will send out the cards the minute I receive your list.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

2262 Birch Lane
Eugene, Oregon
March 31, 1965

Dear Sirs:

The Eugene chapter of CORE has recently been assessed for $750.00 for the summer project in Mississippi. Our members feel they need some kind of identifacation to prove where the money they collect is for CORE. We have'nt recieved membership cards in 2 years. We would appreciate having some and any other means you have for identifacation. Our membership is about 100.

Sincerely,
Gail Breger

Gail Breger

(Corosponding Sec'y
Eugene, CORE)

APR 5 1965

2262 Birch Lane
Eugene, Oregon
April 12, 1965

APR 16 1965

Dear Miss Skurka,

Please forgive the delay of names of officers and active members of Eugene CORE. We have numerous communication problems as well as organization problems. Any advise on the same would be greatly appreciated.

Our officiers as elected in January '65 are as follows...

James Klonoski--Chairman,965 West 22nd Ave. 344-7440
Clyde Deberry-- 1st Vece Chairman 1@LL Rutledge St. 344-9146
Sam Reynolds— 2nd Vice Chairman 1691 Mill St.
Cornelia Hanhardt— Recording Secrectary 20W.36th St. 342-1526
Gail Breger — Corresponding Secretary 342-1050
Jay D. Jones— Treasurer 4875 Center Way 343-8901
(all above Eugene, Oregon)

Our Active membership list is as follows...
Mrs Kathleen Aberle 3325 Storey Blvd.
Mr and Mrs Martin Acker 893 20th Ave.
Mr.and Mrs Harold Adams 475 Sunny Lane
Mr and Mrs Robert Agger 2066 University St.
Mrs. Aliki Anderson 1704 17th Ave.
Greg Bachelis 1840½ Mill St.
Mr and Mrs Michael Baer 1625 Garfield Place
Mr and Mrs Charles Banks 1325 High St.
Mr and Mrs Gerald Baugh 1892 Willamette St.
George Benesch 2159 Patterson Drive
Mrs Millie Bierwag 155 E. 37th Ave.
Alfred Bloom 4495 East Amazon Drive.
Mr and Mrs Louis Breger 2262 Birch Lane
Mr and Mrs William Bricker 2760 High St.
Mr and Mrs Wm. Cadbury 300 Skyline Park Loop
Captain Lawrence Carter Box 104 637th Radar Squadron Othello AFS, Washington
Doris Combs and Marlene Johnson 1315 High St.
Winifred Crolius Schaefer Hall Campus
Mrs Carolin Cruikshanks 1991 Columbia St.
Robert Curry 2042 Onyx St.
Mr and Mrs Clyde DeBerry L@ 11 Rutledge St.
Mrs Liz Davison 845 West 24th Ave.
Mr and Mrs Ron Enns 993 E. 20th St.
Mr and Mrs Robert Fagot 680 W. 35th Pl.
Ron Finne 2609½ Agate St.
Mrs Jacqueline Finneran 1960 Willamette St.
Mrs Lynn Fish 1775 Cleveland St.
Julie Gange 1129 Oak St.
Mr and Mrs Dan Goldrich 2240 Birch Lane
Marshall Goldstein 1080 Patterson St.
Tom Hainline 3980 Oak St
Mr and Mrs Arthur Hanhardt 20 W. 36th Ave.
Wayne Hobson 609 E. 16th Ave.
Mrs Diana Horn 741 E. 15th Ave.
Ronald Horn 1344 Alder St.
Mary Lou Hubbard P.O. Box 5274
Jay D. Jones 4875 Center Way

Ken Kastner 40 Hale Kane Hall Campus
Mr and Mrs James Klonoski 965 W. 22nd St
Aldin Lind 2050 West 16th Pl.
Mrs Isabelle Littman 3625 Glen Oak Dr.
Lucian Marquis 2260 East 15th Ave.
Mr and Mrs Jim Maxson 1412 Hayes St.
Suzanne Maxson 838 Lutz St. Canton, Mississippi
Mrs. Annie Mims 330 High St.
Mr and Mrs Willie Mims 330 High St.
Ronald Moore 334 Pearl St.
Odie Newman 935 Patterson St.
Betty Pollock 1691 Mill St.
Mrs Lucy Poddie 1697 Lincoln St.
Mr and Mrs Robt. Reynolds 338 West 20th Ave.
Mrs Lois Wilson 1857 East 17th Ave.
Lilli Reynolds 1857 East 17th
Lynda Reynolds 1957 East 17th St.
Rev. and Mrs Sam Reynolds Sr. 1857 East 17th
Sam Reynolds Jr. 1691 Mills St.
Rev. Noah Samuels 374 West 2nd Ave
Leanthery Shankle 553 West 7th Ave.
Mr and Mrs Herbert Smith 2270 Pierce St.
Dick Styskall 1943½ Onyx St.
Cathy Taylor 670 East 12th Ave.
Mr and Mrs Charles Thomas 2011 Bristol Ave.
Mr and Mrs Gerald Thomas 2391 Floral Hill Drive
Mr andMrs Lance Tibbles 671 ½ East 16th
Perry Wiley 1648 ½ East 24th Ave.
Mr and Mrs Will Wroth 1175 East 25th Ave.

All above addresses are Eugene, Oregon unless otherwise indicated.

We would appreciate membership as soon as possible.

Please excuse the spelling and typing errors...I am only volunteer help.

Sincerely,

Gail Breger

(Mrs) Gail Breger

July 21, 1965

Gentlemen:

JUL 27 1965

The name and address of the new chairman of Eugene, Oregon CORE are:

Mr. Clyde DeBerry
1211 Rutledge Street
Eugene, Oregon.

All future correspondence should be directed to Mr. DeBerry. You have been sending correspondence to James R. Klonoski, 965 W 22d, Eugene. I am no longer chairman.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
James R. Klonoski

Mcafee

AUG 18 1965

Aug. 12th, 1965

Rt # 4 Box 319-R
Eugene, Oregon

C.O.R.E.
38 PARK ROW
New York, New York.

Please send us thru copies of the National Constitution and By Laws of C.O.R.E..

Sincerely

SANDRA MAXSON
Recording Sect.
Eugene Chapter
CONGRESS OF RACIAL
Equality

Sent 8/19/65

File →

For Release

Chester Congress of Racial
Equality
425 West 3rd Street
Chester, Penna. 19013

June 3, 1965

Region #2, Office Urban Renewal Administration
c/o Relocation Chief, Charles Beckett
Room 658, Widener Building
Chestnut & Juniper Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Dear Sirs:

The Chester Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has been informed that urban renewal funds for the initial redevelopment project in Chester have been delayed.

We support that action and ask for a continued delay on the following grounds:

1.) there are many indications that the urban renewal program for Chester is a deliberate attempt to force thousands of low-income Negroes out of the City of Chester, contrary to Federal law;
2.) the general plan currently proposed does not allow for adequate school expansion and construction; and
3.) insufficient attention has been given to the possibility of coordinating urban renewal development with the overall community need for increased employment.

CORE (formerly NIC) and other Negro organizations have voiced variations on these criticisms earlier and often.

To work out some solution to these problems and to avoid intensification of direct-action demonstrations by CORE, we urge your office to sponsor a meeting of URA officials, Chester City officials, including the Mayor and Urban Renewal Director, representatives of CORE, and representatives of other Chester organizations that have expressed interest in and/or concern about Chester's renewal. Previous to such a meeting, CORE recommends delay of all monies and reserves the right of continued protest demonstrations.

Very truly yours,

Donald W. Jackson
Chairman - Chester CORE

NOTE:
Over the past three weeks, CORE has conducted demonstrations in center city Chester protesting urban renewal qua Negro removal. We have kept demonstrations between 15 and 60 people at a time. It will be unfortunate if CORE is forced to intensify and re-direct these actions.

DWJ

File

JUN 9 1965

Chester CORE
425 West 3rd Street
Chester, Pennsylvania

June 4, 1965

Joyce Ware, Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Greetings:

Chester CORE meets every Tuesday night at the above address at 7:30 pm. I can be reached for the present time at Pendle Hill School in Wallingford, Penna. (Area Code 215 - LOwell 6-9938).

We are anxious for a visit from you, the presence of a field secretary, and the visit of a "name" -- e.g., James Farmer to expedite the program here.

Our current focus is urban renewal because it relates to schools, housing and even employment.

We are busy on other fronts, too. Most important of these will be voter registration and political action.

We can explain more in future correspondence and during your visit (which should last at least all day on any Tuesday suited for you).

Whatever particular arrangement that suits you is fine for us.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Donald W. Jackson
Chairman

/msj

DICKINSON
COLLEGE
CARLISLE, PA

October 16, 1964

Su Carroll Kenderdine
Box 665
Dickinson College Center
Carlisle, Penna.

Dear Miss Kenderdine:

We have received your letter indicating your interest in forming a CORE chapter, and are glad to hear that you hope to have a direct action group in the Carlisle area.

Enclosed with this letter you will find material that will help you in getting organized and that outlines the procedures and requirements for affiliation with CORE. Please read it carefully.

The field secretary assigned to your are is Joyce Ware and she can be reached at the Northeastern Regional Headquarters, 48 W. 125th St., N.Y.C. We are notifying her of your desire to form a CORE chapter, and he will be in touch with you in time to attend one of your initial organizational meetings. After he visits your group and reports back to this office, a letter will be sent to you informing you whether or not you may use the name of CORE in your activities.

After receiving notification from us, and when you have your group formed and officers elected, be sure to send us the names and addresses and phone numbers of your officers, so that we may add them to the contact list. We will then send a chapter manual to your chairman. This manual includes information on the various things a CORE chapter needs to know -- on finances, ordering literature, whom to contact in the National office, etc.

If you have any questions , please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

Core literature
all about CORE
~~RULES FOR ACTION~~ File in Carlisle Pa. CORE.

Box 665
Dickinson College
Carlisle, Penna. 17013
October 21, 1964

Miss Joyce Ware
Northeastern Regional Headquarters
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Ware:

Having been informed by Mr. James McCain that you are the field secretary for this area, we are eager to have you attend the next meeting of our prospective local CORE chapter. Definite project plans are being formulated and a membership, interest-stimulating campaign is about to begin. Our next meeting will be Monday, October 26, at eight o'clock, at 164 Lincoln Street across from the Shilo Baptist Church in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

If I can be of any assistance to you in attending the meeting and making arrangements for you, please let me know. I live in Adams Hall of Dickinson College, and the telephone number is 243-6111.

We appreciate your interest and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Su Carroll Kenderdine

Su Carroll Kenderdine

SCK:rad

File in Carlisle CORE

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER CARLISLE CORE (Penna.)

2. DATE OF VISIT November 2, 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, [redacted]) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes X
no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given No big rush
_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes _____
No X. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Constitution, 10.00 and reccomendation

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Community organizing, developing community leadership, intergration of barber shops and smoke control from a factory in the Negro Community

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
yes X no _____. If yes, in what way- See 8 above

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X and no X Explain *

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?
Materials and general guidance.

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes X no ____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary
The Chapter has good rapport with the Clergy
but the NAACP which started out militant, has been absorbed by the town power structure. THX Yours in Freedom, Louis S. Smith

3 November 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 10027, N.Y.

Mr. James McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

Attached is the field report on the Carlisle Chapter of CORE. This chapter was started by students from Dickinson College who immediately went into the Negro Community and are developing a permanent base from there. I attended a general membership meeting which was held in the Negro community, and in spite of the fact that the chapter is less than a month old, there were six local people taking an active part in project planning.

Carlisle is located approximately twenty miles from Harrisburg, the capitol of Pennsylvania, which is a segregated city with high Negro unemployment. Future plans call for the establishment of a Harrisburg CORE chapter.

I have also given the chapter the right to use CORE's name (See enclosed letter).

Yours in freedom

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. File

File
Carlisle CORE

3 November 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 10027, N.Y.

Su Carroll Kenderdine
Box 665
Dickinson College Center
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Kenderdine,

Today I confirmed with Mr. James McCain, Director of Organisation, the right of your group to use the name "Carlisle Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, abbreviated Carlisle CORE."

Remembering our discussion of last night, use the name CORE with pride and plan all group actions within the framework of CORE's Rules for Action. This office stands ready to serve and assist you at any time. A visit from a field secretary in the near future will be forthcoming.

Yours in freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. James McCain
James Farmer
File

November 12
Su Carroll Kenderdine
Box 665
Dickinson College Center
Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. Louis Smith
Northeastern Regional Headquarters
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Smith:

First mayI extend to you the thanks of all the members of the Carlisle chapter of CORE for your advice, support and encouragement to us on your visit. In response to your request, at our subsequent meeting officers were elected as follows:

Chairman, Larry S. Butler
21 South Pitt Street
phone 243-1511
Vice Chairman, Mervine Hodge
132 West Penn St.
Secretary, Su Kenderdine
Box 665 Dickinson College
243-6111 or 249-9219
Treasurer, Hubert Nelson
% Dickinson College
249 -9110.

You asked that the following needs of the chapter be brought to your attention :

1. Additional literature; 500 copies of <u>This is CORE</u>.
2. CORE buttons for members, about 50.
3. Information on scholarships that are available.
4. Additional copies of the Constitution of July, 1964.
5. Necessary forms for becoming an affiliated CORE chapter.
6. Several copies of the <u>Organizational Manual</u> and the <u>Chapter Manual</u>.
7. Order blanks for CORE Christmas cards.

Our preliminary activities are proceeding normally and will inform you of any action or progress. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Su Carroll Kenderdine

File
Carlisle CORE

Action Report of the Carlisle chapter of
The Congress Of Racial Equality

Box 665
Dickinson College
Carlisle ,Pa.

Herb Calender
National CORE Headquarters
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The first project of the Carlisle chapter has been the desegregation of the local barber shops in an effort to gain the confidence and support of the largely apathetic community. The barber shops were tested and one found blatantly discriminatory. After unsuccessfully speaking with the barber very informally the Barber's Association, of which he is a member, was invited to a meeting with CORE, the Greater Carlisle Committee on Human Rights and the state Commission of Human Rights. Unfortunately not one representative of the Association showed up at the meeting. Consequently picketting was begun. After two days of picketting CORE attended a Barber's Association meeting along with the two human rights groups mentioned above. As a result of two and a half hours of negotiation the BArber's Association agreed to come to definit policy stand as a united group in seven days, during which time direct action has been suspended. The Association was toled that if their decision did not comply with the law (cease discrimination) CORE would use every resource available ie sit-ins and boycotts. The seven day period will be up on December 8. Press statements were made all during the action and the action and negotiations were given good coverage. Copies of the press are being sent to Jim Peck.

If there are any question, suggestions, or what-not please let us know.

Sincerely,

Su Carroll Kenderdine

Su Carroll Kenderdine
secretary of the CArlisle
chapter of CORE.

HARLEM DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS

of

ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS, INC.
179 W. 137th Street
New York 30, New York

Re: Domestic Peace Corps Applicant Michael Kinsley

Questionnaire No. 842

The above-named person, having submitted himself for consideration in the Harlem Domestic Peace Corps, has indicated that you are in a position to give us a reliable evaluation of his qualifications for service.

The success of our program will depend on the character of the volunteers who are chosen to serve. We must rely heavily on the judgment of people who know the applicants and who will consider the real challenges of our program in all their implications.

Your open and candid opinion is necessary. None of these applicants will be eliminated on the basis of a single negative rating. Supporting evidence will always be obtained from other sources. Your response will be kept in the strictest of confidence.

You can make a meaningful contribution to the success of the Harlem Domestic Peace Corps and to the future of the above applicant by carefully filling out and promptly returning this form.

I am grateful to you for your help in matching the finest of our dedicated young men and women with the challenge of the Domestic Peace Corps.

Sincerely yours,

Gregory Simms

Gregory Simms
Director

During what period have you known the canidate? From----------

to----------.

What was your relationship to him? (For example, "I was his instructor in a History Class.")_____

_____

_____I do not know the applicant well enough to complete this form.

_____I prefer to write a letter, which is attached.

_____

Rating on Job Competence

HDFC volunteers will have to be competent. They must be able to do a job well. In your judgement, how competent is this condidate, as demonstrated by his work in school or college or on a job?

Check one:

5_____	Top	10%	Extremely competent.. Can always be counted on to do an excellent job.
4_____	Top	30%	Very Competent.
3_____	Top	70%	Adequate but not outstanding.
2_____	Bottom	30%	Doubtful.
1_____	Botom	10%	Incompetent, Has failed on many occasions to perform satisfactorily.

Please describe how candidate has demonstrated his level of competence.

What special job skills or other assets does the canidate have that wauld qualify him for HDFC service?

Rating on Relationship with Other People

Harlem Domestic Peace Corps volunteers will work mostly in small groups side by side with other volunteers and with the people of the community often with minimum supervision. Volunteers will w and live with people of economic groups, religions, and classes. How would you rate this candidate on relationships with other pe

Check one:

5	Top 10%	Superb. Unusually effective in relationships with others. Works well alone or in groups. Can lead or follow as occasion demands. Is regarded as a good and dependable friend. Relates well to all kinds of people, respects them, and gains their respect.
4 ___	Top 30%	Very good. Works quite well with others.
3 ___	Top 70%	Good. About average in effectiveness of relationships with others for his age group. Will need supervision.
2 ___	Bottom 30%	Doubtful. There is reason to believe that the condidate will have difficulties working with others.
1 ___	Bottom 10%	Poor. Candidate cannot work effectively with others; is uncooperative or arouses antagonism needlessly. Distracts a group from its purposes or does not carry out his obligations. A distinct liability in a team endeavor.

Comments on candidate's relationships with other people.

Rating on Emotional Maturity

HDPC volunteers will work under trying and challenging conditions. They will have to adapt to strange living conditions, and other stressful circumstances. With these considerations in mind, how would you rate this candidate on emotional maturity and stability, on ability to tolerate stress, to work alone or under pressure, to cope with unusual difficulties?

Check one:

5___	Top 10%	Superb. Exceptionally mature and emotionally stable. Has demonstrated ability to function effectively in periods of stress.
4___	Top 30%	Very good. Mature and emotionally stable.
3___	Top 70%	Good. About average in emotional stability and maturity for his age group. Will need supervision.
2___	Bottom 30%	Doubtful. There is reason to believe that candidate will not stand up well under stress.
1___	Bottom 10%	Poor. Candidate is emotionally instable, has a history of emotional outbursts, of withdrawal, or of other signs of inability to cope with stress.

Comments on emotional maturity of candidate:

Do you have any knowledge of any behavior which shows that this applicant is not reliable, honest, or of good character?

1___ Yes If "Yes', please give details

2___ No

To the best of your knowledge, has the candidate ever been arrested for other than a minor offense?

1___ Yes If "Yes" please give details

2___ No

Overall Recommendation

___ I recommend the candidate without reservation as an excellent prospect for Harlem Domestic Peace Corps service

___ I have some reservations but would recommend the candidate as a good prospect for Harlem Domestic Peace Corps service.

___ I have substantial doubts about the candidate but thind that he might be given a chance to prove himself during the training period prior to final selection for Harlem Domestic Peace Corps service.

___ I feel that the candidate is unsuited for Harlem Domestic Peace Corps service.

___ Other _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (Signature) _____ (Title) _____ (Date)

Please return this form to HARLEM DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS, 179 West 137th Street, New York 30, New York

ATTN: Division of Selection

HDPC #5

#842

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
800 COMMERCIAL TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

November 3, 1960

TO : Members of the Commission on Human Relations

FROM : Commission on Human Relations Staff

SUBJECT: Incident at 5723 Beaumont Avenue - April 1960

Friday, April 1, 1960 at 2 p.m. Mr. Jones, a real estate broker of Jones-Reddish and Company, 6144 Lansdowne Ave. (GR 3-4235) called Mr. Clark of the Commission on Human Relations to say that his office had sold a house at 5723 Beaumont Ave. to a Negro family, who would move in very soon. He declined to put the Commission on Human Relations in touch with this family. He was advised to ask them not to move before Monday, and promised to call back if they were to move Saturday.

The 5700 block of Beaumont Avenue has 18 two-story single homes, on the north side of the street only. On the south side are the offices and school of the Beth Am Synagogue (main building adjacent, at 58th and Warrington Streets) and an unsightly group of garages, which the synagogue plans to demolish for a parking lot. Houses are 25-30 years old, valued at $8000 to $10,000. Families are mostly Jewish with a few Roman Catholic.

The block is in the center of a large all-white area stretching from Baltimore Avenue to Woodland Avenue. It was felt that a very tense situation might arise with the moving in of the first Negro family in the area.

Mr. and Mrs. Nino Grillo of 5723 Beaumont had tried for 10 months to sell their home. Following expressions of ill feeling between them and some neighbors, they listed the house with Jones-Reddish and Company, a real estate firm operated by two Negro brokers. On Friday, April 1, 1960, after receiving the phone call, Mr. Clark called Lt. Williams of the 32nd Police District and arranged to have a squad car watch the premises. April 2, 1960, Saturday morning, Mr. Groth visited the neighborhood. The new family had not appeared.

Sunday evening, April 3, Mr. Clark was called at his home by Detective Tolbert of Juvenile Aid Division, who said rocks had been thrown through windows at 5723 Beaumont. The family had moved in Saturday.

On the morning of April 4th, Mr. Clark visited 5723 Beaumont Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Horshaw, Jr. proved to be a stable, responsible family, with one 15-month old child. Their former address was 1244 N. 55th Street. Mr. Horshaw owns and drives a tractor-trailer. A relative was called an insulting name while helping the

family move in on Saturday. The windows broken Sunday evening were both in the rear, one downstairs, one upstairs in a bedroom near the crib into which they had just put their little girl when the stone came through. Mr. Clark reassured the family and told them he would call Bell Telephone to insure that they had a phone by that night. He advised them to park their car outside the immediate area.

Mr. Clark then visited several neighbors. Mr. Smith at 5721 Beaumont Avenue was relaxed, not hostile, wanted to ignore the situation. Mrs. Halin at 5725 had her rear kitchen window broken also during the stone throwing. She was concerned. A Mrs. Cohen considered this a spite sale, and was concerned for the area, which she called the "heart" of the local Jewish community.

Mr. Micali of Donnelly and Denny, real estate brokers at 1620 South 58th Street, corner of Beaumont, was cooperative. He said curious neighbors had gathered Saturday when the Horshaws moved in. He suggested that Mr. Lockhart at P. J. Meehan Company realtors, be informed about the situation so that it might be discussed at the meeting of the West Philadelphia Board of Realtors, to be held that evening. (This was done) Later in the day he informed Mr. Clark by phone that Jones-Reddish Company had mailed every resident in the 5700 block and the 5600 block of Beaumont Street a flyer announcing the sale and soliciting listings.

Captain O'Connell at the 32nd Police District was reluctant to put a man on the property full time for fear this would cause more notoriety. A squad car patrolman (Car 3211) said teen-agers in the area give a good bit of trouble. Mr. Clark asked the management of a hoagie shop at 58th and Warrington to cooperate with the police and watch the teen-agers.

Mr. Cousins of the Commission on Human Relations called Jones-Reddish and Company to request that they inform the Commission on Human Relations of any further developments in relation to the Horshaws. He asked Mr. Reddish not to increase tensions in the area by further solicitation there at this time.

Bell Telephone promised to install a phone at 5723 Beaumont before 5 p.m. for the family's security and for good cooperation with the police.

The NAACP telephone Mr. Schermer to report a call from Mrs. Grillo, who said to Mr. Calvin Banks of NAACP that her employer and her husband's employer were receiving calls suggesting their dismissal.

After consultation with Blanche Behrman of the Jewish Community Relations Council, Miss Kite reached Mrs. Moses, secretary to Rabbi Goodblatt of Beth Am, and learned that the Rabbi had promised to talk with a few of the neighbors about the situation, at 8:15 that

evening, before the meeting of his Board at 9 p.m. She was invited to come if she wished, and to bring materials for the meeting of their Sisterhood the following evening.

By 8:30 that evening the "few neighbors" had grown to about 150, and moved to the large social room in the synagogue on Warrington Street. The meeting included Catholics, Protestans and Jews, the immediate neighbors and people from below Chester Avenue. Mr. McLean, a real estate man, chaired an informal and at times unruly but on the whole constructive discussion. Rabbi and later Mrs. Goodblatt, Mr. McGinnity (a realtor), Miss Kite of the Commission on Human Relations, many of the neighbors, took part. A young resident, Mr. Howard Jackson, a publisher's representative, spoke at length pleading for neighborhood organization and planning. Mr. Lockhart and others came in from the meeting of the West Philadelphia realtors and confirmed what had already been said about resisting panic tactics for hasty sales of homes. Mr. Jack Pearson, president of the synagogue, and of the Chestnut Street Business Men's Association, explained the improvements planned for the neighborhood by the synagogue, and told of the fine integrated neighborhood in which he lives himself. The meeting adjourned with tentative plans for community organization and much individual discussion, requests for material on changing neighborhoods, etc.

On April 5th Miss Kite spoke to the Sisterhood meeting at Beth Am, perhaps 200 women. The synagogue office had mimeographed for distribution copies of material about real estate panic tactics, and other material from the Commission on Human Relations was given out. Members undertook to inform other neighbors. It was noted that Jones-Reddish had a sold sign on 5723 Beaumont Street.

On April 6 the Commission on Human Relations followed up the above contacts by: 1) mailing Kits #1 and #2 to Mr. Jackson and to Mrs. Glazer, interested young local woman, with notes; 2) telephone conversations with a real estate broker, Mr. Triester who took exception to material distributed; 3) arranging appointments for Mr. McGinnity to meet the housing staff and director of the Commission on Human Relations; 4) calling the Sealtest Dairies and Miriam Blouse Company to ascertain that the Grillos' employers had not been affected by receiving a call suggesting the Grillos' dismissal; 5) calling Jones-Reddish to ask removal of sold sign, which was promptly done; 6) sending memo to Captain O'Connell; 7) writing memo on the questionable actions of Jones-Reddish, recommending investigative hearing.

The Commission on Human Relations secured names of Protestant ministers in the area from David Gockley of the Greater Philadelphia Council of Churches, and Robert Brockelsby, YMCA, executive secretary of West Philadelphia Ministers Association. Mr. Clark visited the Most Blessed Sacrement parish and talked with Father O'Hara. Other names of neighborhood contacts were secured, and plans started for a neighborhood organization meeting.

At 9 p.m. on April 10th Mr. Clark was called at home by Mrs. Horshaw who told him someone had just thrown a bottle filled with ammonia through their front window, producing very heavy fumes. The throwers came and went in a car. Officer Renois (badge 2851) arrived at the home at this time and spoke with Mr. Clark also. Twenty minutes later, Mr. Clark had a report on the same incident from Lieutenant Hughes of the 32nd District.

The Commission on Human Relations sent out a letter "To Residents on Beaumont Avenue" to voters on the 5600 and 5700 blocks of Beaumont Avenue and to a selected list, giving the name and a few facts about the Horshaw family, warning against hasty sales, and enclosing the Commission on Human Relations leaflet "Racial Change and Neighborhood Standards".

Miss Kite continued working on plans for a meeting on neighborhood organization, with the help of Jules Cohen of the Jewish Community Relations Council.

Mr. Clark called in Beaumont Avenue in the evening, but the Horshaws were not at home. He talked with Father Hughes of the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, 56th and Chester Avenue.

Miss Kite called on Mrs. Horshaw on April 12. Mrs. Horshaw is a former Bell Telephone employee. She described the bottle thrown into their livingroom the preceding Sunday. She said the police took this very seriously, had warned them about Molotov cocktails, and would provide guards for front and rear through the coming school vacation period or longer. She and the officer on duty had both been puzzled about neat printed signs now up in most of the windows on this block: "We're staying, NOT MOVING". (These had been distributed to block residents through the synagogue office.) She also spoke of an offer from the real estate man, Mr. McLean, to sell for them at a profit. They paid between $8000 and $9000 for the home, and hoped to stay several years before they are ready for a more permanent choice of home. Her husband would not lightly accept Mr. McLean's offer.

Miss Kite also called on a number of the Protestant ministers in the area to invite their participation in the community meeting and to explain the situation. Rev. James Brasher of Berry-Long Memorial Methodist Church and Rev. Milford Castrodale of Westminster Presbyterian promised cooperation.

The Philadelphia Tribune printed a story and 3 pictures on the Horshaws.

On April 13th Miss Kite attented a neighborhood meeting held at the home of Mr. Louis Marion, a member of Beth Am. The Jewish Community Relations Council was represented by Mr. Agran, Beth Am by Rabbi and Mrs. Goodblatt. Mr. Jackson, from the earlier meeting; Mr. Jack Rader, a local real estate man; representatives from the two churches were also present. The vandalism of April 10 was reported. Three properties in the immediate area had been sold to white families since the

Horshaws moved in; one family wished to give up an agreement to buy. No panic sales had developed. The group appointed temporary officers, discussed the type and purpose of neighborhood organization to be desired, area to be included, possible projects of meeting community needs for better recreation etc., and clearly expressed willingness to accept Negro neighbors but to fight against stampeding and panic, to work for a stable, high-level community. Materials on housing and organization questions were distributed.

The neighborhood group thus seemingly undertaking constructive action failed to materialize. Repeated attempts to keep in touch with Mr. Jackson proved unavailing, and it eventually became evident that since the area was quiet, with no further vandalism and no panic selling, the enthusiasm for community organization did not last.

There was further contact with a number of the real estate men already mentioned. Mr. McGinnity came in April 14 for his conference with the housing staff, anxious to discuss a modified sort of planned segregation or residential quotas which he thought might help West Philadelphia, but which the Commission on Human Relations found both impracticable and undesirable. Mr. Lockhart continued some interest in organization, and with the giving up of plans by the group that met April 13 he turned his attention to a new group, now the Southwest Philadelphia Citizens Council, headed by Mr. Ransome Kley. This association, however, has worked much more thus far in the eastern end of the area, and aside from Mr. Lockhart himself has had little contact with the section around the synagogue.

From late May into July the Commission on Human Relations heard occasionally from a Mrs. Anne Greenfield of 5717 Beaumont Avenue. Mrs. Greenfield lives alone, was in poor health, and had been trying for two years to sell her home and move nearer her work. When she instructed her agent to put a sale sign on 5717 late in May, she received some threatening telephone calls and had some unpleasant talk from Sunday passers-by who said she should not sell. In August, Jones of Jones-Reddish notified the Commission on Human Relations that Mrs. Greenfield had listed her home with him. He said he would sell on the open market, to either white or Negro, and would not use any methods to increase agitation. On November 2nd the Commission on Human Relations learned that 5717 has been purchased and occupied by a white family.

On June 13 the Commission on Human Relations called Mrs. Horshaw to check on a rumor that they had moved out. Mrs. Horshaw had indeed been away for a week, but was now at home, with William Clyde Horshaw 3rd added to the family. All was reported quiet on the block.

On June 19 Mr. Reddish represented Jones-Reddish Company at an investigative hearing before the Commission on Human Relations. Mr. Reddish was questioned closely by Commissioner Carroll about the mailing of flyers to the 5700 Beaumont Avenue area. Mr. Reddish testified that this was regular practice in his office.

November 4, 1960

TO : The Members of the Commission on Human Relations

FROM : Commission on Human Relations Staff

SUBJECT : Incident at 436 Belgrade Street - August, 1960

On Thursday, August 11, Lt. Robertson from the Police Radio room called Mr. Clark at his home at 8:05 p.m. to say that a crowd had assembled outside of 436 Belgrade when a Puerto Rican family tried to move into that address. Eggs were thrown and the Puerto Rican family was threatened and did not move in.

Mr. Clark, who was on vacation at the time, called Mr. Groth to notify him of this event. Mr. Groth immediately began an investigation and assigned one of the Commission's Spanish speaking representatives to assist with the case.

The Community Relations Division, after investigating, found that the family of Mr. Felix Figueroa, which included Mr. and Mrs. Figueros and seven children, had attempted to move into the property on Belgrade Street from 635 Fairmount Avenue. The family was receiving Public Assistance. The Figueroa family had arranged with Mrs. Georginia Torres and her husband of the same address that the house would be rented jointly with the Torres family. The Torres family had three children. The owner of the house was a Mrs. Paraka Dobryniuk, a woman of Ukrainian background.

About 8 p.m. on August 11, members of both families arrived at 436 Belgrade Street in a truck, loaded with furniture. As soon as they started to unload the truck, neighbors gathered around them. When a second load of furniture arrived with a number of children from the two families on the truck, the crowd became very excited and started to throw eggs. Mr. Figueroa was not present. Only one of the Figueroa children spoke English, so that it was difficult for the family to understand what the cause of the hostility was.

Mrs. Figueroa found that the property was locked from the inside, and the key she had would not open the door. The police tried to pacify the neighbors and set up barricades. The front windows of the house had been broken by stones.

The Figueroa family decided to reload their possessions and leave the area.

A sign on the house offering it for sale had the name of Sheetz and Sons, 2359 E. Susquehanna Avenue, listed as agent. This office later stated that they had no knowledge of any rental to the Figueroa family.

Mr. and Mrs. Figueroa returned to their apartment at 635 Fairmount Ave. They stated to Mrs. Luisa Trinidad of the Commission staff that they did not want to move into a neighborhood that did not want Spanish speaking people around. They felt that their children would be in danger.

-more-

The Commission staff was not able to contact Mrs. Dobryniuk. Detective Max Weiss of Juvenile Aid Division made one contact with this woman, who promised to give Mr. Figueroa back the $75 rental money that he had paid in advance if he would visit the property at a certain time. Mr. Figueroa did so, but Detective Weiss did not know if the rental money had definitely been returned. Detective Weiss stated that Mrs. Dobryniuk had rented the property herself and not through an agent.

During the week of August 22, Mr. Clark visited the area to sample local opinion. He found that residents were very much opposed to any newcomers entering the neighborhood. Since there had been an incident on this same block of Belgrade Street on June 5, Commission staff believed that Mrs. Dobryniuk may have felt that she could break the neighborhood tradition of not renting or selling to non-whites or Puerto Ricans. Because Mrs. Dobryniuk did not speak English well, Detective Weiss was not able to question her closely about this possibility. The reaction of the neighbors to the attempt of the Figueroa family to move in on August 11 was clearly related to their reaction to the entrance of the Fernandez family on June 5. Residents constantly linked the two events, stating that they felt that somebody was trying to "break" their neighborhood.

Because of the possibility that these two incidents in the area would provoke further intergroup problems, Mr. Clark contacted various peope in the community to ask their assistance in keeping the Commission informed about local opinion and juvenile behavior. All of those contacted agreed to be particularly attentive to local conditions over the summer months.

The following persons who have access to a cross section of local opinion were contacted.

Mr. Peter Petrowski	- Recreation Leader, Hetzell Playground, Columbia Avenue and Thompson St.
Mrs. Emmerick	- Lutheran Settlement House 1340 Frankford Avenue
Thomas Russell	- District Health Center 6 415 W. Girard Avenue
William Zimmerman	- Supervisor, Harbison Dairy Front and Diamond Street

None of these contacts or other Commission contacts reported further hostile acts or tension in the area.

There was no report of this event in the metropolitan daily papers or on TV news shows.

mk

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
800 COMMERCIAL TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

November 4, 1960

TO : Members of the Commission on Human Relations

FROM : Commission on Human Relations Staff

SUBJECT: Incident at 3115 "C" Street - September 1960

On Friday, September 23, Lary Groth received a telephone call from Sergeant Cuthbertson of the Juvenile Aid Division informing him that on Thursday evening. September 22, about 8:00 p.m. Mr. Ernest J. Harris, a Negro, had called the 30th Police District to state that his family had rented a property at 3115 "C" Street in Kensington. Mr. Harris had been at the property on the 22nd and a small group of neighbors had assembled in front of the house. Mr. Harris reported that he planned to move into the property on Friday evening, September 23 at about 8:00 p.m. from his previous address at 1129 Mt. Vernon Street.

The neighborhood in which the property is located is a traditional Kensington, two-story, row-house area. The homes are very modest and sell from $4,000 to $8,000. The houses are generally well-kept, and there is a very high level of home ownership. There are many industrial land uses in the area. The residents are largely wage-earning families in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, with white-collar occupations or professional persons being represented only rarely throughout the area. Although the neighborhood is cohesive, there are few formal expressions of this fact and very little civic leadership or organization. The population has strong representations of persons whose ancestry stems from the British Isles, the most notable element being persons of Irish background. The area has a number of Protestant churches, but there is a large Catholic church membership in the neighborhood.

In a staff discussion of the prospects likely to surround the movement of the Harris family into the area, it was agreed that there would probably be considerable neighborhood resistance. This conclusion was derived from the general knowledge among Commission staff members of the nature and characteristics of the community. The movement of the Harris family on the Friday evening before a week-end was considered to be ominous. The good autumn weather of the week-end would permit people to be on the street to observe and comment about the movement.

It was decided that Commission representatives should contact the Harris family and attempt to persuade them to move in on Monday, September 26.

The next task of the Commission staff was to reach the Harris family and obtain their opinions about this proposal. It was also necessary that the Commission staff discuss with Mr. Harris the

entire prospect of the family's moving into an area where hostility was likely to be aroused. Considerable effort was expended in trying to make contact with the Harris family. The police did not have a telephone number for the family. The owner of the property at 3115 "C" Street was as yet unknown. The only fact known about Mr. Harris was that he was a plumber and that he lived at 1129 Mt. Vernon Street. The Commission staff checked the records of the Board of Revision of Taxes to try to determine ownership of the property. The telephone directory was checked to see if Mr. Harris was listed as a registered plumber. Commission representatives along with a Juvenile Aid Division officer called at 1129 Mt. Vernon and found nobody at home. The property at 3115 "C" Street had a sheriff's sign on it, indicating that a recent eviction had taken place there. Several constables in the area were called in an attempt to locate the owner of the property through one of these constables. A rental sign in the 3100 block of "C" Street gave the name of a local real estate broker who, in turn, directed the Commission on Human Relations representatives to the agent who had been renting 3115 "C" Street. This agent was Mr. E. Irving Shuttleworth of 3054 Kensington Avenue. Mr. Shuttleworth was contacted by Mr. Clark of the Commission staff. Mr. Shuttleworth stated that the owner of the property was a Mrs. Sarah Stewart of 1734 North 7th Street. Mr. Shuttleworth said that he had been the rental agent for the property, but he was no longer. Mrs. Stewart had informed him that she had rented to Mr. Harris personally. Mr. Shuttleworth told her of the reaction this was likely to arouse. Mrs. Stewart had said that Mr. Harris had done some plumbing work at the property and was known to her and, therefore, she wanted to rent to him.

A Commission representative was stationed at 1129 Mt. Vernon to assure contact with the Harris family. At 5:00 p.m. this contact was established and members of the Commission staff conferred with Mrs. Harris who agreed to discuss a delay in moving until Monday, September 26. She stated, however, that she wanted to visit the property on September 24 in order to make some repairs and to clean the premises. Later in the evening of September 23, Mr. Harris confirmed this decision.

Mr. Clark also contacted the owner, Mrs. Sarah Stewart. She stated that she was aware that the neighborhood did not have Negro residents, but that she wanted to rent the property to the Harris's because they were "good Christian people." The actual arrangements for rental were made by Mrs. Stewart's son, Walter Emory, 1125 Mt. Vernon Street. Mrs. Stewart was an older woman and somewhat ill, so her son handled the details relating to the property.

During Friday, September 23, the Commission prepared a fact sheet which was distributed immediately to intergroup relations agencies, city officials and other appropriate persons. Work was begun to compile a list of leadership and community resources in the

neighborhood through contacts with the Health and Welfare Council and other organizations. It was agreed that contact with the 30th Police District and the Juvenile Aid Division would be maintained in the event of a rise in community tension in the area over the week-end.

Later on Friday evening, September 23, while no one was in the house at 3115 "C" Street a crowd gathered near it and some rocks were thrown breaking several windows. Up until this point, police had been keeping the property under surveillance through frequent checks by patrol cars. After this incident, the crowd was dispersed and an around the clock police guard was set up in both the front and rear of the property. Lieutenant Lasclo of the 30th district called Lary Groth of the Commission staff to report the crowd gathering. Mr. Groth went to the 30th district and also to the 3100 block of "C" Street. Mr. Groth called the Harris family to report to them what had happened and to discuss with them the wisdom of their coming to the property on Saturday morning. It was agreed that if the Harris's were to visit the property, they would contact Mr. Groth.

On Saturday, the 24th, Mr. Harris called Mr. Groth at 7:30 a.m. to report that he and his wife would be at the house at about 8:30. Mr. Groth agreed to meet them there. He met. Mr. and Mrs. Harris at the property. A police detail was on duty. Mr. Harris, after removing glass from the broken windows, left for his employment. Mrs. Harris continued cleaning the house.

There was a continual number of people on the street in small groups throughout the morning, obviously concerned about the family moving in. The people talked to the various police officers, giving their opinions and stating their objections to the family moving in. The police officers on duty continued to interpret to the people that the family had the right to move in and that the job of the police was to protect the family and the neighborhood against disturbances. At approximately 10:30 a.m., Mr. Walter Emory came to the house to survey the damage. Mr. Groth talked with him. Mr. Emory appeared angry that the community was reacting in a hostile manner and appeared determined to support the Harris's in their right to move in. Shortly after this, Mr. Harris appeared again with a group of workmen to complete plumbing repairs on the property.

George Schermer, Director of the Commission, and Dennis Clark, Supervisor of the Housing Division, arrived at the property about 10:00 a.m. They discussed the situation with Mrs. Harris. She was quite composed, and impressed the Commission representatives as being a very responsible and self-assured woman.

Mr. Schermer and Mr. Clark visited the home of Walter Emory at 1125 Mt. Vernon Street, not knowing that he would be visiting the "C" Street property. They also visited the Ruffin Nichols Memorial A.M.E. Church at 11th and Mt. Vernon Streets. The Harris family

were members of this church and very active with it. The name of the minister of the church, Rev. C. Milbourne Smith, was obtained and he was contacted. The purpose of contacting Rev. Smith was so that he could be aware of the difficulties that the Harris's would face and be prepared to give them whatever support he could as their minister.

Arrangements had been made for a portion of the Commission staff to work on Saturday. Mr. Schermer and Mr. Clark went to the office and prepared a fact sheet which was to be distributed to residents of the immediate block of 3100 "C" Street. Contacts were made with Mrs. Sarah Stewart to explain the damage to the property. The Director called the Police Commissioner's Office and spoke to Inspector Rooney, who was in command of the department over the week-end. Contacts were made by telephone with two Catholic churches, the Ascension of our Lord and St. Hugh's, that were attended by residents of the area.

In discussions on the 3100 block of "C" Street, Lary Groth had tried to answer some of the questions of the neighbors. At one point, he suggested that a meeting be set up to discuss the questions of the residents. After some discussion in the neighborhood, a meeting was arranged at the McVeigh Recreation Center, "D" and Ontario Streets. Committeemen of the political parties were active in arranging the meeting. Mr. Groth informed the Commission office of the meeting and of the fact that he had been asked to attend by some of the neighbors who were arranging it. It was agreed that Mr. Clark, Mr. Groth and Mrs. Emily young would take the fact sheet prepared on the 24th to the area in the afternoon and would attend the community meeting at 3:00 p.m.

When Mr. Groth arrived at the McVeigh Recreation Center, he was met at the door by Mr. Gerald Dougherty, who said that he was chairman of the meeting. Mr. Dougherty stated that the meeting was closed and that Commission representatives were not invited. Mr. Groth felt it was unwise to press for his attendance at the meeting because of the mood of the crowd that was arriving. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Young on their arrival were informed of the fact that they were not welcome at the meeting. The Commission had informed the Juvenile Aid Division of the meeting and had agreed that plain clothes detectives would attend.

While the meeting was in progress, Mr. Clark observed that an Evening Bulletin newspaper reporter was trying to gain entrance. He was met at the door by several men who were very rude and who shoved the reporter away from the door. During the conversation with the reporter, some of the men at the door very nearly assaulted him. Mr. Clark later supplied the reporter with a copy of the most recent fact sheet.

The community meeting was very brief and was concluded by four o'clock. Juvenile Aid Dvision detectives stated that Mr. Dougherty played a leading role in the meeting and said that there should be no violence in the neighborhood, but that the residents would find some way of preventing the Harris family from moving into the area.

Following the meeting, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Young visited various churches in the area to discuss the situation with the priests and ministers, and to leave with them copies of the fact sheet that had been prepared that day. It was decided not to distribute the fact sheet to residents of the immediate block, since the danger of physical assault in this process was considerable.

On Saturday night, September 24, there was no notable activity in the neighborhood. Mr. Clark visited the area on Sunday afternoon. There were no people assembled on the block.

On Monday morning, September 26 at 7:00 a.m., Mr. Harris called Mr. Groth and stated that after talking over the situation with his wife, some church members and his minister, they had decided not to move into the house. With two small children, a probably constant outlay of money for windows that would be broken, lack of any real enthusiasm for the house and the family tension that would be involved, the Harris's did not feel that renting this house was worth the trouble. Mr. Harris stated that he felt that if they were buying the house it might be different, but in a rental situation they didn't feel it was worthwhile. Mr. Groth pointed out the increased difficulty that this decision would represent because the community would feel that it had gained a "victory". Mr. Harris felt that the burden upon his family would be too great if he moved in.

At 9:00 a.m., Mr. Groth transmitted this information to Lieutenant Voll of the 30th Police District and to Juvenile Aid Division. It was agreed that the coverage by the police at the house would continue until the community definitely understood that they were not to touch the property.

The Commission on Human Relations was now faced with a difficult problem of local public opinion. The Commission had already informed key persons in the community that the Harris family was going to occupy the property. The decision of the Harris family to the contrary was not influenced in any way by the Commission, which had repeatedly asserted that it would do all it could to uphold the right of the family to occupy the house. The Commission now had to interpret to the community leaders the fact that the Harris family was not moving in. It was decided to draw up a third fact sheet and this was begun immediately. This fact sheet was not completed until Tuesday, September 27, because of the heavy demand upon the Commission staff.

During the working hours of Monday, September 26, the Commission attempted to make further contacts with community leaders and these included communication with Ralph Mitosky, Editor of the Kensington Guide, and Mr. Thomas Matthews, President of the Kensington Community Council.

At 8:00 p.m. Monday evening, Mr. Groth was informed by the police that several hundred neighborhood residents, still believing that the Harris family was to occupy the house, were demonstrating in the 3100 block of "C" Street. Mr. Groth and Mr. Clark proceeded to the scene immediately. There were about 300 to 350 people on the street behind police barricades. Many of them were quite vocal and resentful about a Negro moving into the neighborhood. Captain Nolan, Inspector Max and Inspector Selfridge were at the scene. After discussing the crowd situation with them, it was agreed that the immediate problem was to disperse the growing number of people. Mr. Groth and Mr. Clark attempted to inform some of the leaders of the crowd, who were recognized as having been present at the McVeigh Recreation Center, that no family was moving into the property. It was difficult to communicate with these people since small groups of hostile observers kept congregating around them.

The people in the crowd did not believe that the Harris family had cancelled their plans to move in. A truck had driven on to the block about 6:00 p.m. and was parked behind the locked gates in a mill yard across the street from 3115. Many people believed that this truck contained the furniture of the Harris family. Others in the crowd had some knowledge of the Commission on Human Relations fact sheet of September 24 which stated that the Harris family would move in. These people did not believe the police when the police told them that the Harris's had changed their mind.

Attempts were made to find Mr. Gerald Dougherty, who had influenced the mass meeting on Saturday, but he could not be found. Representatives of the Commission on Human Relations made repeated attempts to tell the people that the Harris family was not going to move in. In consultation with police officers it was decided that what was needed was an intermediary who was known and respected by the people in the area. Such a person could tell them about the Harris's decision not to move in and be believed. Mr. Clark agreed to call Rev. Charles Mallon of the Church of the Ascension, "F" and Westmoreland Streets. Many of the local people were members of this parish. Father Mallon was contacted and the situation was explained to him. He was requested to come to the scene. He agreed. When he arrived, Mr. Clark told him that it would be helpful if he would say two things to the people over the police loud speaker. (a) No family was going to move into the property that night (b) It was dangerous for a crowd to be assembled in the street and in the interest of public safety, the people should go to their homes. Father Mallon told the people these things over the loud speaker almost exactly as they were stated to

him. His tone of voice was matter of fact and in no way did he indicate that this was "good news" or a desirable development. The crowd cheered when he finished. Father Mallon then tried to reason with some of the people on the sidewalk in personal conversations. The crowd began to disperse. Commission representatives were escorted from the area in police cars because the police felt it would be dangerous for them in the area since they were known and identified as workers for the Commission. The police were able to disperse the remainder of the crowd, which was largely juveniles, when the time of the 10:30 p.m. teen-age curfew arrived.

On Tuesday, September 27, Mr. Groth and Mr. Clark met with representatives of the Juvenile Aid Division Sergeant Cuthbertson and Officer Weiss to discuss the situation. It was agreed that the Commission would work to make known in the area the existing status of the situation. A meeting of a small group of selected local leaders from the area was planned for Tuesday evening. Despite intensive efforts to arrange for this meeting, it was not possible to do so. When this became evident, it was decided that a Commission representative should work in the area making personal visits to leaders. This was done, and various religious and community leaders were visited on the evening of September 27. It was found that the great majority of the people in the neighborhood were now aware that the Harris family was not going to move in, and there were no crowds or disturbances in the area.

On Tuesday, September 27, and Wednesday, September 28, Mr. Groth was informed by the police and by other sources that some neighbors on the block of 3100 "C" Street had received telephone calls threatening them for their treatment of the Harris family.

Although newspaper reporters from the metropolitan dailies were on the scene of the crowd disturbances on September 26, only the Daily News published an article dealing with the events. (September 27, Philadelphia Daily News "Priest disperses crowd protesting Negro move.") On the midnight news roundup of station WCAU on September 26, Mike Stanely reported on the event and played a taped interview with Mr. Clark discussing the "C" Street situation. The Philadelphia Tribune published extensive accounts of the event in four separate front page stories on October 1. In this issue also, the Tribune published an editorial critical of the Commission on Human Relations and the police and Rev. Charles Mallon. The Philadelphia Independent published news articles and an editorial about the event on October 1. Subsequently, the Philadelphia Tribune on October 4 published a story that Mr. Walter Emory had been beaten by residents of the neighborhood when he visited the property at 3115 "C" Street. Mr. George Schermer, Director of the Commission, replied to the criticism of the Commission in the Philadelphia Tribune in a letter to the publisher on October 4. On September 29, Frank Ford, radio commentator for station WPEN,

devoted a lengthy discussion to the incident and responded to questions from the public that were telephoned to the station.

Mrs. Helen E. Heydrick, Executive Secretary, Community Services Department, Greater Philadelphia Council of Churches, informed the Commission that on October 21 she had written to six Protestant ministers in the area urging them to develop educational programs to reduce tension and to promote better intergroup understanding in the area. The Commission on Human Relations in many of its contacts in the neighborhood urged the same process.

November 4, 1960

TO: : The Members of the Commission on Human Relations

FROM : Commission on Human Relations Staff

SUBJECT: Incident at 428 Belgrade Street - June, 1960

Captain Powell of the 26th Police District contacted the Commission on Human Relations to report a racial incident at 428 Belgrade Street on June 7, 1960. He reported that on the previous evening a crowd had gathered at the intersection of Belgrade and Earl Streets. This Fishtown community around Belgrade Street consists of mostly two and three story row houses with a scattering of industrial land uses. A good percentage of these homes are rented. The people of the area are, for the most part, of Anglo-Saxon and eastern European background. The chief occupations of the area are in the skilled and semi-skilled categories. There are few white collar or professional people residing in the area. The community also exhibits lack of social or community organizations. It was in this community that representatives of the Commission's staff were told " We will burn these houses down before we will let Negroes move in ".

On Tuesday further vandalism had been committed against the property. An egg had been thrown against the bulk window, and the same window had been broken by a bottle. Windows in the second and third stories had also been broken since the initial outbreak. Lary Groth of the Commission on Human Relations conferred with the Police, the Fernandez family, and with Mrs. Dub.

Mrs. Fernandez gave the following information: Her husband was a ship worker and has worked in Philadelphia for the past two years. During this time the family has lived in New Bedford, Mass. The family decided to live here in Philadelphia. There are five children in the family. Mr. Fernandez is Portuguese, and quite dark. Mrs. Fernandez is Portuguese and Italian. At least two of the children are also quite dark. Mrs. Fernandez stated that she is quite dissatisfied with the apartment (rented by her husband), and would probably move out even without this other trouble. She was unable to give any clear picture of how the rent agreement had been made. She did state that she had contacted another Real Estate agent who was trying to find another apartment for them. Groth assured the family that they could remain in that apartment if they wished, and the Police would supply whatever protection was necessary.

Mrs. Dub could add nothing new, except to indicate that there had been friction between her and the neighborhood for some time. Groth also assured her that the Police would do all possible to see that the vandalism was stopped.

Groth tried unsuccessfully to locate the rental agent for the building. The property is in an estate. Groth did locate the man, Walter Levin of 537 E. Girard Ave. who was trying to secure an apartment for Mrs. Fernandez. He had done so, but was now trying to get a moving truck to handle the effects of the Fernandez.

-more-

In conversations with people in the neighborhood, Groth learned that there was more than a little friction between the neighbors and the Dub's. There seemed to be a great deal of resentment of the manner in which Mrs. Dub treated the children of the neighborhood. This feeling was aggravated by the idea that the Dub's had moved a "Negro" family into the neighborhood. The neighbors were not very receptive to the fact that this was a Portuguese family.

On the evening of June 7th, large crowds gathered again at the intersection. There was, however, no violence to the building. The police kept the crowds behind barricades at a considerable distance from the house. There were incidents involving the police and members of the crowd which resulted in the apprehension of 4 citizens.

On June 8 at 7 p.m. Mr. Clark went to the house. The family was about to begin moving. The street was crowded with people, some of them irate. The family loaded the truck as the police controlled the juveniles in the crowd. As the family left, the crowd cheered.

As a further aftermath of this incident, as of 7/26/60, the Dub family had moved out of their store as a result of neighborhood hostility.

The Housing and Community Relations Divisions of the Commission have been endeavoring to set up program which will help this community become more positively responsive to new families of minority group status in their community.

mk

Housing USA

Housing

STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT THE INQUIRY OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS INTO 1960 INCIDENTS WHEREIN MINORITY FAMILIES MOVING INTO THERETOFORE "WHITE" NEIGHBORHOODS HAVE BEEN ABUSED.

Submitted by JAMES K. BAKER, Esq., Executive Secretary

December 19, 1960

When this inquiry was originally set by the Commission on November 14, 1960, the Commission's announcement indicated, inter alia, that appropriate Police Officials, would be interrogated as to the Departments conception of its duty to protect the person and property of these newcomers from the venomous wrath of the existing residents. It was rather vaguely suggested that the police may have been ineffectual in controlling such mob action; this the NAACP regards as wrist slapping of the most innocuous sort.

But that hearing was postponed, and the Commission's memorandum for today's session notes that, in contradistinction to the formerly scheduled inquiry, "We have since changed our plan somewhat." The most significant change is this: The cancellation of the appearance of the Police Department to answer for its abject submission to a threatening, howling, abusive mob which frightened the Harris family out of their Kensington home and was only disbanded when the parish priest intervened.

We submit that the available evidence of the Kensington situation demonstrated a disgraceful apathy by the police for the rights of the Negro family and further, NAACP has the sickening feeling that the Commission on Human Relations of the City of Philadelphia found that if, under the City Charter, the Commission had the power it did not have the courage to publicly register criticism against the police who shirked their duties to defend the unquestionable right of the Harris family to occupy that house.

The NAACP then, confines its statement to the failure of law enforcement in the past and a definition of its continuing obligation under the law to protect every citizen's security.

Recently, in Chicago which has a law similar to ours criminally proscribing discrimination in public places, a Negro sailor, refused service at a bar called a patrolman. The officer forced the bartender to close the establishment, arrested the offender and removed him to the local precinct station. In my 12 years' association with the Legal Committee of the Philadelphia NAACP, Negroes so refused have, (justifiably) believing that such discrimination was a crime as the law stated, demanded our police to arrest the offenders. No such arrest to my knowledge has ever been made in this city.

Indeed, this past summer when Negro children dared to return to the Finnegan Recreation Center Swimming Pool at 69th and Grovers (a city owned and operated facility) after being chased away by whites 3 years before, detectives, specially placed there to insure the peaceful use of the city pool by the Negroes, stood silently while a white woman hurled abuse and insults at the Negroes and was patently encouraging the whites to forcibly oust the Negro youngsters. Another day, teen-age white boys refused a

group of 8-10 year old Negro boys entrance to the pool and ran the youngsters from the premises. Running for their safety, the boys came with relief upon a police car, explained what had happened and could not help but have lost some or all respect for law and order when the officer benevolently ordered them to stay away from Finnegan Pool if they didn't want trouble and harm. How can such obviously unfair admonitions help but undermine the earnest teachings of parent, minister and teacher depicting an officer of the law as a courageous protector of all children.

Almost 10 years ago when police were asked to do their duty when they were plainly shown on the spot that whites were freely admitted to the Boulevard Swimming Pool and Negroes were uniformly refused admission, the officers refused.

It is therefore no surprise to NAACP, however shameful and regrettable, that on September 22, 1960 and in the four horrible days following Ernest Harris knew the Philadelphia police would not give him the protection to which any citizen is entitled. If it be thought that his fears were unfounded, recall that even though Harris decided irrevocably on Monday that regard for the physical safety of his wife and two small children dictated that he not move into 3115 "C" Street and even though the vicious mob of white residents were told of Harris' decision not to move in, eight police cars and 25 officers could find neither cause nor authority to dispel this menacing, vulgar, disorderly, riotous mob.

The two daily papers are likewise remiss in their adamant determination to withhold such indignities amd injustices from decent white citizens, who knowing the true facts would from shame be moved to action as have been the decent white people even in the bitter climate of New Orleans. The dubious honor of printing our city's shame fell to the New York Times.

May I now state that despite the many Negroes calling the NAACP office (the BULLETIN made absolutely no mention of the incident to perhaps save such space for a crime story replete with picture or, if lacking a photo designating the offender as "Negro," or to ask editorially why so many Negroes seem not to have a high respect for law and order) after this triumph of the mob, literally in the unsharpened teeth of an otherwise formidable contingent of police, expressed unanimously, albeit fearfully and bitterly, that a Negro moving into such a neighborhood could "Forget about" police help and resolve to "Take care" of themselves. It is such callous disregard by so many of our police for the lawful rights of Negroes which compile a seething record of hostility and resentment. No one can safely say that the pot cannot or will not boil and run over. Almost every large urban center in the North has experienced resentful, retaliatory Negro mobs (except Philadelphia) engaged in mayhem with the likes of this Kensington white rabble. Unchecked violence breeds retaliation, even annoys the patient and long suffering underdog, denied equal treatment.

But, the Commission memorandum suggests too that in such a situation as Kensington, the Police who have so long denounced the exponents of the fundamental guarantees of free speech, and assembly as impeding their apprehension of criminals, now find a noble concern for these very same things. Thus, the police here question whether they have the right to disperse a howling racist, abusive, profane mob of vandals bent on frightening a citizen from occupying the house of his choice. Again, my NAACP experience with police makes such a consideration by them (even if legally they have a point-one, by the way, which escapes me entirely), unique. I cannot count the times when police, in the act of brutally beating a Negro have been asked by concerned relatives or friends why the use of such force, have promptly turned to the questioner and arrested him for "inciting to riot." In court, the testimony is always the same;

the officer, with practiced guile, testifies: "Your Honor, as we were taking the prisoner away, there was a large crowd of people gathering and this fellow started shouting "Why are you taking him; let him go." And we could see the people getting restless and we arrested him too, to stop a riot."

In short, if the police permitted this inflamed, fascist-like crowd to remain assembled they showed a regard for what the police imagined to be the mobs' Constitutional rights far beyond Justice; Holmes' classic prohibition: the right of free speech does not accord one the freedom to falsely cry "fire" in a crowded theatre.

On Thursday Harris called the police. By Friday evening, practically all of the windows had been smashed. Saturday afternoon a patently incendiary meeting was held in a city recreation center by these white residents, two city detectives being present. If the sullen, snarling, insulting groups around Harris' intended residence did not alert the police to the need for constant vigilance; Friday night's broken windows was compelling legal cause to absolutely prohibit any assemblage of people in the area who conceivably, under the then existing circumstances, might cause harm to either the Harris' or the property.

The complete abdieation of the force of law in Kensington was not ~~the~~ confined to police or the Harris case.

In the Oxindine American Indian case one 15 year old, the son of one of the original instigators, was apprehended for hitting a police car with a stone (none of the hurlers of the many stones at Harris' residence were caught). A kindly Magistrate, profoundly affected perhaps like the police by a curious and special sense of individual freedom, freed the boy when at a postponed hearing (for what reason it was postponed is less than clear but is suggestive of something not intended to promote justice) the complaining police officer did not appear. Why has not the District Attorney ordered a re-arrest? Frequently and irately he does it where a numbers writer is discharged by one of the friendly Magistrates.

This, the NAACP urgently submits is a shabbly, disgraceful Philadelphia story. Shabby was the Kensington mob, but shabbier yet the portrait of our city government whose police made a belated appearance in force and then served only to make complete the rabble's victory and whose Commission on Human Relations had no stomach to expose this patently racially discriminatory action by the police department to a Philadelphia public which thinks or wants to think that all of this city's citizens, unlike New Orleans, Birmingham or Atlanta, receive equal treatment under law and government, and who do not want to believe the motto "City of Brotherly Love" has become a mockery.

Respectfully Submitted,

James K. Baker

James K. Baker, Esq.
Executive Secretary
NAACP, Philadelphia Branch

PA

November 5, 1960

Housing

TO : The Members of the Commission on Human Relations

FROM : Commission on Human Relations Staff

SUBJECT : Incident of 2628 Memphis Street - October,1960

On October 2, 1960, 5:45 p.m. Lary Groth was notified of a racial incident by Lt. Mullen of the 26th Police District. Lt. Mullen stated that a family had moved into a second floor apartment at 2628 Memphis Street. Some stones had been thrown through the windows of the building and a crowd was gathering. It was the impression of the neighbors that the couple moving into the apartment was Negro. He stated that his information indicated that they were American Indian.

The community around the 2600 block of Memphis is typical of much of the Kensington Community; a high percentage of home ownership, most of the workers in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations, a discernible lack of community organization, and a high percentage of Catholic families. Three windows in the rear part of the building were broken. These were all on the first floor. The building was owned and the first floor occupied by Julius Ott, a watchmaker. Mr. Ott was not at home during the time Groth was on the scene.

Groth talked with the family in the second floor apartment. Present at this time were; Mr. and Mrs. Raymer Oxendine, the couple moving into the apartment, Mrs. Tustine and her daughter, friends of the family, and Mrs. Oxendine's brother. The Oxendines had rented the apartment directly from Mr. Ott, with help of the Tustine family. The events of the affair were described to Groth as follows:

About two weeks ago, the Oxendines had made arrangements to rent the property, Mrs. Oxendine and members of her family had been at the house various times cleaning up, and getting it ready. At no time during this period had there been any conversation or contact with the neighbors. They had begun moving in their belongings at 3:00 that afternoon (10/2/60). Shortly afterward, a neighborhood man, later identified as Joseph Sherwin, of 2556 Agate Street came to the door. In a very polite and seemingly friendly manner, asked questions about their occupancy of the house and their racial background. He was informed that they were American Indians, but, the family believes, did not believe them. When Mr. Sherwin left the house, he began to stop people on the street, on foot and in cars. Although the Oxendine family could not hear what he said, in all cases he would talk and point to the apartment. Finally on a side street, he stopped a car with young men in it. He again said something to them and then urged them to get out of the car. He threw a stone through the window of the first floor dwelling and urged them to do the same. The boys did throw some stones, but no stones were thrown through the windows on the second floor. Mrs. Peggy Oxendine stood at one of the windows, in plain sight, and watched the stones being thrown.

Groth concluded this interview by assuring the family that they had a right to rent that apartment, if they wished, and they would receive all the police protection that they needed to stay there.

-more-

Miss Tustine stated to Groth that she had been over to see the Parish priest at St. Ann's Church. She said that he was going to come over. Groth went over to see the priest. The priest stated that he was not going to go to see the family, nor would he speak with the crowd.

Groth exchanged information with police at District Headquarters and at the scene, including Inspector Selfridge (East Division) and with the officers from the Juvenile Aid Division. Mr. Clark of the Commission on Human Relations came to the scene. He received the information which Groth had obtained. Clark circulated through the crowd. There were among the crowd various opinions as to the family moving into 2628; they were a Puerto Rican family that had moved in at 3:00 a.m. and had responded to the crowd with knives, or they were a large Negro family. It was also said that a group of people were organizing to throw the family out.

The crowd gradually was dispersed and was almost completely gone by 9 or 9:30 that evening. At 11:00 p.m. Lt. Mullen contacted Groth to inform him that a Mr. Joseph Sherwin had admitted throwing the first stone. Groth was told that Mr. Sherwin was to have a hearing at the 26th Police District Headquarters at 9:00 a.m. on October 3, 1960. Lt. Mullen stated that Mr. Ott did not wish to press charges, nor did the family on the second floor. However, Lt. Mullen stated that an effort was being made to see if the authorities could bring a case against Mr. Sherwin. On October 3, 1960, Lt. Mullen informed Groth that Mr. Sherwin had been arrested and was charged with Malicious Mischief, Disorderly Conduct, and inciting to riot. Mr. Clark was assigned to the hearing. Mr. Sherwin admitted breaking the windows, but Mr. Ott did not wish to press charges. Mr. Raymer Oxendine, Billy Ray Jacobs, and Joseph Dial were sworn, but they did not choose to press charges. Magistrate Hagen viewed the matter as serious and held Mr. Sherwin under $400 bail for a further hearing on October 29th.

Groth interviewed Mrs. Peggy Oxendine at about 7:00 p.m. on October 3rd, 1960 at her former residence, 1626 North 3rd Street. Present also was Mrs. Oxendine's sister. The events of the previous day were reviewed and there was no change in the facts as given by the family the day before. Mrs. Oxendine added that they were not going to move into the apartment, and if they had known what was going to happen, they would never have considered the move. They had given this information the previous evening to Mr. Ott at the police station. Mr. Ott had said that what ever they decided would be all right with him.

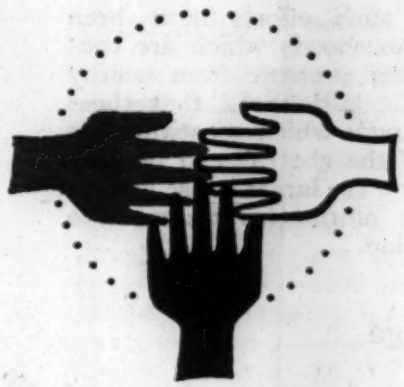
On October 24, 1960, the Commission on Human Relations communicated with the office of the District Attorney, indicating the seriousness of the hearing of Mr. Joseph Sherwin. The Commission's letter also indicated the information that could be supplied by possible witnesses, including the Oxendine family.

On October 28th, Groth spoke again with Mrs. Oxendine and her sister at 1626 North 3rd Street. They did not know that the continued

-more-

hearing was to take place the following day, and they had not been asked by anyone to appear there. Groth explained the importance of their being there. They said that they thought that they had had enough trouble over the incident already, but that they would think it over. At the hearing on October 29, no one appeared against Mr. Sherwin, nor did the Commonwealth press a case, and Magistrate William Hagen dismissed the charges.

mk



DESEGREGATION . . . A Community Design

PHILADELPHIA :-: 1961

By GEORGE SCHERMER, Executive Director
Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations

Should Philadelphia attempt racial desegregation? Can it be done? How big a job is it? When will the time be right to begin?

Those Philadelphians who pride themselves as liberals may consider such questions impertinent. "Of course," they answer, "integration is now the official policy of the land. The U.S. Supreme Court has declared racial segregation to be unconstitutional. All that is necessary is to implement the decision. The process is going on now. We have a fair housing practices law. Now it will just be a matter of time. As to whether it is worth doing, why raise the question? Integration is inevitable. It cannot be prevented."

In a superficial sense, these answers are correct. *Some* integration is inevitable. Exclusion on the basis of color, ethnic origin or religion is outlawed in employment, housing, public education, public accommodations and higher education.

The Effect Of Laws

It is a fact, then, that so far as law and public policy are concerned discrimination and exclusion are doomed. The Negro family that has the necessary resources, courage, determination and emotional stamina now has the support of law in breaking away from segregation.

Two crucial questions now confront the community. How much motivation will be required of the Negro family? How many Negro families possess the financial resources and motivation indicated? These questions have been given little consideration by even the most ardent integrationists, either white or Negro.

Thus far the issues have been those of principle, morality and justice. Many a Negro spokesman has said, "We Negroes really aren't interested in associating with white people. We just don't want to be excluded. We want to know that we can enter a given place if we choose to." Many liberally oriented white spokesmen have said, "I think 'they' should have equal opportunity, they shouldn't be excluded, but they should not force themselves or be forced upon us."

Thus, there appears to be considerable distinction in men's minds between the absence of discrimination and exclusion on one hand and affirmative measures to implement integration on the other.

Middle Class Liberals

Due notice should be taken of the growing group of middle class liberals who are uncomfortable about living in an exclusive community. They would like to have integration on their own terms. These people may or may not subscribe to racial quotas in principle, but the integration they seek is not attainable without them. "I want my child to have the experience of knowing Negro children as schoolmates and equals", they say, "but I do not want my child to be in the minority. I want to be sure that the standards of the school will remain high and that the total

standards of the Negro families will be equal to our own." Since these conditions cannot be guaranteed in the areas where racial transition occurs, and most such people are insufficiently committed to devote the time, effort and capital necessary to create an "intentional" community of their own, little comes of their avowedly liberal attitudes.

However, a few creditable demonstrations of the controlled, or "intentional" communities are in evidence. Morris Milgram and George Otto have produced Concord Park and Greenbelt Knoll in the Philadelphia community. Modern Community Developers, founded by Milgram, is an investment corporation committed to underwriting similar developments in any part of the nation. George and Eunice Grier, in a publication entitled *Privately Developed Interracial Housing,* record a total of fifty integrated developments around the Nation, totalling some 8,000 dwellings. Some appear highly successful; others are shaky.

Neighborhood Associations

There has been considerable national attention given to the many efforts to stabilize the racially changing neighborhood. Teaneck, New Jersey; Hyde Park in Chicago; the Ashburton neighborhood in Baltimore; Russell Woods in Detroit are illustrations. In Philadelphia, Strawberry Mansion Council of Block Orgonizations, Sedgwick Neighbors, West Mt. Airy Neighbors and Garden Court Association are just a few of the groups that have tried, or are trying, to stem the tide of total change. The formula is fairly standard—a racially inclusive neighborhood association is formed; neighbors candidly and mutually avow an intention to maintain a balanced, integrated residential pattern; the white residents pledge themselves not to flee; various techniques are employed to combat exploitive real estate practices.

These efforts often have succeeded in reducing panic and flight. The whites move out more slowly. There is less dumping of property on the market at sacrifice prices. With less panic selling, the sellers and brokers are more selective of their Negro buyers. A more stable, better quality Negro neighborhood is assured.

However, the neighborhood associations have no control over sales as in the cooperative type community. Few, to date, have sustained an affirmative sales campaign to attract white buyers after a number of Negroes have moved in. Most such efforts have been carried on in neighborhoods which are contiguous to and under pressure from nearby segregated areas. It is doubtful that those changing neighborhoods which constitute the expanding "edge of the ghetto" can be integrated permanently if the larger house market is not subjected to affirmative measures to promote desegregation.

Powelton Village

Powelton Village represents a movement of somewhat different character. There, it might be said, a new neighborhood is taking shape, displacing one that had gone rather far toward decay. This inclusive neighborhood exercises no legal control over sales. However, a corporation with rather impressive capitalization is engaged in buying, renovating, selling and managing properties. The neighborhood enjoys a favorable geographical location. The corporation and neighborhood leadership have conducted an impressive public relations and sales campaign. While strictly inclusive and non-quota oriented, it has succeeded in attracting an impressive number of white families into an area that had been predominantly Negro.

These various efforts to promote racially inclusive neighborhoods are entirely laudable and should be given every possible encouragement. At the least, they serve as a means of demonstrating techniques for integration. Some of them may be sustained as permanent islands of integration; cornerstones for the broader integrated society which may possibly lie around the corner of the future.

Creditable as they are, it would be folly to suggest that these mark the beginning of the end of segregation. The fact is that, residentially speaking, Philadelphia, like every other large metropolitan area in the country, is becoming more segregated every year. With residential segregation goes *de facto* segregation in the public schools, segregated playgrounds and racially self-conscious cultural, civic and political organizations.

Few, indeed, have tried to comprehend the situation in its full dimensions. Most people simply ignore the situation or seek to escape it. Others, too alert and responsible to ignore so pressing a concern, nonetheless, are content with token achievements, with serving on a committee, or devoting an occasional program of their organization to a discussion on civil rights.

Population Trends

Here, in a few paragraphs, is an attempt to outline the Philadelphia situation in its full dimensions.

The population of the Philadelphia metropolitan area is growing steadily at a rate just a little slower than the rate of growth for the Nation as a whole. (The national rate has been estimated at 19% for the 1950-60 decade, while the Philadelphia metropolitan area rate appears to have been about 18%.) However, all the growth occurs outside Philadelphia city. The city's population has remained nearly static in numbers since 1930. (It lost during the "thirties," gained six percent during the "forties," but 1960 census reports indicate that it is back to within 3% of where it was thirty years ago.) The metropolitan population exclusive of the city has gained an estimated 97% since 1930.

Fifty-four percent of the metropolitan area population now lives outside of the city. Ninety-four percent of this suburban population is white. All but an infinitesimal part of the suburban non-white increase has occurred in those tight islands of suburban segregation found in such communities as Chester, Camden, Darby Township, Yeadon, etc.

There has been a net out-migration of whites from Philadelphia to the suburbs for at least forty years.* This net out-migration was close to 110,000 during the "twenties" and about 90,000 each decade during the "thirties" and "forties". While the Philadelphia white population had remained static in numbers from 1930 until 1950, there has been a decline of 225,158 or 13% between 1950 and 1960.

The Philadelphia white population is considerably older than the Negro population. This is because migrant populations tend to be young. Those were young Negroes who migrated to Philadelphia in the 1940's. They, in turn, have established families and are now of child-rearing age. It was also the younger white people of child-rearing age who sought the new housing in suburbia. A disproportionate share of the metropolitan area white children are growing up in the suburbs. As time goes on, the Philadelphia white population will become more and more adult. At present about seventy-eight percent of the Negro children of the area are growing up inside the city, while at least sixty-six percent of the white children are growing up in the suburbs. Unless drastic changes occur the ratio of white children within the city will continue to decline.

City Segregation

However, these trends toward white and Negro concentration are not a simple urban-suburban phenomenon. Within the city itself, the pattern of segregation is being maintained with almost equal rigidity. As of 1960, 76% of all Negroes in Philadelphia lived south of Lehigh Avenue, north of Moore, between the two rivers and in West Philadelphia between Baltimore and Lancaster avenues. The entire area north of Lehigh Avenue and east of Broad Street contains less than two percent of the city's Negroes and has shown only infinitesimal gains in non-white population since 1950, while the white population in that area had gained by more than 78,000 persons. During a twenty-year period, 1940-1960, the non-white population of Philadelphia increased by an estimated 282,276 (approximately 112%). During that same period, ten wards of the city, having only nominal non-white populations to begin with, showed practically no non-white increase at all, while their white population increased by approximately 217,887 or 103%.

This pattern of residential segregation is reflected in the city's schools. In 1956, 26% of the elementary schools were 80% or more Negro in attendance, while 51% were 80% or more white in attendance. The annual trend is toward an increase in the predominantly Negro schools.

Negro Population Growth

In all this, it is important to keep in mind that the relative increase in the number of Negroes in the metropolitan area is by no means overwhelming. Negroes constituted about 9.5% of the total population in 1930 and are estimated to be no more than 16% in 1960. Dr. William Wheaton, at the Institute of Urban Studies, worked out projections indicating that the ratio should level off to 20% by 1980. The present ratio of one Negro family to six white familes, if evenly distributed throughout the area, would fall well short of what Dr. Morton Grodzin calls the "tipping point" of a neighborhood.

* A net out migration is indicated if the population figure at the end of a period is less than the figure at the beginning plus births and minus deaths. A city population may show an actual increase in numbers and still reflect a net out-migration.

The problem is presented by the fact that the Negro population is so heavily concentrated into a pattern of massive segregation and that the process of segregation continues. Pending more exact information from the 1960 census, it may be estimated that about 6,055 additional Negro households are formed in the metropolitan area annually. Eighty percent of these are added to the city population, and all but a tiny number find their homes in those areas which mark the expanding "edge of the ghetto". Perhaps three times as many additional white households are formed annually and nearly all of them, in addition to the 6,000 or so displaced by Negro families, are established in the restricted white areas of the city and suburbs.

If the metropolitan are were to somehow check the process of segregation—that is, even if the present patterns of concentration were to be preserved and only the *additional* Negro families located into a decentralized pattern—not less than 6,000 Negro families annually would have to find homes in predominantly white neighborhoods. If the greater Philadelphia community were to plan for total desegregation within 40 years, it would be necessary to step the rate up to approximately 9,700 families per year and to somehow attract 3,700 white families annually into the presently predominantly Negro neighborhoods. (These figures do not take into account the relocation required to provide for urban renewal, highway development and the like. The forty-year goal has been suggested here because the City Planning Commission has suggested that its new comprehensive plan could be realized in that span of time.)

Motivation For Desegregation

Is there any possibility that the process can be geared up to such proportion? This question brings us back to the two questions raised above. How much motivation will be required of the Negro family and how many have what it takes?

The answer to the first will be found in the white community. Now that a fair housing practices law is in force and the right to purchase or rent a home regardless of color or ancestry is guaranteed by law, how hard or how easy will the managers of the housing market and the residents of established white neighborhoods make the process? Experience to date with the Fair Employment Practice Law indicates that while the law is an extremely useful device, few people are likely to assert their rights under the law in the face of opposition or discouragement. The law can prohibit a seller or agent from *refusing* to sell, but it is less likely that it will cause them to (affirmatively) merchandise their product in a manner they consider contrary to their best interests. At present, the operators of the housing industry are in the habit of merchandising their product to whites only except in those neighborhoods where white buyers are slow, in which case they merchandise with equal vigor to nonwhites. It appears obvious that significant incentives to merchandising housing to whites and Negroes alike must be found or the industry will drag its feet in every way it can.

Do Negroes Want Integration?

The answer to the second question will be found within the Negro population. How much do Negroes want integration? Even though as far as the law is concerned the barriers are down, two things may be assumed: that for a number of years to come the Negro who seeks a home not specially offered for Negro occupancy will receive a cool reception; and that realty agents are actively seeking his patronage in the "changing areas"—the edge of the expanding ghetto. How actively will the Negro buyer resist the latter and seek the former?

There is little experience upon which to base an answer. Morris Milgram learned that when he offered houses for sale in an integrated development, prospective Negro customers flocked in at such a rate he had to establish quota controls to prevent the development from becoming all Negro. Levittown is only a short distance away. Several additional Negro families have moved in there without a ripple of resistance after the demonstration against William Myers, Jr., in 1957. Several hundred houses forfeited to the Veterans Administration have been for sale there. Legally the VA could not have refused to sell those houses to a qualified buyer regardless of race. The houses were listed with private brokers who, no doubt, sought white customers and avoided Negro prospects. However, Negroes would have had little difficulty buying those houses if they were financially competent and reasonably persistent about it. The evidence shows that few Negroes are *that* strongly motivated.

Impact of Merchandising

The preponderant evidence of the moment suggests that Negroes and whites alike are influenced more by merchandising techniques than by concerns for integration. It is a fair guess that the law alone will not greatly alter marketing habits. A fair housing practices law is essential to any program for integration, but by itself it is likely to produce no more than a token process. Unless there are affirmative programs to encourage Negro families to leave the protection of the ghetto, only the most strongly motivated will assume the role of the pioneer.

This brings us to another of the questions raised at the beginning of this article. Is integration really worthwhile? Admitting that overt exclusion is wrong and having granted Negroes the right to get the homes of their choice if they want to go through the trouble, what is wrong with segregation if the majority of the population perfers it or suffers too much inertia to do anything about it? Is segregation, *per se,* wrong or bad if it is not imposed?

Effects of Segregation

Dr. Kenneth Clark, of City College, New York, indicates that segregation, not just exclusion, is psychologically damaging to the person. GAP, the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry, in *The Psychiatric Aspects of Desegregation,* comes to the same conclusion. In a pamphlet, *From Color Blind to Color Conscious* (American Jewish Congress), disparities in achievement drives between white and Negro children are laid to lower morale produced by segregation. Dr. Morton Grodzin in *The Metropolitan Area as a Racial Problem* lists a long series of urban ills as products of segregation. He holds that the *massive* pattern of present day urban segregation causes serious injury to the city, but believes that numerous small concentrations scattered throughout the metropolitan area would be both wholesome and more feasible than total integration.

Unquestionably, the preponderance of documented evidence indicates that segregation, *per se,* in addition to the overt act of exclusion, is an injury upon the person and upon society and detrimental to the public welfare.

If this is true, it becomes incumbent upon organized society, the political, governmental, educational, business, labor and religious institutions to launch a program of sufficient dimensions and power to do the complete job. Partial measures to encourage some token integration while the major part of the Negro population remains segregated will not be enough. Stupendous as the job may seem, the problems of coping with continued segregation are even greater.

No plan for long range, total desegregation in a large metropolitan area has ever been devised anywhere in the Nation. The emphasis to date has been upon guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities under the law. This has been an essential first step. The New York City Board of Education has approved a plan for affirmative desegregation of the schools, which has received only nominal implementation. Dr. Grodzin, in the monograph mentioned above, and Dr. Oscar Handlin, in *The Newcomers,* have attempted a broad treatment of the subject. Beyond these there is little in the literature or in action that can be classed as an attempt at a comprehensive look at the total problem.

Timetable

A forty-year timetable has been suggested above only because it ties in with the City Planning Commission's timetable for realization of the comprehensive plan. There is nothing magic about this number and the timetable could be shortened or stretched out. It is highly doubtful that the forty-year tempo could be realized in the first five years. If it were, a total of 48,660 Negro families would have been desegregated by 1965 and 18,385 white families would have been attracted into the central areas of the city. Realistically speaking, the beginning will be much slower and the tempo twenty years from now would have to be much greater.

Some of the terminology used above may cause the reader to recoil. It may smack of manipulation; of moving people as pawns; of public management of private affairs. "Social engineering" has an ominous sound. This language has been necessary to convey the dimensions of the problem. The actual programming will have to be in accord with democratic principles, a free and open housing market, and freedom of choice. Law and machinery of government will be required to guarantee equal opportunity; to supply fiscal incentives for open market operations by the housing industry, and to underwrite the costs of research and education. However, law and government alone will never succeed.

There will have to be a popular sentiment and organized civic movements reaching the proportions of a sustained crusade.

While the core of the problem and the measure of success lie in residential desegregation, the program must be broad and comprehensive, involving almost every aspect of community life. Many of the elements required will seem to have little direct relationship to the issue of racial segregation, yet failure in those elements will spell failure on the integration front.

A 16-Pt. Program for Philadelphia

Following is a partial list of the requirements for a long-range, comprehensive porcess of desegregation in depth:

1. A public education system adequately financed and realistically oriented to meeting the educational needs of the entire population, including the needs of the culturally deprived, so that Negro children and young people will be as well prepared as, and capable of competing with whites for jobs and professions. This includes affirmatively realistic guidance to enable the Negro youth to cope with subtle practices of discrimination.
2. City colleges or a system of publicly financed scholarships to enable all persons regardless of income status to obtain higher education in accordance with ability and merit.
3. A metropolitan economy geared to supplying job opportunity for the entire population. This means aggressive encouragement to industry and commerce.
4. Publicly sponsored training programs either under public education or within industry, or both, to develop within the Philadelphia area population the skills essential to the economy. Equal opportunity to gain the training must be guaranteed by law and in practice.
5. Full implementation of the fair employment laws plus greatly accelerated educational programs to promote genuine equality of economic opportunity and to develop the motivation and incentives for vigorous competition for jobs and higher skills on the basis of merit. Negroes must become economically enabled to compete for housing on the same basis as whites.
6. Leadership training progams for all citizens, including Negroes, geared in with affirmative measures to include Negroes on executive and managing boards of business, civic, health and welfare, and educational institutions.
7. Effective administration of the state fair housing practices law in both the suburban areas and in the city.
8. Substantially increased appropriations to both the city and state commissions on human relations for research and education. The present research and education program of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations contains most of the necessary elements in microcosm, but needs to be greatly expanded at both the local and regional levels.
9. Conscious commitment and imaginative planning by urban renewal authorities so that the urban renewal program will be a major instrument for creating well-balanced, cosmopolitan neighborhoods in the central city. Redeveloped areas must provide housing and neighborhood facilities of such quality as to be fully competitive with suburban living and so priced and financed that white and Negro alike will be attracted to live there.
10. Advancement of central city shopping, educational, cultural, recreational, amusement and sports facilities and programs to make the central city area a highly desirable place for living.
11. Amendments to federal housing legislation providing for fiscal incentives to home builders and to the housing industry generally to merchandise affirmatively their housing developments on an open market basis. However, the industry should not expect to be "paid" to do what all other segments of the economy are expected to do as a matter of course. With or without governmental incentives the housing industry has an obligation to implement desegregation affirmatively.
12. Federal or state financial aids to neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation programs, including fiscal encouragement to cooperative, non-profit neighborhood corporations operating on racially inclusive principles.
13. Civic organization support for the desegregation program *per se* and for all of the above. Such support should be both on a broad basis and in depth. Business, industrial and trade associa-

tions, labor, fraternal, veterans' and women's oraganizations should set up committees to study the issues of racial segregation and integration and to recommend appropriate actions for their organizations.

14. Religious groups of all faiths should continue to examine their policies and practices and to challenge their members to do the same in their personal affairs and behavior.
15. Privately organized and financed intergroup agencies such as Fellowship Commission, Fellowship House and the National Conference of Christians and Jews need to be strengthened in terms of membership, fiscal support and effective program.
16. The Negro community, through its own institutions and press, must decide whether it is really interested in affirmative programs for desegregation or whether it aspires primarily to greater opportunity and better living conditions, letting the chips of segregation fall where they will. If the decision is in favor of affirmative desegregation, there must be a readiness to implement it in terms of increased emphasis upon training, constant probing for new opportunties, risk-taking and pioneering for jobs, business opportunities and for homes in areas well removed from the existing racial ghettos.

If the above sixteen-point program seems overwhelming in its proportions, it should be recognized that at least ten of the sixteen are essential to a good community whether there is to be an affirmative program for desegregation or not. The ones that represent the greatest problems in terms of law, new legislation and governmental expenditures are included in those ten. While a fair housing practices law will be a significant and important step, and the appropriations required for increased operations of local and state human relations agencies are essential, neither one presents a monumental hurdle or a large financial burden as compared with the proposals for adequate public education, higher education, urban renewal, center city redevelopment, industrial growth, manpower training and the like. The principal challenge on the integration front is that of making up the public mind, of keeping the issues under constant, intensive examination and discussion.

Conclusion

The timid should be reminded that the Negro population of Greater Philadelphia will grow just as fast with or without integration. If Philadelphia is prosperous the population will grow faster, including the Negro population. To reduce the rate of population growth Philadelphia must starve its industry; it will not consciously do so, although it may do so inadvertently. The growing Negro population will have to find its housing either through integration into the general house market or by displacing white people from areas contiguous to the growing ghetto. If Negroes continue to get their homes primarily by displacing whites as the ghetto is pushed out, both the whites displaced and the Negroes will be resentful of each other and will view each other as enemies. If an open market becomes the rule and the boundary lines between white and Negro neighborhoods fade away, the resentment and hostility must certainly decline.

There is one persistent fear that chills the hearts of most white people when they contemplate a racially integrated neighborhood. They agree that there are many Negro families whom they would welcome as neighbors. But they point to those Negro families who are impoverished and exhibit lower or "different" living standards and disorganized behavior. "We do not want *that kind* of neighbor, regardless of color," they say. They can be reassured that *that kind* cannot afford to purchase good quality homes and are unlikely to depart from the shelter of the racial ghetto. Only those Negro families who are economically, culturally and socially prepared will elect to live in an integrated neighborhood. How many such Negro families are there and will there be? A good many more than the machinery of the housing market is likely to serve on a desegregated basis in the immediate future. If the above program is implemented, the Negro population will make ready as fast as the community at large makes ready to accept them.

Is the public ready to have such a program imposed upon it? No, the public will never be ready to have it imposed. But, the public has no choice other than to face the issue and to make its own decisions, wise or otherwise. It is the responsibility of the human relations agencies and civic organizations to present the issues and to suggest the solutions.

This is a revision of an article which originally appeared in the ADA NEWS of July, 1960.

Homes Without Hate

by MARVIN WEISBORD

"There is a man in Philadelphia who makes his living by making other people unhappy.

"His name is Morris Milgram. He is a homebuilder and developer on a big scale. His practice is to choose a happy, contented community of attractive homes where there has never been a race problem and build a lot of integrated apartments and residences.

"Bringing Negro buyers and residents into the community depresses property values of existing homeowners and causes genuine sorrow.

"Milgram has built such communities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and in all cases he has raised unhappy race issues. His latest is a proposal to build a similar community in Deerfield, a suburb of Chicago . . ."

—ALABAMA JOURNAL, Montgomery
December 7, 1959

"We have not found a single case anywhere in the nation in which the presence of an integrated development has brought wholesale panic selling among nearby residents, or where the development has caused observable depreciation of real estate values. On the other hand, there are a number of instances in which property standards and valuations have gone up as a result of the building of a well-planned non-discriminatory development. At least one of these is in suburban Chicago."

—George W. Grier, co-author of PRIVATELY DEVELOPED INTERRACIAL HOUSING, a report to the Fund for the Republic published by the University of California Press.

MARVIN R. WEISBORD, Philadelphia free lance writer and formerly teacher of journalism at Pennsylvania State University, has contributed to a number of American publications, including Coronet, Science Digest, and Parents.

MORRIS MILGRAM began building interracial housing in 1952. And despite the *Alabama Journal's* gloomy portrait of him, as far as anybody knows Milgram has neither created a race problem—nor depressed a property value.

Some of his houses have won prizes for good design, and all of them turn over at a much lower rate than the national average. Milgram has done so well that in 1958 he and several associates set up Modern Community Developers, Inc., to build what the trade calls "open occupancy housing" on a national scale.

MCD is a stock company which lends money to builders, invests in co-op housing, builds houses, or sets up subsidiaries to build them, when and where it finds suitable land. Capital is provided by 1200 stockholders who have invested more than $700,000. Some builders consider interracial housing—which means making neighbors of whites and Negroes—another way of going into voluntary bankruptcy. Maybe this is why MCD is the *only* national firm in its field. But what MCD tries to do is neither so radical nor unprofitable as it may sound to many ears.

Housing expert George Grier says there are at least seventy-five interracial housing developments in the United States today, most of them built and sold for profit. You could hardly expect a segregationist editorial writer, blinded since birth by bigotry, to examine Grier's painstaking analysis, let alone understand it. Unfortunately, this form of blindness —in which the eyes become extraordinarily sensitive to skin color— affects Northern builders too. "There is an unwritten law in America that all new housing is for white people only," says Milgram, who is president of MCD.

Milgram, a dark-haired, intense, fast-talking, boyish-looking man of forty-four, believes that houses, like furniture, cars, and TV sets, should be sold to anybody who can afford them. His feeling has roots one can understand. Born into a family of garment workers on New York's lower east side, he was weaned on Socialist tracts, and spent some years with the pro-labor (and anti-Communist) Workers Defense League. He got into building because his father-in-law was a builder and wanted a partner; but Milgram came in only on condition that when he learned the business he could build "open" housing. Since 1952 he has built nothing else.

His background aside, Milgram believes that the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States intended that all citizens should enjoy *equal* protection from their government and from each other. He feels this so deeply that integrated housing is a burning issue with him. He has Negro friends and neighbors, and he understands, as few white people do, the anger, frustration, and pain of the rejected Negro family forced from one ghetto to another despite education, income, or stability.

In the early 1950's Milgram met an influential Quaker builder named George Otto. Otto, as conservative as Milgram is liberal, agreed, as a matter of conscience, that Negroes deserved the same kind of housing their white counterparts have; he said he thought an interracial subdivision, soundly financed, could succeed. He also knew people with money, and between his friends and Milgram's the two raised $150,000 to build Concord Park (139 homes in the $12-16,000 class, forty-five per cent Negro), near Trevose, Pennsylvania, and Greenbelt Knoll (nineteen homes costing $20-45,000, eleven white, eight Negro families), where Milgram lives in Philadelphia.

The two projects produced no race incidents, but they did make money. Much encouraged, Otto and Milgram moved to Princeton, New Jersey, where they formed a company with the help of local citizens, among them the Reverend B. J. Anderson, a Negro minister, who, by practicing what he preaches, has made his formerly all-Negro church twenty-five per cent white.

The Princeton group built forty houses which sold on an open basis at from $18,000 to $45,000, seventy-five per cent to whites. There were no race riots, no hate literature, no drop in real estate prices; and stockholders earned seven per cent in capital gains.

In 1958 Milgram organized MCD to do on a national scale what had worked out so well locally; today he, Otto, and the Reverend Anderson serve as MCD's steering committee. MCD-backed houses, with the editorial support of local newspapers, are going up in Waterbury, Connecticut, and near Wilmington, Delaware, so far without incident. MCD has money in three New York cooperatives, while in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C., local groups are getting ready for future projects.

An interracial developer's biggest headache is land. Few owners have enough courage to sell property in "white" areas to someone who plans to sell some of it in turn to nonwhites. That is why MCD was especially pleased with the two sites its Illinois subsidiary, Progress Development Corporation, bought in Deerfield last year.

Deerfield, one of many all-white suburbs that ring America's big cities, could hardly be called an ideal place to build interracial housing. Its citizens had never remotely believed they would someday have to live with Negroes.

MCD did not "pick" Deerfield, however. It wanted only a good building site. Max Weinrib, a Chicago-area builder hired to run Progress, saw a "For Sale" sign in a likely looking field while driving through Deerfield one day. Weinrib had looked for a long time without success for a homesite as good as this one.

Progress quickly bought the tract, fifteen acres known as "Floral Park," in April, 1959. Two months later, hoping to cut costs by building more homes, Progress picked up another seven acres nearby and named the site "Pear Tree." Weinrib proposed to build thirty-nine houses on the first site and twelve on the second, and the Deerfield Village Board of Trustees approved his plans. Progress began putting in sewers and water at Floral Park and contracted for two $30,000-$35,000 sample homes.

Most of Deerfield's residents live in homes worth an average of $23,000. The village is located about twenty miles north of Chicago but not quite far enough east to be part of the exclusive North Shore. The average Deerfield husband, a college graduate who has moved up to junior executive grade in his Chicago office, brings home perhaps nine to ten thousand dollars a year. One Deerfield resident commented, "Many of the people who live here haven't come so they can assume new civic responsibilities, but so they can escape old problems." But they haven't done either. Two big village problems that have nagged Deerfield citizens the past few years are how to get more school land when the two school districts have both already borrowed to their debt limit, and how to get parks when most residents don't want to pay for them.

In August, 1959—about the time Progress was laying its sewer lines at Floral Park—Deerfield's voters were offered two referendums. In one they gave the school board its money for a new junior high school; in the other they turned down the park board's request for land to be used for a swimming pool and "joint park-school use." Neither referendum, it should be noted, grew out of a crying need for Floral Park or Pear Tree. Nowhere in the minutes of either the school or park boards does one find these sites mentioned as worth acquiring.

Deerfield repressed its school problems and simmered quietly until November. About November 11, a Deerfield minister named Jack Parker anxiously told his vestrymen something he had just learned. A reliable source had told him ten or twelve of Progress' homes would be sold to Negroes. The news sped, almost with the speed of sound, from the church to the village fathers. Within a day or two all Deerfielders knew—and a good many feared—that integration, considered by most Northerners an exotic Southern disease, was about to strike them.

On November 13, Deerfield's building commissioner Bowen began looking for—and finding—code violations in the sample houses at Floral Park. Bowen ordered Max Weinrib to correct the defects; then he shut down the job the same day, making correction impossible.

On November 17, Deerfield's park board met and learned, to its dismay, that previously apathetic local citizens had suddenly become obsessed with the need for parks. Like a witch doctor invoking a spirit against evil, Deerfield anxiously invoked a new kind of public spirit against Negroes. A Mr. Powell of the Deerfield Citizens Committee, a long-standing civic advisory group which had done little advising until now, told the park board his members had decided Deerfield could not live another day without an "overall land program" which the DCC would gladly prepare.

The next night Floral Park and Pear Tree were top items on the agenda of the village board meeting, and one woman said a petition to ask condemnation for parks would soon make the rounds. A week later, the village board convened again, and, mainly at the insistence of a conscientious local minister, the Reverend Paul Berggren, met Morris Milgram and heard MCD people explain their plans.

More than 200 residents attended this meeting in an atmosphere of fear, anxiety, and bitterness. While the village board went into caucus, a Harold C. Lewis made a speech. He said MCD's plan was "totalitarian," and he was sure there was a legal way to stop it. After the meeting hundreds of Deerfielders swarmed into the American Legion hall across the street. Here Lewis spoke again, and this time a local attorney was overheard remarking that what Deerfield was trying to do was avoid its social responsibilities. One must pay a terrific price for avoiding one's social responsibilities, said the attorney, but he was sure Deerfield was willing. "Let's add $10 to the tax bill; I'm for parks," he concluded.

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
Founded June 10, 1847
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961
THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

©—© 1961 BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE
TRIBUNE SQUARE, CHICAGO (11), ILLINOIS

REVERSAL WON BY BUILDERS IN DEERFIELD SUIT

Builders Beat Village in U. S. Appeal

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday reversed and remanded for rehearing a decision in which Judge Joseph Sam Perry in federal District court last March dismissed a suit brought by Progress Development corporation against the village of Deerfield, the Deerfield park board, and 21 residents.

Progress Development corporation, which was then constructing an integrated housing development in the suburb, sought an injunction to restrain the park board from condemning the land involved in the development. It also sought $750,000 damages, charging conspiracy by the park board and violation of the corporation's civil rights.

Damage Issue Is Crux

Judge Perry dismissed the suit after ruling that no conspiracy had been shown, that no civil rights had been violated, and that, as a result the corporation could not seek damages in a federal court.

The appeals court, in an opinion written by Chief Judge John S. Hastings, said that while there had been no abuse of judicial discretion on the part of Judge Perry in denying the injunction, he should have permitted a full hearing on the issue of damages.

Subsequent to Judge Perry's decision, the park board proceeded with its condemnation suit, and the Lake county Circuit court in Waukegan dismissed a motion by the Progress Development corporation for a delay in the proceedings.

Call for Full Hearing

In its decision, the appeals court specifically remanded the suit for full hearing on the issue of damages, indicating that if the Progress Development corporation were found to have sustained damage, it might ask for injunctive relief.

Judges Latham Castle and F. Ryan Duffy concurred in the opinion.

Judge Perry, in his ruling, had held that the Deerfield park board, in condemning the land, was acting in its legislative capacity and therefore was immune to the claim for damages brought by the developers.

"This court cannot consider the motives of the commissioners of the Deerfield park district in instituting condemnation proceedings against the land on which Progress was building," Judge Perry said. "Motives cannot be inquired into when the sovereign speaks directly; that is, when the people vote, as they did in this case."

John W. Hunt, attorney for Progress Development corporation, said that the appeals court ruling gives the corporation the opportunity to raise the conspiracy issue again in connection with the hearing on damages.

Village Tells View

Thomas A. Matthews, attorney for the village of Deerfield, said that as far as the village is concerned the appeals court upheld the finding of the District court that there had been no discrimination on the part of the village in halting construction on the project because of violations of the village building code.

Matthews said it is his understanding that the hearing was reopened only as to count three of the complaint, which charged conspiracy on the part of various citizens and sought damages.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1961.

BUILDER WINS RIGHT TO SUE FOR DAMAGES

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals says a building company can renew its efforts to collect $750,000 in damages from a suburban community that blocked the company's integrated housing project.

The concern, Progress Development Corporation had bought land in suburban Deerfield, an all-white suburb of some 10,000 persons, to build fifty-one dwellings, some for Negroes.

But the Deerfield Park Board condemned the land and said it would be used for recreational purposes. The corporation went to the United States District Court with a suit against the village, the Park Board and ten persons named as members of the Deerfield Citizens Committee and the North Shore Residents Association.

The suit, asking an injunction against the board and $750,000 in damages, was dismissed by Judge Joseph S. Perry on March 4.

The Appeals Court yesterday sent the request for damages back to the District Court for trial. The ruling held that Judge Perry had erred in passing on the merits of the case solely on the basis of a preliminary hearing.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

Copyright 1961 by Field Enterprises, Inc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961

Appeals Court Upsets Deerfield Ruling

By Fletcher Martin

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled Wednesday that developers of an interracial housing project at suburban Deerfield were denied the right to prove their civil rights were violated by halting of the project.

The court remanded the controversial case to U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry and ordered that the Progress Development Corp. be heard on its charge that it had suffered $750,000 damages.

Judge Perry's Ruling

Judge Perry ruled March 4 that the corporation's civil rights had not been violated by the village's action to condemn the land for school and park purposes; that village building officials were not harassing project carpenters; and the corporation was not entitled to damages.

Court's Decision

The Court of Appeals noted that Progress sought an order restraining interference by village officials with its project. The firm also asked a trial by jury over alleged damages. Instead, said the court, Perry rendered a summary judgment dismissing the whole complaint.

The court stated in its decision: "No plaintiff is requested to prove his case on the merits at a preliminary hearing. The argument, after such a hearing on an equity issue, that no genuine issue of fact is disclosed is fallacious.

"If summary judgment is appropriate on this ground after a preliminary hearing only, then the preliminary hearing becomes in fact a trial on the merits and its whole purpose is lost.

"In granting the summary judgement at this stage of proceedings the trial court denied the plaintiffs their right to a trial by jury on Count 3 of their charges."

Judges in the unanimous ruling were F. Ryan Duffy, John S. Hastings and Latham Castle.

Builder 'Elated'

Max Weinrib, executive secretary of Progress, 3317 W. Foster, said: "I am elated at the decision. It represents another step forward in the campaign for the right of all people to live wherever they can afford to live regardless of their race or religion."

Thomas A. Matthews, village attorney, said he could not comment on the opinion because he had not yet read it.

Developers of the project declared during the six-week trial before Perry last winter that the village started its condemnation proceedings on the 21-acre plot after it learned that a percentage of the proposed homes would be reserved for Negroes.

Village Denies Charge

Village officials testified that wasn't true. They said they had planned a park and school on the site for some time, and on Dec. 21, 1959, the village through a referendum had given sanction to the project.

On the charges made by the plaintiffs that the village officials conspired to keep them out, the appeals court said Progress failed to establish proof of such a conspiracy.

However, the Appeals Court added, Progress now has the legal right to see if it can prove such a conspiracy as the foundation for legal damages in a trial by jury.

Since the bringing of the federal suit by the builders on Dec. 22, 1959, the village has acquired the controversial property through a Circuit Court condemnation suit. However, the legality of the condemnation is being contested.

Chgo. Sun-Times 1-5-61

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE,
URSDAY, JANUARY 12 1961

Housing Case vs Chicago Suburb Wins Reprieve

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago has reversed Federal District Court Judge J. Sam Perry's decision in the famous Deerfield housing case on all three counts of Modern Community Developers' complaint against this all-white Chicago suburb. The circuit court ordered a trial on the $750,000 damage claim of MCD and its Illinois subsidiary, Progress Development Corp., with instructions that if proof sustains MCD's pleading, the court can enjoin state condemnation of the two sites.

The decision by the U. S. Circuit court reversed Judge Perry's contention that MCD came into court with unclean hands because it would not sell all its houses to whites or all to Negroes. An appeal from the condemnation is also pending in the state courts, with oral argument set for Jan. 20 before the Illinois Supreme Court in Springfield.

Commenting on the decision, MCD board chairman David H. Scull of Annandale, Virginia, stated, "I feel confident of ultimate victory for human rights in Deerfield."

MCD President Morris Milgram, who lives in one of his own inter-racial developments in Philadelphia, declared the federal court action "is a vindication of MCD's effort to build only democratic communities. Freedom of residence must be won everywhere."

MCD's executive vice-president, Max Weinrib, Chicago builder, Max dent of Progress Development Corp., Illinois MCD subsidiary, declared he was elated, and hailed the decision as "a major step in the campaign for the right of all people to live wherever they can afford to, regardless of their race or religion."

Progress Development Corp. bought 22 acres in Deerfield in 1959 after a two-site search by local citizens backed the formation of the MCD subsidiary following meetings arranged by the American Friends Service Committee, at which the story was told of successful integration in Concord Park and Greenbelt Knoll in the Philadelphia area, and Princeton, N. J., communities built by Milgram and MCD Executive Vice-President George E. Otto prior to MCD's organization. With the aid of counsel, arrangements were made for bonds to be placed for land improvement. Thus 51 lots on two sites were recorded. Sewer and water were put in for 39 of the lots, and two models were under one roof in November, 1959, when news of Progress' sales policy became public. After a number of public and private meetings and public furor, the Deerfield Park District took steps to condemn both sites for parks.

On Dec. 22, 1959, violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the U. S. Civil Rights Act was charged by MCD and Progress, in a suit filed in the Federal District Court in Chicago. They sought an injunction against the Park District's proceeding with condemnation of their properties in Deerfield, and an injunction against the Village Board of prevent their harassment of Progress' construction program, and also asked $750,000 damages.

Judge J. Sam Perry dismissed the action and the condemnation proceeding then went ahead in the state courts. Judge Perry was reported in the press as having said after his decision, "If the housing company was really interested in integrated housing, I do not think they would have built 30 $20,000 to $40,000 homes 30 miles from the city. The whole thing smacks of a money-making scheme to me."

New Deerfield Bias Trial Ordered

The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered a lower court to take a new look at one phase of the Deerfield integration dispute Wednesday.

A three-member Appeals Court panel remanded to the U.S. District Court for trial one count in a three-count suit brought by builders of a proposed integrated housing project in the North Shore suburb.

Plea For Damages

The issue that will go to trial is the builders' plea for $750,000 in damages from village officials and several other residents on the ground that the defendants acted to block the Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry dismissed the three-part suit of Progress Development Corp., builders of the Deerfield project.

It was on appeal from that action that the builders won the ruling for a trial Wednesday from Appeals Court Judges F. Ryan Duffy, John S. Hastings and Latham Castle.

The judges ruled, in effect, that Judge Perry did not give the builders sufficient opportunity to present their case for damages before he dismissed their suit.

Two Counts Stand

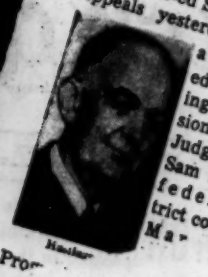
Left standing by the Appeals other charges by the builders —that the village violated the civil rights of the builders and that the defendants unduly harassed the builders, thus preventing normal work on the project.

Since the builders' action was brought in federal court, the village has won condemnation of the controversial land in Circuit Court.

Under original plans, some 50 homes were to be built and 10 to 12 were to be sold to Negroes.

Damage Issue Upheld by Federal Court

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday reversed and remanded for rehearing a decision in which Judge Joseph Sam Perry in federal District court last Ma-



Hasbrouck

Pro-

Support Our Advertisers

CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

America's Most Exciting Daily

WEATHER: Cloudy, snow flurries — high near 30 — low 15-20.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961 (AIR MAIL 15c)—PRICE 7c

VOL. V No.—189

Coming: Business Forecast Edition

COURT UPSETS DEERFIELD RULING

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1876

MARSHALL FIELD JR., PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
BASIL L. WALTERS, EDITOR
ARTHUR E. HALL, GENERAL MANAGER
THOMAS R. COLLINS, MANAGING EDITOR

Pulitzer gold medals for "most disinterested and meritorious public service" in 1930 and 1940.

The award for 1950 was the 18th Pulitzer Prize received by the Daily News or members of its staff since 1925.

EDITORIAL PAGE STAFF: A. T. BURCH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
John M. Johnston Fred J. Pasquelt Van Allen Bradley Cecil Jensen Sydney J. Harris

12 SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1960

MIND-READING BY THE COURTS

Deerfield Housing Case Will Make Legal History

THE FUTURE of a racially integrated housing project in suburban Deerfield was not settled by yesterday's ruling of U.S. District Judge Perry. An appeal is certain, and conflicting pre- the ultimate outcome un- whom the builders might choose to sell their homes. It had been planned to sell 10 or 12 of 51 homes to Negroes. But Judge Perry also declared that this "controlled occupancy" pattern was racial discrimination in violation of the Constitution.

Appeals Court Upsets Deerfield Ruling

Opens Door For Damage Suit Here

By United Press International

A $750,000 damage suit, an outgrowth of the collapse of a proposal for a racially integrated housing project in the all-white surburb of Deerfield, Wednesday was remanded to U. S. District Court.

The ruling was issued by the U. S. Court of Appeals, which acted on an appeal of Progress Development Corporation, the firm that planned the project for mixed Negro and white occupancy.

REJECT BIAS CHARGE

In remanding the suit to Federal Judge J. Sam Perry, the Appeals Court rejected a contention that the corporation's civil rights were violated. The appeals court also said it found no conspiracy existed.

The project was stopped when Deerfield voters approved condemnation proceedings by authorizing, in a special election, the issuance of bonds to raise funds to purchase the land in question for a new park site.

In ordering the full scale hearing on damages, the court said that if damages should be upheld, the corporation then could seek injunction relief.

'GO AHEAD'

After establishing such injunctive relief, court observers said, the corporation could go ahead and buy property in the suburb, build houses and sell them according to the firm's integration policy.

Max Weinrib, executive vice president of Progress Development corporation, called the decision "another step forward in the campaign for the right of all people. . . . to live where they please.

"I am elated at the decision of the federal court of appeals," he stated.

One would think from this that Deerfield didn't like the idea of integration; but Lewis, who turned out to be head of a new civic group, the North Shore Residents Association, said nonsense. "I felt sure," he later told radio commentator Ed Randall, "that none of us were opposed to integration that comes about in answer to demonstrated and definite needs. We all of us recognize that basically there's no man, woman, or child in the world today that isn't entitled to a place to live, a place that is in keeping with what he has been able to earn, and to prove he's worthy of, irrespective of race. It's silly to think of anything else; and I don't think there's a soul in Deerfield that feels any different. There has been simply *no* anti-Negro feeling in this area."

Why, then, did Lewis oppose MCD's developments? Well, he didn't like MCD's methods. They were *forcing* integration on Deerfield, and, deceit in their hearts, had tried to keep the plan secret. This, he contended, was unfair, un-American, and might hurt property values.

In spite of Lewis' claim that integration was not an issue, about 200 residents, including Reverend Berggren, felt the need for a Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights group to support Floral Park and Pear Tree. This group, which included Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and most of the village's ministers, started a campaign of its own. In advertisements, handbills, and door-to-door visits, it told residents not to panic, that property values wouldn't decline, that Negroes had a right to live in Deerfield, and so on.

Lewis, by trade a man who merges corporations, became upset at this and turned pamphleteer. "Although we have made it clear that integration is not the issue, our opponents continue to insist that it is," he wrote in a long tract, "The Massive Wallop." (The wallop, he indicated, was an unrelieved pressure campaign to intimidate the village into accepting totalitarianism.)

Because much of the force behind the wallop came from ministers, Lewis cited eleven Biblical sources to prove even theologians can't decide whether or not integration is Christian. Probably, Lewis suggested, it isn't—a strange conclusion for the son of a Methodist minister whose church issues a pamphlet that says, "Our Lord Jesus Christ teaches that all men are brothers. He permits no discrimination because of race, color or creed."

In an attempt to prove his contention that integration was not the issue, Lewis launched an attack on the United States Supreme Court, which, he implied, had been subverted by political hacks. Integration didn't really matter in the Court's reversal of *Plessy vs. Ferguson,* said Lewis, but rather "the threat to representative government." The Court, he argued, had muscled in on legislation, where it didn't belong, and was now deciding cases not in light of the Constitution but, instead, on whim at the advice of so-called experts (most of whom are on Senator Eastland's subversive lists) about the effects of segregation on Negro children. Why didn't they consider the effects on white children, Lewis wondered. What was at stake here was free government itself, he emphasized, inserting, irrelevantly, a quotation from George Washington.

Meanwhile, Lewis' North Shore Residents decided on an "unofficial poll" to see how many people favored Floral Park and Pear Tree. On December 6, with the community in a frenzy, Deerfield made it clear it wanted Negroes as much as it wanted flood or famine. More than 3,500 residents voted against the housing developments, only 460 for; 56 couldn't decide.

Lewis smugly reported the poll in a letter which he sent, curiously, to the Association of Citizens Councils, of Greenwood, Mississippi. He was writing anyway to thank the councils for sending him segregationist literature in which "the absence of prejudice or emotionalism lends great credence to your arguments."

Lewis assured the Southerners that, contrary to what they thought, the North *was* doing its part. He felt sure the Deerfield poll "would be typical of residents anywhere in the North if confronted with a similar situation."

Of course, Lewis pointed out, it is much easier to resist integration in the South. "At least you do not have to fight your political leaders and ministers and newspapers to the extent we must up here," he added. "Any support you can give us will be most helpful," he concluded.

The Lewis letter came to light in an interesting way. The segregationist Augusta, Georgia, *Courier,* published it on the front page. But the newspaper interpreted for itself Deerfield's claim to lack of prejudice, for on the same page the lead story began, "Deerfield, Illinois, has voted overwhelmingly to remain segregated."

On December 7, the day after the poll, the park board met secretly, and, confident of the wind's direction, voted to condemn six sites for parks. Two of the sites already had been condemned by a school board, two of them were Floral Park and Pear Tree, and as for the other two, perhaps the board really felt it needed them and perhaps, as MCD contends, they were thrown in to make the operation look good. In any case, the board set December 21 for a referendum and decided $550,000 worth of bonds would give Deerfield all the parks, swimming pools, and school sites it could use for some years to come.

If Deerfield, as Lewis maintains, had no anti-Negro feeling to begin with, it was now suddenly beset with incidents one would be hard put to explain. A cross was burned on the lawn of a Deerfield Citizen for Human Rights; a minister received a note, "Nigger lover, why the hell don't you just move out of Deerfield?" And one night nineteen studs in a sample house at Floral Park were hacked through with an ax.

On December 18 the park board offered to buy out Progress and MCD, and three days later 2,635 citizens voted them the money with which to do it; surprisingly, 1,207 voted "no." This drop in the "anti" vote from better than eight to one only seventeen days earlier must be credited in part to the work of Deerfield's Citizens for Human Rights, led by Adrien Ringuette. But it may also be that, despite the hysteria and anxiety, those who voted twice earlier that year against buying unimproved land at $4,000 an acre failed to see the logic of taking a site with sewers, water lines, and two $30,000 houses on it for $10,000 an acre—especially when the land had had "For Sale" signs on it for two years without any-

body trying to build an "overall land program" around it.

The day after the referendum, MCD and Progress filed a $750,000 damage suit in the U.S. District Court. They named Park Board President Mitchell and his four board members, Village President Koss and his five board members, Chairman Lewis and other North Shore Residents, and Joseph G. Powell and others of the Deerfield Citizens Committee as members of a conspiracy to deprive the corporation and its clients of their civil rights.

Handling the suit for MCD were lawyers, headed by John Hunt, from Adlai Stevenson's Chicago law firm. In a preliminary hearing before Federal District Judge J. Sam Perry, they charged that the scheme to condemn the land for parks was hatched only after Deerfield learned of the plan to sell to Negroes. This, it was argued, amounted to conspiracy. For evidence, MCD and Progress tried to show that neither the park board nor the school boards had ever mentioned Floral Park or Pear Tree in their minutes as sites worth developing — although they talked about many other sites. They also tried to show that the defendants, many of whom did not even know one another before November 14, had met many times since to discuss Deerfield's problems.

They pointed out that no building code violations turned up in Floral Park until the day after Deerfield discovered Negroes. Finally, MCD and Progress said that despite Lewis' claims of no anti-Negro feeling, they had read his writings and reached a contrary conclusion.

Deerfield, on the other hand, tried to show it had always needed more park land, that the sites had been talked about time and again as good ones, that building code violations did exist on the job, that MCD's stock had been misrepresented in its prospectus, that Morris Milgram had a pacifist record, and so on. As for the many private meetings, the defendants could not recall much of what went on. There had been, in Park Board President Mitchell's words, much "general discussion" about parks and schools. Had the words "Negro" or "integration" ever come up? Witness after witness could not remember.

But all this aside, argued Deerfield's lawyers, one ought not to obscure the insidious heart of the matter: it is not the village that discriminates against minorities, but rather Modern Community Developers! Proof? MCD had proposed a "quota" of Negroes, say ten or twelve out of fifty-one families. Whatever its pretenses, said the defendants, MCD is really out "to impose racial restrictions upon the occupancy of real estate throughout the country."

Judge Perry, after preliminary hearings that fill about 2,000 pages, did not even try the suit. He threw it out of court. As far as he could see, Deerfield always wanted and needed parks but had never been willing to pay for them. This time the park board "struck while the iron was hot." In other words, it saw a chance to do its civic duty and it did it. Judge Perry could not see how this violated anybody's civil rights. What's more, it was clear to him that the quota system amounted to a "restrictive covenant" or "racial quota system" which was illegal and discriminatory. "Deerfield can be proud of the sane and sober manner in which its village and park district officials have acted during this turbulent period," wrote the judge.

MCD and Progress have already taken the case before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; the decision is now pending.

To protect what for the moment appears to be its property, Deerfield has leased the two sample houses to its village manager and park grounds custodian.

Both MCD and Deerfield have tied up large sums of money in the litigation, and in the end it may turn into a battle of bankrolls. Deerfield is rumored to have paid one lawyer alone $25,000 of tax money to defend its officials, while the private defendants must find their own money. What the Deerfield situation will cost some of its people in moral anxiety and guilt no one can estimate.

MCD, for its part, is tying up as much of its capital as it can afford, and intends—with much more at stake than the village—to fight to the U.S. Supreme Court if need be. The firm is receiving some unexpected help in its struggle. A group of citizens led by Ross Allen Weston, minister of the Evanston, Illinois, Unitarian Church, and backed by such nationally known figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Saul Bellow, and Norman Thomas, and key Deerfield citizens, has set up the American Freedom of Residence Fund to help fight legal battles of this kind.

How many more battles there will be depends to a great extent on what happens in Deerfield. "This is a test case that will decide whether or not a community can use its power of eminent domain to preserve segregation in housing," says Morris Milgram. If MCD loses, every village that would rather not integrate just now will know how to handle interracial builders.

"I will say I believe Judge Perry made a very sound decision, one that is in harmony with the Constitution . . . " was Harold C. Lewis' comment.

On the masthead of the Augusta *Courier*, which printed Lewis's letter to the white citizens councils in Mississippi, is a motto by which Deerfield may be measured: It reads, "BE NOT CONTENT WITH THE APPEARANCE OF THINGS, BUT LOOK FOR THE TRUE MEANING." And just to the left of the motto is a flag of the Confederate States of America.

The PROGRESSIVE

From "THE PROGRESSIVE", January, 1961
Reprinted as a public service by The Turnpike Press, Inc.,Annandale,Virginia.
Reprint includes Deerfield decision stories.
Additional copies available: 10 copies, $1; 30 copies, $2; 100 copies, $5; all prices include postage. Larger quantities quoted on request. For free single copies, and for more information on housing for all, write MCD, 84 Nassau St.,Princeton,N.J.

"Maybe it'll work now." With resignation these five Concord Park youngsters wait for a parent to repair an ailing bicycle.

Suburb Where Everyone's Welcome

Concord Park near Philadelphia is one of the nation's few private housing developments operating without the color line

by GUSTAV K. WIENCKE

"I heard it on the radio," said a Negro war veteran. "The announcer said any veteran could buy a house in Levittown. *Any* veteran!"

That was three years ago when a brand-new city was being mass-produced not far from Philadelphia's northern edge. A new house, out away from the grimy, crowded old sections of Philadelphia, was the dream of this young Negro father of two.

"We went out to Levittown, a whole bunch of us. All vets. Why, they wouldn't even give us an application blank." It was a snub that stung.

Moving his family to the suburbs seemed to him an impossible dream, but it was fun just to drive out from the city and look at new houses with spacious yards for children to play in. Once he even stopped at an attractive ranch house—large lot, a kitchen that looked as if it had been transplanted intact from the pages of a women's magazine, a speed-discouraging curved street, and a bus stop a few hundred yards away. But, remembering his rebuff at Levittown, the veteran didn't have the courage to talk to another white salesman. So he started his car and headed for home.

"A few days later I was talking to a friend of mine. He was telling me about a development he had seen where our people could buy. Concord Park is its name, he said."

Builder Morris Milgram *(second from left)* meets prospective buyers while sales manager Stuart Wallace speaks on telephone.

After the friend gave directions for reaching Concord Park, the veteran realized it was the same section he had been wistfully eying. "I just hadn't read the fine print where it said, 'democracy in housing.' You bet I didn't lose time. I went back and put the down payment on a house."

Finding a new house he could buy was amazing for the veteran, but more astonishing was the "open-occupancy" policy of this 139-house development. Quietly Concord Park had broken a rigid and hidden taboo which excludes 450,000 Philadelphia Negroes from buying practically even one of the 200,000 new houses that went up in the Philadelphia area in the ten years since the war. (The 1,927 units made available to Negroes were mostly apartments or units in public low-income housing.)

The man to break the white curtain that realtors, bankers, and builders had strung up was a young builder, Morris Milgram, who feels it ethically wrong to build houses that could be bought by white people only. He hadn't planned to make building his career, but his father-in-law had pressed him to come into the construction business with him. "I'll join you," Milgram said, "if you'll let me build houses anyone with the money can buy." The older man finally yielded, although insisting on one stipulation—Milgram must learn the construction business first. Four years later the young builder was ready to begin his experiment.

"Fine *idea*!" the money and mortgage men told him. After two years of stalling and evasive tactics, they came out bluntly and told him to forget his principles. "We're only interested in making money," they said. A wealthy man refused to invest money in what he considered an impractical dream, but offered the young man a gift of $1,000—which he refused. Finally Milgram teamed up with a Bucks County builder, George Otto, and the two formed a stock company. In 1954 they raised funds to buy truck-farm acreage and built a $13,000 sample house. The initial mortgage money came from a Manhattan bank.

One Sunday in September, 5,000 people filed through the sample house, but at the end of the month, only seven white families had made deposits compared with fifty from Negroes. "Those were nights when I'd wake up in a cold sweat," the idealistic Milgram reminisced. "I'd tell myself 'You're building another Negro ghetto, instead of integrated housing.' "

Things began to brighten when a new sales manager, Stuart E. Wallace, took hold. He really believed in Milgram's idea—to the point of buying a house and moving in himself. He saw to it that all the sales personnel were given special training for the job.

We watched Wallace at work when the doorbell rang in the sample house. He would spring into action as a family of unsuspecting buyers entered. Unsuspecting, because no sign outside indicated that this was any different from other developments. First, there would be the tour of the house to see its features—built-in TV-antenna, modern kitchen, many extras that raised the FHA evaluation by $500 over a very similar house in a nearby development.

The prospects would agree that the house *was* a good buy and they would sense something more than just picture window and green lawn. They felt an easy, warm neighborliness. There was laughter and a bit of fun as they talked. (Some residents later told us that they had moved into Concord Park because they wanted neighbors like the salesman.)

Then without swallowing hard or apologizing, the salesman led them over the next hurdle. "One of the wonderful things about these houses, you know, is that they are sold on an open-occupancy basis," he would explain. "They are open to any financially qualified family, regardless of race. Democracy is practiced here, not merely preached."

If this family was like most of the white prospects, it would quickly insist, "Of course, we're not prejudiced, but. . . ." The salesman always took time to talk things over, to listen again to the old folklore about the effect of skin color on house values. (When the last house at Concord Park was sold, its price tag had jumped $1,500. Any house bought here in 1954 is now worth $1,000 more.) Wallace knows, however,

After a meeting of civic association in the home of a member, Concord Park couples stay on for coffee and conversation.

that statistics won't erase deep emotional feelings. Often the prospects exclaimed, "This house is just what we've been looking for. I don't care who lives next door . . . ."

The most formidable hurdle still had to be surmounted, and the salesman couldn't do much to help. The new buyer had to face the raised eyebrows, ridicule, opposition of well-meaning relatives and friends, people on the job. "You mean you'd live with Negroes! What about your children—your chances for a better job?"

And too often the prospects telephoned the salesman. "We're so sorry . . . an ideal house. But why do you sell to Negroes?" they'd say. Others didn't back down, and white families began to move in.

"In time we had to set a controlled-occupancy ratio, even though we didn't want to," says the builder. "It's 55 per cent white to 45 per cent non-white for at least three years. We expect that this will keep the community stable." Negro buyers are sympathetic to the builders' reasons.

Every house has now been sold, and the corporation has paid its stockholders a reasonable profit. What's more, they have recently formed two corporations, with capital of $250,000, for two new open-occupancy housing projects. One got its start when a group of Presbyterian clergy and laymen urged Otto and Milgram to build another "Concord Park" in central New Jersey.

But is this experiment as successful as it looks? What was the reaction of the old-time residents in conservative Bucks County—for example, the people in all-white Trevose, of which Concord Park is now a part? Some surprising discoveries came out of visiting the people in Concord Park as well as near it.

One would have expected to find a good many professional people in Concord Park—"the place is loaded with schoolteachers," someone said—and people of rather liberal views. It was surprising to hear family after family refuse to admit that they, as white persons, had ever wanted to live in an integrated neighborhood. "We just wanted a good house. When we bought, we thought if the Negro neighbors would mind their business, we'd mind ours."

"Sure, we have squabbles," a steelworker admitted. "But race doesn't make any difference." In a snowball fight, an alarmed mother saw that all the children on one side of the street were Negro, but a second look told her that it was laughing girls who presented a target for the boys on the other side.

Neighborliness and friendships simply grew up on the basis of common interests. A Japanese helped his white neighbor with shrubbery and landscaping. A Negro secretary gave tips on shorthand to a young white mother who wanted to qualify for a job.

In the summer a street is roped off for square dancing, fathers have pitched in to build and equip a playground, and a community civic association has brought new neighbors closer together. "There's so much going on here," said a white teen-ager with sparkling eyes.

George Grier, a sociologist living in Concord Park, supplied a large array of verified facts. He had made a thorough study of all the Concord Park families for the University of Pennsylvania and for the Fund for the Republic. For a fact, 85 per cent had bought here *mainly* because they liked the houses and physical features of the development. For the most part, the white families were not crusaders for open-occupancy housing. Less than a fourth had ever belonged to any interracial group, and 37 per cent had never had any Negro friends before. On the other side, most of the Negro residents came from the most depressed housing area in Philadelphia. Their average annual family income ($6,350) was a cut higher than their white neighbors'. Many white residents remarked that the Negro children tended to be better disciplined and better dressed.

These were average, American-born Philadelphians, half of them mechanical workers, and about half indicating preference for Protestant churches. Evidently an ideological bent in favor of integrated housing had not been necessary to make Concord Park succeed. An extensive direct-mail advertising campaign to 15,000 people known as liberal in their views resulted in only two sales.

SUBURB WHERE EVERYONE'S WELCOME

In this respect Concord Park differs from Greenbelt Knoll—a nineteen-house integrated development put up by the same builders in Philadelphia. Here functional, modern houses, which have won architectural awards from the American Institute of Architects and the city of Philadelphia, are spread among hundred-foot trees. Buyers of this $20,000-$30,000 housing all believed in interracial living before moving in, and many had been looking for this kind of community.

Old Trevose is separated from its new extension by a high Pennsylvania Turnpike embankment which curves between like a shielding arm. None of the Negro families interviewed reported any unfriendly experience, either in shopping or visiting nearby churches. A swimming pool did turn down white applicants on the basis of a Concord Park address, and a local volunteer fire company expressed coolness to one Negro applicant. Some white residents have been accepted, however.

When it comes to Protestant churches, the climate seems chillier. Checking up in the village of Trevose brought comments such as, "It's all right if they stay over there. But when it comes to joining our church, I draw the line."

"Don't you think they would rather be with their own kind? As long as churches are separate, shouldn't they go to their own?" remarked a mild-mannered resident who refused to take sides.

"Why, the church is the main social contact for our young folks," said a spirited grandmother. "If they get in, first thing you know there'll be intermarriage."

"I never get over there," confessed another. Concord Park might as well be fifty miles away so far as he was concerned.

It was taken for granted that Negro Catholics would go to the nearest church, but lines of Protestant communication have also been laid across the turnpike when two Negro families joined the local Methodist church. Three others established a similar relationship with Episcopal and Baptist churches nearby, rather than continue making a twenty-mile round-trip to their former churches in the city.

When asked how the Negro families came in, the chairman of the Methodist membership committee, a pleasant, plain-spoken white-haired woman, smoothed her apron and came right to the point. "You know about our 'book of discipline'? Well, that's what we have to go by. Our pastor never asked me or anyone. He just took them in and said that was the way it had to be done."

She seemed relieved that this was simply a matter of Christian doctrine on which the congregation had no vote. When pressed whether she approved, she shrugged and said, "If I don't like it, I can withdraw my membership."

"Our pastor didn't ask them to join. They asked him," it was said. Actually, a friendly letter of welcome had been issued by the ministerial association to all newcomers in Concord Park. Another matter had to come to a vote—could the church building be used for an interracial kindergarten sponsored by Concord Park parents? Permission was granted, an indication of friendliness beyond mere politeness.

"I don't think you can find nicer people anywhere," declared a white woman who had been engaged to baby-sit and had seen Concord Park houses from the inside. One could see the ice of old feelings melting in the warmth of personal friendships.

The Concord Park survey indicated that almost every family had some "religious preference," but two-thirds were inactive or became inactive on moving out to the suburbs. "I guess I'm just a backslider," admitted a Negro Presbyterian. He still held nominal membership in a city church, seventeen miles away, but had just been "too busy" to attend services. "No, I wouldn't hesitate a bit if I wanted to go to the Presbyterian church in Bristol," he said.

No one interviewed knew of any personal or house-to-house church visiting program, but it was no secret that a minister going around calling would be a welcome sight—additional evidence that Concord Park belongs. Perhaps even more than many suburban communities, these new neighbors are open to make a new start in a fellowship based on faith. In a prosaic, matter-of-fact way, people here have learned to like and trust their neighbors. Many old fears and suspicions have melted away. This showed up in the first election for civic association officers. Election was by secret ballot for the best qualified persons. And when the votes were counted, the Negro veteran who had been turned down at Levittown was elected treasurer.

Fathers join forces in installing equipment after grading land for playground.

When work on playground is finished, two daughters try out new sliding-board.

Reprinted, by permission from **PRESBYTERIAN LIFE.**
Additional copies — $25.00 per 1000; $4.00 per 100.
Cash with order.

Copies and further information may be obtained from **CONCORD ASSOCIATES, Inc.,**
84 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J. — Phone: WA. 4-0701 *— a subsidiary of*
Modern Community Developers, Inc.

Housing
Stenton

where is it?

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF STENTON - PHRCA

It is our belief that one of the responsibilities of the religious community is the creation of a church council, of all creeds, to strengthen and give expression to our common purpose. From an ethical viewpoint it is important to understand and appreciate our neighbors, and to know each other better, in order to be able to cope with our community problems.

The Council has a two-fold purpose:

1. To welcome new neighbors coming into the area in the true spirit of brotherhood.

2. To bring factual knowledge to the residents of the area concerning their neighbors so that all can co-operate to maintain and improve the community, and enrich the lives of all despite differences in religion, race or nationality.

A church group is the logical and ideal force in the community to achieve these purposes, for the basic theme common to all our religions is our belief in the brotherhood of man under God. This is the common foundation of the ethical codes of all our religions and we must accept the responsibility for translation of beliefs into concrete behavior. A religious community council, started at this time, dedicated to the promotion of brotherhood, is the logical instrument for the advancement of neighborliness and mutual understanding as our community grows.

****

Beth Or Reform Jewish Congregation
Albert B. Wilson, President
Grace Episcopal Church
Dr. Charles E. Eder, Rector
Mt. Airy Jewish Community Center
Ephraim Greenberg, Rabbi
Universalist Church of the Restoration
Dr. Harmon M. Gehr, Minister
Dr. Theodore C. Meek, Pastor of
Mt. Airy Presbyterian Church
Dr. Raymond N. Ohman, Pastor of
Oxford Presbyterian Church

Housing
USA

PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION
Fellowship Commission Building
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

1961

COUNCIL FOR EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES

Please return to:

Walter C. Wynn
Fellowship Commission Bldg.
260 S. 15th St., Phila. 2, Pa

1) Name of development _____

2) Location _____

3) No. of homes _____ Cost _____ Down payment _____

4) Date of your visit _____ Time of day (specify approx. hr.) _____

5) Name and title of person contacted (obtain his card if possible)

_____

6) Relate as accurately as possible the procedure used in applying for a home in the development. (Use the reverse side for additional information.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) Obtain any literature that is available.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

This report has a great deal of meaning and will be very valuable to the agencies working on this problem. The report will be used; however, your name will not be used without your written approval. It is important that you mail the blank in immediately.

tml

Hawaii USA

CORE Charges Midtown Realtor With Bias, Stages Sit-In

Soldier Barred From Renting Juniper St. Apt.

Protestors Claim They've Gotten The 'Run-Around'

By C. LESTER FULLER and HENRY T. BENJAMIN

The Philadelphia Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) staged a one and one-half hour "sit-in" Wednesday at the Allen Brothers real estate office, 16th and Lombard sts., to rotest alleged bias on the part of the realtor to lease an apartment to a soldier stationed at the Frankford Arsenal here.

Staging the protest were CORE members Edward Hollander, Lillian Mirmak and John Curran, Jo-Ann Lessner, Joseph Smith, and Benjamin Jones. Lou Smith, chairman of Philadelphia's CORE, was not present.

FOUR HOUR SIT-IN

The demonstration, which followed a four-hour sit-in Tuesday night at the apartment, 317 s. Juniper st., brought a number of Policemen to the scene, including Police Inspector Frank Rizzo. Also present was Terry Chisholm, supervisor of housing, Commission on Human Relations.

Said CORE member JoAnn Lesser "We came here to have a negotiating session with Mr. Allen (James Allen, Jr.), but we have been given the 'run-around.' Three times he denied he was Mr. Allen."

The realtor refused comment when approached by Tribune reporters. "You will have to see the boss and he's out," Allen said.

SOLDIER IS OBJECT

Object of the protest is Randolph Crossfield, an Army specialist stationed at the Frankford Arsenal who has been attempting to rent the Juniper st. apartment. Crossfield's references are reported to be "excellent." He wants the apartment because he is getting married within a few weeks.

According to Chisholm, three people formerly lived in the Juniper st. apartment, including Crossfield. The lease, Chisholm explained, was terminated after Crossfield had lived in the apartment for awhile.

The two white tenants left and Crossfield sought to have the lease changed over in his name," Chisholm said. Crossfield was told to vacate the premises which he did. He came back and applied for the apartment with no apparent success. The filing of a complaint with the Commission on Human Relations followed.

---

from the CORE-LATOR, published by National CORE - - JUNE, 1962

WIN FAIR JOB POLICY AT PHILADELPHIA HOTELS

By Louis Smith

As a result of threatened CORE action, Philadelphia's hotels have adopted a fair employment policy.

For this policy to be a success, qualified Negroes must apply to the hotels and then report to the Employment Division of the Commission on Human Relations, so that accurate tabulations of progress can be made. The Employment Division has informed CORE that the hotels are currently requesting personnel to fill the categories of waiter, waitress, clerk and elevator operator.

Previously, the hotels hired whites only in these categories. The Commission so stated in its April, 1961 report. As a consequence an initial agreement was reached between the Commission and the Hotel Association but many of the hotels declined to observe it.

One violator of the agreement was the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission was planning to hold its annual banquet there at which its civil rights award would be presented to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Our CORE group protested to the Fellowship Commission, to Robert Kennedy and to Gustav Amsterdam, chairman of the Board of Bankers Security Corporation and a leading influence in the Hotel Association. The protest made clear that we would have to picket if the banquet were held at a hotel with a discriminatory job policy.

Amsterdam responded by promising negotiation of a new and more effective agreement on job policy between the Commission on Human Relations and the Hotel Association. This was confirmed by the Commission and the new job policy resulted.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER,
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1962

CORE Asks Total School Integration

But Wetter Calls Policy 'Positive'

The Board of Education has no "well-defined plan" for total integration of the public school system, Stanley C. Diamond, a member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Chapter, Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), charged before the board Wednesday.

Diamond made the allegation as the board held public hearing on its $33 million capital improvement program. The CORE representative was one of two speakers appearing before the board.

DEFENDED BY WETTER

The position of the board on integration was defended by Dr. Allen H. Wetter, superintendent of schools and newly proclaimed chief executive officer of the school system. Dr. Wetter said the board has had a "positive integration program for years."

Diamond said that during a previous discussion with Dr. Wetter, his group formed the opinion that the "school board does not fully accept the integration of our school system as a desirable, civic and educational goal. . .and declines to accept responsibility for the situation at hand."

PROGRESS POLICY GOAL

"We urge the board to adopt as an active and important aim of its endeavor a policy of deliberate and planned integration in the school system," Diamond said. "We wish the board to recognize that a segregated education is one in which democratic principles cannot be effectively taught to members of either the minority or majority groups. . ."

Dr. Wetter, in answering Diamond, said that CORE "had certified no specific steps for integration but merely called for integration in general."

The other speaker, George Hutt, of 1241 N. Conestoga st., urged the alleviation of overcrowding in schools in the area of 52d st. and Haverford, Columbia and Girard aves. Hutt did not represent any specific organization, but rather the residents of the area.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE
3649 LANCASTER AVE.
PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNA.

file
Freddy
Gene
all

cc:

October 15, 1962

Memo to: Marvin Rich

From: Louis S. Smith, Phila. CORE

Re: Housing Report

Phila. CORE, as a result of a 6 hour sit-in at a sample home in the Northeast section of Phila., and three subsequent negotiation sessions, was able to secure the following agreement.

1- That discrimination in the sale of new homes would now cease. This covers all builders that belong to the HomeBuilders Asnn. (All the major builders).

2- That the Home Builders would send their salesmen through the State Commission's training program on how to handle white buyers who are afraid to purchase in a developement where Negroes live.

3- That when a house is sold to a Negro in a all white development, the builder will call in the State Commission to do an educational program in the community.

4- Tha t the Home Builders Asnn. will police its members and make that they comply with the following agreement.

CORE's next step will be to get all the interested agencies together, as we did on schools, (see school report), a nd get the Negro community to take advantage of this new opportunity. Without this, the agreement is valueless.

I am drafting a complete report on housing that should be ready in two weeks. Our victory wasn't as easy as this brief report may lead you to believe.
brief

Yours truly

Louis S. Smith

JAN 9 1963

PHILADELPHIA
COREPORTER

PHILADELPHIA CORE 3649 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNA.

AN AFFILIATED LOCAL ORGANIZATION WORKING TO ABOLISH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BY DIRECT, NONVIOLENT METHODS

TUESDZY JANUARY 8, 1963 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EASTWICK CORP. PROMISES CORE AN END TO DISCRIMINATION

CORE to continue tests; asks public for information & complaints

The New Eastwick Corporation has promised to increase its efforts at eliminating discrimination in the sales of homes as a result of a meeting between officials of Eastwick and Philadelphia CORE (Congress of Racial Equality). The two groups met on Thursday, December 20, 1962, at Eastwick's offices at 1510 Chestnut St.

As a consequence of discrimination complaints which CORE received from Negroes who had gone to Eastwick to look at homes, the civil rights action group initiated a series of controlled tests to determine the validity of the complaints. The tests revealed considerable evidence of unequal treatment at Eastwick. CORE's white testers were met with cordiality and much interest by the salesmen. The Negro testers, however, received a very cool reception. The white testers were told that homes were available for immediate sale; the Negro testers were not even approached by the salesmen. When the Negroes sought out the salesmen, they were told to "come back next Spring." The whites received follow-up phone calls in a further attempt to sell them homes in Eastwick; Negroes received no such calls.

On the basis of the complaints and its own tests, CORE wrote Eastwick asking to discuss the problem of racial discrimination. At first Eastwick wanted CORE to meet solely with a staff member who was not a policy-making official and who had himself been involved in the cases of discrimination that CORE had documented. CORE insisted on meeting with top officials of the Corporation and, after Eastwick

continued to delay the meeting, set a deadline of December 21. Eastwick then arranged the December 20 meeting.

Eastwick was represented by Edward L. Waterman, Executive Vice President; Stuart Wallace, Director of On-Site Sales; and Allen Laferty, Community Relations Director. CORE's representatives were Louis S. Smith, Chairman; Edward S. Hollander, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Del Graham, Housing Committee Chairman; Cornelius Badger, Publicity Chairman; and members Alton Lemon, Robert Karp, and Doris Taylor. Terry C. Chisholm, Supervisor of the Housing Division, Commission on Human Relations, was also present.

Eastwick was reluctant to admit that the discrimination which CORE charged did exist, and explained how the development was "planned to be an integrated community." Later in the meeting they did admit that their salesmen may have been guilty of CORE's charges. Mr. Waterman insisted, however, that discrimination is contrary to Eastwick's policy and that salesmen who used such practices were doing so completely without the sanction or knowledge of management. Waterman said that he would personally speak to the salesmen on December 22 and "lay it on the line to them" that they were to give equal treatment to everyone who comes to Eastwick to look at or buy a home. Mr. Wallace indicated that he would also devote extra effort toward completely eliminating discrimination. Mr. Chisholm said that the Commission on Human Relations was quite concerned about the situation at Eastwick and would keep a closer watch for possible discrimination.

CORE stated that it would continue to test at Eastwick to see if discrimination had been removed. The group added that it hoped Eastwick's efforts would end the problem, but that if the pattern of discrimination was found to persist CORE would be forced to take direct action on the matter. Until CORE determines whether there has been progress, Eastwick will be on "probationary" status.

CORE urges all individuals who have information or complaints about Eastwick to contact them. CORE Chairman Smith explained that complaints or information would be very helpful, supplementing the information CORE will continue to get from its own tests.

Philadelphia CORE has also been active in removing discrimination at housing developments in the Northeast. Their project "Operation Windowshop" received national attention and is now being used in other parts of the country. CORE has staged picket lines and a sit-in at developments in the Northeast and has recently won a promise of open occupancy from several groups of Northeast builders. This past fall the group secured a home for a Negro couple in the Girard College area. CORE announced that it is always ready to help any individual who has been discriminated against in housing.

END

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Dell Graham
CHAIRMAN

Edward S. Hollander
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Veda R. Dennis
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

NEWS NOTE: The letter below was sent to the following landlords: Sol H. Levin & Sons, Leonard Levin, and Howard S. Levin Realty Co.

August 5, 1963

Dear Mr. Levin:

This letter is to summarize CORE's position regarding the discussion we held last week concerning the condition of properties you own.

Your refusal to acknowledge the existence of grossly sub-standard conditions in your properties in the Hawthrone area clearly indicates a lack of constructive attitude and a lack of good faith in your dealings with us. The conditions in city slums, in your holdings specifically, are such flagrant crimes against human beings that each landlord has the responsibility of proving that he has met his obligations to provide safe, sanitary, decent housing.

We cannot accept your position that you have not and do not own substandard housing, that you know of no unsafe, unhealthy and indecent conditions in your properties, and that you would correct any such conditions if only you knew where they existed. The conditions in your properties which we described to you are disgustingly obvious to anyone with the eyes and willingness to look.

Enclosed is a list of our demands and expectations of you. Since our discussion has failed to help end the conditions we are concerned with and future discussions seem unlikely to do so either, we now have no choice but to take other steps to see that they are ended. If at any time, you have concrete, good faith proposals to immediately end slum conditions in your properties we will be willing to meet with you, providing there is some advance indication that the meeting will be constructive.

Very truly yours,

s/

Nish Richerson, Chairman
Housing Committee

NR:dt
Encl.
cc: Nathan ~~Fielstein~~ Edelstein

PHILADELPHIA CORE'S DEMANDS TO SLUMLORDS

1. That all of your properties be brought up to a standard of safe, sanitary, decent housing.

2. That you inspect all of your holdings beginning in the Hawthrone area and send us a complete listing of addresses and conditions within one week.

3. That you make substantial progress in repairing the substandard conditions that exist in your holdings within a week and that a major portion of the necessary work be done within thirty days.

4. That there be no evictions of tenants or raising of rents for the performance of such work.

5. That it is understood that the burden of proof of repairs rests with you.

6. That you agree that the Philadelphia Housing Code is inadequate in some areas and that repairs beyond the requirements of the Code may be necessary to attain safe, sanitary, and decent housing conditions.

NEWS NOTES: 1. NOT FOR RELEASE - CORE will conduct a tour of slum properties owned by the three Levins for the news media on Wednesday, August 7, starting at 7 PM from the steps of the Hawthorne Community Center, 13th and Fitzwater Streets.

2. NOT FOR RELEASE - CORE expects to make a major statement on its slumlord project at the meeting of the Mayor's Advisory Committee meeting today, Monday, August 5, 1963, 18th floor, Bellvue-Stratford Hotel

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, August 5, 1963

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Mrs. Dell Graham, PO 5-2229,
CE 2-8593, Monday eve: EV 2-5284

TALKS WITH SLUMLORDS FAIL; CORE NAMES LEVINS AS TARGET

Philadelphia CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) announced today that negotiations with three owners of slum properties last week were "completely unproductive." The slum owners are: Sol H. Levin & Sons at 518 S. 13th St., Leonard Levin at 1113 South St., and Howard S. Levin of the Levin Realty Company at 700 S. 11th St. CORE officals explained that they had withheld the names pending the negotiations. CORE told the Levins in letters today that they were preparing to take "other steps" to end the slum conditions.

Dell Graham, CORE Chairman, said that all three Levins "completely refused to admit that there are sub-standard conditions in the houses they own." "We have been in their houses and the conditions are shocking," she added. CORE investigation teams reported many Levin properties have little if any fire safety equipment, no hot water, inadequate bathroom facilities, rat infestation, pot belly stoves for heat and cooking and other unsafe and unsanitary conditions.

In letters to the Levins today CORE charged them with dealing in bad faith "for refusing to acknowledge the existence of grossly sub-standard conditions" in their properties . CORE told the Levins the conditions are "disgustingly obvious to anyone with the eyes and willingness to look." The letters concluded by saying that "since our discussion has failed to help end the conditions we are concerned with and future discussions seem unlikely to do so either, we now have no choice but to take other steps to see that they are ended." A CORE spokesman explained that direct action may take place by this weekend. Negotiations are pending with several additional landlords but their names are currently being withheld.

END

# # # # # # # # #

Housing

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 3, 1963

For Further Information:
Ed Hollander, [illegible]
PO 5-2229 or EV 2-5284

CORE CHARGES "HUMAN SCANDAL" BY RELOCATION BUREAU

Philadelphia CORE today charged the Relocation Bureau with "incompetence and unwillingness" to perform its function. In a "Report to the Community" on the Bureau's operation in the Hawthorne area CORE said that the persons to be relocated are being referred to substandard housing, that many have had no referals from the Bureau, and that no referals have been made outside Negro ghettos. Out of a sample of 37 cases CORE found that 23 were mishandled or not serviced at all by the Bureau. In a letter to Chester Hayes, Director of the Bureau, CORE challenged him to deny the basic facts of the report. The letter went on, "we expect immediate action to correct the specific situations and immediate issuance of a program that will enable youto deal adequately with all relocation problems in the future."

CORE officials said they prepared the report after the sit-in at the Relocation Bureau on September 18-20 failed to convince CORE that the Bureau could do its job. CORE Vice-Chairman, Edward Hollander said "it is a human scandal that the Relocation Bureau continues its bungling, inept performance." "The city has produced no program to insure that these atrocities are not repeated again and again: they merely ask for the information so that they can cover it up quickly." "The city must now develop a program for the elimination of slums based on the needs of the people who are forced to live there; the city's only concern at present is the commercial and residential pleasure of the white middle class," he added.

END

PHILADELPHIA CORE: 2229 North Broad St. Phila. 32, Pa. PO 5-2229

Oct. 2, 1963

SUPPLEMENT TO: REPORT TO COMMUNITY: On Relocation Bureau

SAMPLING OF CASE HISTORIES

700 Block of South 11th: Resident Not visited by Relocation

1200 Block of Rodman: Mrs. N. referred only to placed that she is unable to afford. The landlord at one point turned off her electricity in an attempt to get her out. Landlord attempted to force all 3 families in that building to move out the day after the landlord received an "unfit" notice from Licenses & Inspections because he "had changed his mind about making repairs."

500 Block of South 12th: Landlord cut off Mrs. P's heat and hot water to try to force her to move out. Relocation Bureau has given her NO referrals to new units.

500 Block of South 13th: Elderly couple who were originally taken to Relocation Bureau by CORE were referred to overpriced house drastically below code standards and according to them, worse than their current 'unfit' house.

500 Block of S. 13th: Another family also referred to a substandard unit for which the Relocation Bureau paid the first month's rent before the family even had a chance to see the unit. Upon seeing it they refused to take it because it was in deplorable condition.

1000 Block of Lombard (South side of block): Tenant has been given no referals by Relocation. This tenant is being harrassed by the landlord to get out. She had suffered serious injuries earlier in the year due to the landlord's failure to repair stairs and electric fixtures.

Also in 1000 Block of Lombard (North side of block): A tenant was taken by three Relocation field workers to see several new apartments in a car provided by the Bureau. He is healthy and able to look for places on his own. He did NOT request this special treatment. Note: The building in which this man lives has been purchased by Gross Brothers, a builder who is remodeling the North side of this block for towne house sales.

1100 Block of Lombard: One tenant was referred ONLY to substandard units by the Bureau.

1100 Block of Lombard: Another tenant on this block was last visited over two weeks ago by a Relocation worker has been referred to NO new dwelling units.

OCTOBER 2, 1963
For Immediate Release

Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Phila. 32, Pa.

A REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY

SUBJECT: Failure of the Relocation Bureau's Operation in Hawthorne

Statement: It should be borne in mind that while CORE did not achieve satisfaction of its demands during the sit-in at the Relocation Bureau, we were given certain assurances. The six additional field workers promised do appear to have been added to the former one worker. However, other assurances have been grossly violated. These include: (1) no one would be referred to a sub-standard dwelling (this is also supposedly Bureau policy), (2) clients would be visited promptly after receiving the "unfit" notices , and (3) an effort is always made to relocate people beyond the confines of their former ghettos. These assurances were made either in ignorance or hypocrisy - and probably both. The Relocation Bureau obviously was not and is not doing its job. There is no explanation for its inexcusable failures other than incompetence and unwillingness to do its job. Meetings with them have failed, a sit-in has failed. Perhaps only public awareness of the Relocation Bureau's disgraceful performance can see that their job is done, but only if the general public cares about the men, women and children who are trapped in the slums. This is part of the challenge the slums present to the people of Philadelphia.

Facts:

During the week of Sept. 23rd, CORE teams revisited a large sampling of the families in the Hawthorne area whose dwellings have been posted with "unfit" notices by the Dept. ofLicenses and Inspections. The results of this survey were shocking in terms of the facts that were revealed concerning the function of the City's Relocation Bureau in that area. During the week that CORE was making this survey 6 new field workers had just been assigned to the Hawthorne area by the Bureau. Yet out of a total of 37 families checked CORE obtained the following appalling results:

-- No indication of attempted visits from the Relocation Bureau - - - - - - - 4

-- Visits by field workers never followed up by referals to new dwellings (some families have gone 3 weeks or more without word from their worker) - - - - 7

-- Referals to inadequate sub-standard and/or overpriced dwellings - - - - - 9

-- Referals to really appalling dwellings - - - - - - - - 3

-- Successful referals or recent visits that show promise of results - - - - 4

-- Cases where client was not at home when worker called - - - - - - - 8

-- Cases where client was referred to a non-ghetto area - - - - - - NONE!

Thus, 23 out of 37 families are still drastically in need of service by the Bureau. Of the above cases, none had received "unfit" notices later than Sept. 16th and some had received these notices a month ago. (Bear in mind that the notice states that the tenant shall vacate the premises "forthwith"). Of these and other cases, CORE has discovered a number where, after referral by Relocation to a substandard or too expensive dwelling, the Bureau has apparantly done nothing to follow up the case. In a few cases CORE knows that the Relocation Bureau referred and actually moved tenants into appalling sub-standard dwellings. In short, where the Bureau does make referals, it apparantly has a "take-it or leave-it" attitude towards the client.

One couple in their 80's were referred by Chester Hayes, Director of the Relocation Bureau, to a house renting for $50. a month NOT including electric or heat. The house had four rooms and a "bath" that was filthy and unusable. The clients told CORE that the place to which they were referred is far worse than the one they are being put out of. Another client was referred to an apartment by the Bureau that had neither a bath nor heat.

In another case, when a CORE member called the Relocation Bureau to request that a field worker assist an elderly and nearly blind woman in finding an apartment, she was told that the elderly woman would have to go to the Relocation Bureau to file an application. Yet, within the last week, two young healthy men needing relocation aid were picked up in a car by Relocation field workers and taken to visit several sites. They were promised another such trip in the next week. It is interesting to note that: 1) these two men had not requested such service from the Relocation Bureau and 2) these men live on the North side of Lombard Street which is being completely converted into town house developments.

Thus, the bungling of Chester Hayes and his staff goes on while the City's poor continue to suffer in rat-traps about which one City official commented "I wouldn't let my dog live here!"

END

OCT 21 1963

VOL. CLXII NO. 73

Philadelphia Test

Democrats' Civil Rights Push Alienates Some Whites in Mayor Race

Strong GOP Showing Could Affect Kennedy's Program; Other Cities Eyed Closely

The Many Trials of Mr. Tate

By ALAN L. OTTEN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

PHILADELPHIA—"I've voted Democratic all my life, but I'm not going to vote for Tate for mayor again," declares Andy Dugan, a husky installation inspector for a local insulation concern. "He's let the Negroes walk all over him."

Tony Lorenzo, a graying boiler maintenance man in a private hospital here, agrees: "The white people just don't stand a chance at city hall any more."

Voters such as Messrs. Dugan and Lorenzo are the reason the outcome of a little-noticed mayoralty race here Nov. 5 could have far reaching impact on national policy and politics. Talks with leaders of both parties and with scores of rank-and-file citizens leave no doubt that a strong Republican showing or an upset GOP win—the first now a likelihood and the second less likely but by no means out of the question—would in fact be an anti-Democratic vote, based almost wholly on a feeling among whites that Democratic Mayor James H. J. Tate and his administration have been too ready to yield to Negro civil rights demands.

Broader Repercussions

And, a strong anti-Democratic vote here could have these broader repercussions:

President Kennedy and his Northern Democratic supporters in Congress might feel compelled to tone down civil rights legislation, which is almost certain still to be pending in November, and they might also proceed more cautiously on other civil rights fronts;

The Republican Presidential nomination prospects of Senator Barry Goldwater would be further enhanced by evidence that his stand in favor of minimum Federal action in the civil rights field has appeal among white voters in the North as well as in the South;

And, new doubts would be raised about Mr. Kennedy's ability to carry Pennsylvania and some of the other large industrial states considered vital to his re-election in 1964.

Administration political strategists in Washington have contended that Northern white reaction against Democratic civil rights efforts, locally and nationally, is the most worrisome factor in their assessment of the 1964 election outlook. Talks with voters here indicate good ground for that concern.

To be sure, the adverse reaction among white Democrats in the North is not as widespread or as bitter as in the South. And most voters still confine their resentment to local Democratic office-holders. Shipyard welder Otis Ketchel, a confirmed Democrat, might, for example, skip voting for mayor because "I didn't like the way Tate let those Negroes sit in in his office. He's the leader and should have taken charge." But Mr. Ketchel holds no grudge against Mr. Kennedy and believes he should get another four years in the White House.

Some Not So Forgiving

Some Northern whites are not so forgiving of the President, however, and there are signs this group may expand by November 1964. Janitor Frank McLeod supported Mr. Kennedy in 1960 and Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth in his re-election run in 1959, but now he'll go Republican locally, statewide and nationally. "Everyone you talk to says the same thing: That Kennedy is selling the white race down the river," he complains. "He says he won't let Khrushchev put a gun to his head, but he lets the Negroes put one there."

"I'm a Democrat, or was, until they started catering to the niggers," snaps a husky, sport-shirted dental technician. "If Kennedy thinks he can play ball with these Negro moon-grabbers and still get any white votes, he's dead wrong."

A truck driver declares: "I'm sick and tired of seeing the niggers get preferential treatment. I'll never vote for Kennedy again, especially as long as Bobby is around. That so-and-so has really shown his true color these last few months."

Philadelphia Democratic boss Rep. William Green, who feels his own future and that of his powerful local machine are to a large degree riding on Mr. Tate's shoulders, is clearly alarmed at what he's been hearing from his lieutenants and is stepping up Democratic campaign activity sharply.

Convinced Mr. Kennedy's personal appeal still far outweighs any hostility aroused by the civil rights issue, Democrats here are grabbing for the Presidential coat-tails. "A big Democratic win this year brings a Kennedy '64 victory near," contends a Democratic campaign leaflet. Mr. Green is pressuring the President to address an October 30 $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner here, but some White House aides are counseling the President to be cautious about involving himself directly in a local election where the outcome is potentially troublesome.

Other Cities Watched

Philadelphia, of course, is not the only city where there'll be voting next month with civil rights overtones. Results of local races in Indianapolis; Akron, New Haven, Conn., and other Northern cities will also be closely scanned to detect signs of white voter rebellion.

But the city of Brotherly Love certainly has had its share of unlovely race relations lately. Negroes account for more than 26% of the population, and they are aggressively seeking new job opportunities, housing and schooling. Competition between the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People led this spring and summer to sit-ins in the mayor's office, picketing of school construction projects and clashes with the police.

At first the mayor adopted a tough stance,

Please Turn to Page 15, Column 2

Philadelphia Test: Civil Rights Push May Cost Democrats White Votes

Continued From First Page

but then began yielding to Negro demands. Building trades and other unions have felt official pressure to accept more Negroes. Parents have fumed about forced transfers of white and Negro school children to speed integration. Numerous interracial fights have broken out among teenagers in school and their elders outside of school.

Politically, Philadelphia is a city in which the Democrats have been unbeatable for 12 years, ever since the present U.S. Senator Joseph Clark ended 67 years of Republican rule by being elected mayor in 1951. While the Republican machine progressively deteriorated, Mr. Green built one that the White House and many Republicans across the nation regard as a model of big-city power and efficiency. Mr. Dilworth, first elected to succeed Mr. Clark in 1955, won re-election as mayor in 1959 by 210,000 votes; Mr. Kennedy carried the city in 1960 by a record margin of 331,000 votes. Whereas Republicans once outregistered Democrats almost 3-to-1, Democrats now outregister Republicans 3-to-2. Thus, even a sizable GOP gain would be major news here, and a victory a politically earth-shaking event.

Civil rights is not the only factor likely to affect the outcome. The white-haired, 53-year-old Mr. Tate moved up to the mayor's chair from a post as head of the city council when Mayor Dilworth resigned early last year to run (unsuccessfully) for governor. He is hard-working, knowledgeable and well-intentioned. But he is also clearly a machine politician who still is leader of the 43rd ward in Mr. Green's own district. Frequently indecisive and inarticulate, he fares badly when stacked up in the voters' minds against his reformist, patrician predecessors, Messrs. Clark and Dilworth.

Mr. Tate suffers from other woes, too. A grand jury has been turning up alleged instances of corruption and irregularity in the city government (though fortunately for the Democrats it won't submit its final report until after the election). Republican speechmakers, and some voters, charge that the Tate administration has been marred by labor turmoil; they cite strikes in the transit and hotel industries, both of which have now been settled.

Educating Lever Pullers

He even must carry the burden of re-educating Democrats that they must no longer —as they've had drilled into them for eight years—pull the first lever on voting machines. GOP control of the state government puts the Republicans on the top line of the local ballot; Democrats are carrying on a massive "pull the second big lever" campaign. But they still expect to lose votes on the shift.

By contrast, Mr. Tate's Republican opponent, James T. McDermott, is a ruggedly handsome 37-year-old labor lawyer well trained in public speaking and the art of debate. But he, too, has problems. He is comparatively unknown and inexperienced; he tends to show disconcerting gaps in his knowledge of municipal affairs; and he is clearly less attractive to disgruntled Democrats than might have been a better known Republican.

Both sides avoid direct discussion of the race issue and talk publicly about other things. Mr. Tate promises to continue the Clark-Dilworth program for rebuilding the city and attracting new industry and convention business; he charges that Mr. McDermott presents no program of his own. Mr. Green and other Democratic campaigners run full-time against GOP Governor William Scranton, accusing him of failing to deliver on 1962 campaign promises on education and welfare. They've tagged him "five-per-cent Willie" for raising the state sales tax from 4% to 5%, highest in the nation.

Crime Issue Hot

Mr. Scranton, who has appeared four times in the campaign and likely will make several more appearances, concentrates his fire on Mr. Tate as a stooge of "boss Green." Mr. McDermott bears down heavily on the corruption-in-government theme. And, he has been indirectly working the race issue by stressing the need "to restore safety to Philadelphia's crime-ridden streets" and referring to city schools as "places of terror." Over and over, he pledges to increase the police force and take other steps "to bring back law and order to this city, without fear or favor." While he insists this is designed to protect Negroes as well as whites, there seems little doubt that most people exposed to Mr. McDermott's message interpret it as aimed chiefly at Negro attacks on whites.

Republicans clearly avoid any more direct pitch for two reasons. First, they fear resentment from Negroes and liberal and other independent whites; while they realize they don't get many of these votes anyhow, they see no reason to close the door. More importantly, they are convinced that not much overt effort is needed to exploit the white resentment —that it exists and is naturally directed against the incumbent.

If the race question is not the only issue, it certainly is the crucial one. "The old bit about the iceberg doesn't apply," says a local Democratic leader, "because a good bit more than one-tenth of the resentment is above the surface. In fact, it's amazing how frankly people talk about it. But there's still a lot more below the surface, and we won't know about that until next month or possibly not even until sometime in December when the ward-by-ward breakdowns become available."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1963.

Racial Issue Viewed as Crucial In Philadelphia Mayoral Vote

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 — The Negro voters, stirred by the civil rights fight, appear to hold the key to the mayoral election here Nov. 5.

However, as the campaign swings into its final weeks, there is considerable doubt among Democratic and Republican leaders over how the Negroes will vote.

Indeed, there is good reason to believe, observers say, that the Negroes themselves have not yet made up their minds because of the changing developments on the civil rights front.

Supporters of 52-year-old James H. J. Tate, the Democratic interim Mayor who is seeking his first full term, hope that the racial issue will simmer down when election time arrives.

The Republicans, of course, hope to capitalize on the discontent of the Negroes who, in the past, have been in the Democratic camp. But most party leaders will go no further than to say that their candidate, James T. McDermott, a 37-year-old lawyer, has a "chance" of winning.

Close Election Is Seen

Whatever the outcome, both sides and most of the experts seem to agree that the election will be close.

For the election, there are 981,332 registered voters. This figure breaks down to 591,989 Democrats, 369,626 Republicans, 19,175 nonpartisans and 542 miscellaneous.

The Republican total is the lowest in modern history for a general election.

There is no breakdown yet on how many Negroes are registered. In 1962, of a total registration of 1,003,000 there were 231,500 Negroes. It is believed that this year there has been an increase of several thousands.

Before the civil rights issue became a national problem, there would have been no question that a majority of the Negro votes would have gone to the Democrats.

What makes this vote uncertain now is the felling held by local militant Negro leaders that Mr. Tate has not gone far enough in meeting their demands for equal opportunity in employment and education. They also feel that concessions he did make were made grudgingly.

Another complicating element is the campaign carried on by some influential Negro news-Negroes are thus urged to vote only for Negro candidates, instead of casting straight party ballots.

Still another complication is the reported resentment among some white voters against the Democrats for—as they see it—bowing too much to Negro militancy.

Taking all factors into consideration, the Democrats do not expect Mr. Tate to come anywhere near the 200,000 plurality that got Richardson Dilworth, a Democrat, a second term as Mayor in 1959.

Party leaders are talking of a 125,000 plurality for Mr. Tate, and some of the most alarmed among them even fear that the figure may be as little as 30,000.

Mr. Tate left his position as president of the City Council 20 months ago to become interim Mayor when Mr. Dilworth quit to become the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Sunday Bulletin PHILADELPHIA
Sunday, October 20, 1963

PAGE 1

Negro Voters May Give Tate 72,000 Edge

By JOHN G. McCULLOUGH
Of The Bulletin Staff

Philadelphia's Negro voters have been supporting Democratic Party candidates in election after election for the past 12 years. They see no reason why they should change this year.

From among the city's 230,000 Negroes who are registered to vote in the Nov. 5 municipal elections, in fact, it is likely that Democratic Mayor Tate will get a solid plurality of at least 72,000 votes.

Many Negroes feel that James T. McDermott, Republican candidate for Mayor, has been making a none-too-subtle appeal for the "white vote" by proposing street crime as a major issue in his campaign.

These are the conclusions reached in a week-long survey of Negro voters and both Democratic and Republican organization political workers in all parts of the city.

Better Appreciation

A Negro attorney who lives in Mt. Airy, expressed the dominant thought of the majority

Continued on Page 9, Col. 1

Continued From First Page

of 86 Negroes who were interviewed as part of the survey.

"We have griped on occasion about Tate," the lawyer said, "but in the long run I think that most of us feel that as a Democrat he has a far better appreciation and understanding of our problems than does the other fellow, McDermott.

"The Negro who lives in the North looks to the Democratic Party today just as he did back in the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We may complain about Tate or some others in City Hall, but it is really nothing more than a squabble within the Democratic Party family."

Of the 86 Negroes interviewed 61 said they intend to vote for Tate. Fourteen said they will vote for McDermott. Eight said they are undecided and three said they will not vote for mayor because they do not like either candidate.

Tate Seen Sure of Negro Vote

No Treason Expected

While this number of interviews, standing alone, cannot presume to tell how as many as 230,000 votes may be cast, they do, when added to the frank discussions of neighborhood political workers of both parties—support the finding that Democratic Mayor Tate can count upon the Democratic Negro vote as much as ever.

A Negro Democratic committeeman in West Philadelphia's 60th ward—which has about 13,000 Negro voters and is 72.6 percent Democratic in voter registration — said that Negroes "will vote in greater numbers this year than ever before in a local election."

"I have been canvassing my division on a house-to-house basis for two weeks now," he said, "and find that the Negroes here feel they would be traitors if they don't vote, after all the trouble our people are having when they try to vote in the South.

"There has been some of this feeling before, but the police dogs and the fire hoses in the South have made the Philadelphia Negro really aware of what his vote means."

Republican Agrees

A Negro Republican Party worker, whose division is in North Philadelphia's 32d ward —96 percent Negro and 76 per cent Democratic in voter registration, agreed.

"The colored people," he said, "will be coming out in this election. They've been reading about Mr. Kennedy's civil rights bill and watching those Southern governors on television. There's plenty of civil rights stuff going on here in Philadelphia, too, to make them vote.

"I'm afraid that our fellow (McDermott) just isn't getting across to our people. He talks all the time about the cops being beaten. Our people talk about being beaten by the cops. He won't get many Negro votes with this kind of speech."

Another Negro Democratic worker, who works in what he called a "broken" division of Negro and white voters in the East Falls' 38th ward, said that Negro voters are "awfully sensitive this year about civil rights in Philadelphia itself."

"The Negro people," he explained, "talk about a new feeling of resentment by the whites. They know that a lot of white people figure Mr. Kennedy and even Jim Tate have gone too far on civil rights. This is bound to help Tate with the Negro this year. It certainly will help Mr. Kennedy with the colored people next year, too."

Has to Be Produced

In the crowded, three-story converted apartment neighborhood around 17th and Diamond sts., though, a Democratic committeeman insisted that "the Democratic vote might be here with the Negroes, but it has to be brought out."

"The Negro people," he said, "don't have the jobs with the short hours and can't take the time off to vote. They come from work tired. The wives are busy with the kids.

"When the Democrats lost Harrisburg last year, we lost a lot of political jobs. We just won't have the real working committeemen out in force in these neighborhoods this year like we had the other time. Our vote could fall."

"Don't forget," he added, "our people won't be coming out just to vote for Jim Tate. They want to vote Democratic and a lot of them might figure they can skip this year and show they are good Democrats next year when President Kennedy runs again."

There was some indication of this during the interviews with Negro voters.

Most of those interviewed seemed to think there was no doubt of Tate's victory. But many preferred to talk about 1964 and the presidential eection.

"We're all good Kennedy Democrats here," said one woman as she stood in front of her house on a small street near 45th st. and Lancaster av. "I don't know of one Republican in this whole block. We'll be for Tate, too."

So far as she was concerned this ended the discussion of the coming municipal election. She wanted to know when the presidential campaign would start —and whether there was any chance that President Kennedy "will come along here looking for votes next year."

A Negro couple paused in front of their apartment house on 18th st. near Columbia av. to say that they thought "Tate and the Democrats helped us break into those lily-white building unions."

'They Never Have'

"You have to remember, though," the husband continued, "that we have to push and fight for every blessed thing we ever get. What we need are better jobs and better houses. Our kids have to have the same kind of schools and books and teachers as the white kids have.

"We'll get some help from the Democrats—if we fight. But the Republicans won't do a thing for us. They never have. We're for Jim Tate."

A Negro physician in the Cobbs Creek section of West Philadelphia said he pays little attention to local politics. He did suggest, however, that most of his friends are Democrats and "will come out and vote for Tate and the Democrats to show our support for the help we are getting from Mr. Kennedy on equality and our rights."

To most of those interviewed, civil rights and equality could be defined best in terms of housing, jobs and schools.

"It takes me 80 minutes a day," said a West Philadelphia Negro, "to get up to my job away up on the (Roosevelt) boulevard.

"You don't see any colored families in houses up there. This isn't right. I should be able to live closer to my job. It's about time that those lily-white neighborhoods up there faced the facts of life."

Even the Books Are Old

Among Negro women the talk was principally of the public schools. Mothers resent the fact that the schools in Negro neighborhoods are old. They insist, too, that the teaching level in these schools is far below that of the public schools in white neighborhoods.

"Even the books in our schools are old," a Negro mother of three youngsters said at 11th st. and Montgomery av.

"They talk about using buses to take our children out to white schools. If we could rent or buy a house wherever we wanted to, they wouldn't have to do this.

CONT'D

"Our kids need an education to get jobs that give them some kind of a decent living. If we have to fight for houses and schools to do this, we won't hesitate for even one big second."

Spot Voting?

Committeemen of both parties said they have heard rumors that some Negroes plan to "spot vote" on Nov. 5 by voting only for Negro candidates for the lesser offices at stake in the election.

One neighborhood politician said, in fact, that he had seen a mimeographed slip of paper listing the seven Negro candidates (three Democratic and four Republican) who are running in the coming election.

"I think the idea was to show just how much strength the Philadelphia Negro could show at the polling places," he said.

So far as the Democratic Party here is concerned, there is no need for Negro voters to spot-vote to show their strength.

The Negro vote has won several elections here for Democratic citywide candidates. Party leaders know this. Each year, as the Negro population of the city increases, the strength of the Negro vote in Philadelphia becomes more apparent.

In 1950 Negro registration in Philadelphia totaled 170,941—or 16.3 percent of the total voter enrollment. By last year the Negro registration total had climbed to 231,308—or 23 percent of the total.

In 16 of the city's 60 wards Negro voters outnumber whites. In these wards the Democratic registration runs from 60 to 80 percent or more of the total.

The increase in Negro registration has not, however, been citywide. In the Upper Northeast's nine wards, for example, total registration jumped from 126,289 to 202,839 in the 12-year span between 1950 and 1962.

In the same period, however, Negro registration in this 43-square-mile area increased only by 289 voters; from 1,381 in 1960 to 1,650 last year.

For an idea of the continuing importance to the Democratic Party here of the Negro vote, you need only look at the six wards which straddle the Schuylkill in the area north of Market st. and south of Lehigh av.

On the east side of the Schuylkill are four of these wards; the 28th, 29th, 32d and 47th. They come no farther south than Poplar st.

On the west side of the Schuylkill are the other two of the "Big Six." These are the 24th and the 44th.

These serve as an example of Negro voting importance to the Democrats because they have both a high percentage of Negro registration and high total registration.

Together, these six wards account for only 10.7 percent of the total city registration — 105,262 of 981,332. The total Negro registration in the six wards is 90,484, or 39.1 percent of the total Negro registration for the entire city.

Solid Foundation

Although these six wards include only a little more than a tenth of the city's total voters and less than half of Philadelphia's Negro vote, they have on a year-after-year basis given Democratic Party candidates a constant and solid election majority that has been the foundation for citywide victories.

Regardless of the election or identity of the candidates, these six wards turn in a 30,000-vote-plus edge for the Democrats. When the Democrats are winning big, this margin may be overshadowed. But when the Democrats are in trouble these and other Negro wards have decided the outcome.

Without the vote of the "Big Six" and other Negro wards, District Attorney James C. Crumlish and City Controller Alexander Hemphill would have lost in 1961.

That year, Crumlish won by just 48,554 votes. The six wards gave Crumlish a 25,472-vote lead. Hemphill's win margin was 56,415; the "Big Six" gave him a plurality of 26,000. Other predominately Negro wards followed the same pattern.

Steady 30th

In the 30th ward, which runs from South st. down to Washington av. and from the west side of Broad st. out to the Schuylkill and is 92 percent Negro. Crumlish received 4,332 out of the 5,894 votes. Hemphill did just as well in the ward.

In 1955 Richardson Dilworth, as a candidate for mayor, carried the "Big Six" by 30,666 votes. Four years later, when he ran for a second term, Dilworth received a 33,780-vote majority in the six wards.

Last year, as a candidate for Governor, Dilworth's winning margin in the "Big Six" was 32,083.

In 1958's gubernatorial election the same wards gave Democrate David L. Lawrence a majority of 35,148.

Tate's majority in the six wards is almost certain to run 33,000 to 35,000. To this will be added the votes of other Negro voters, mostly Democrats, to bring Tate to the expected 72,000 majority, among Philadelphia's Negro voters.

Philadelphia's Negro Democratic voters already have shown their loyalty to Tate and to the party organization this year.

In the Democrats' May 21 primary election Walter M. Phillips, who opposed Tate on a "reform Democrat" slate, polled a surprising 40,500 votes.

In the 16 wards with predominantly Negro registration, however, Phillips received only 5,000 votes. Tate received these wards' normal Democratic lead of 31,000 votes.

END

Pennsylvania *GUARDIAN*, October 18, 1963

THE POLITICAL POT

Moore's Endorsement Seen As Liability for Mayor Tate

"Tate needs Cecil Moore's endorsement like a hole in his head," said a political observer last week. He was referring to the announcement that Moore, local NAACP head, had endorsed Mayor James H. J. Tate, Democratic candidate for a full term as Mayor of Philadelphia. More than one politician was saying this last week, as story after story hit the newspapers, pointing to civil rights as the real problem child for the Democrats. It was the *Pennsylvania Guardian* which first pointed out a good deal of the white community was unhappy with the way the Tate administration was handling the local civil rights "revolution".

The *Bulletin* political writer, John G. McCullough, in a series of articles described the trouble that was brewing in Northeast Philadelphia. An article written by the political writers for the *Wall Street Journal* came to the same conclusion after an intensive study of the local scene. Not only do the private polls and the studies by political writers indicate a "down surge" in Tate's vote but even more important for the election results, is a trend in the making.

And the trend is away from Tate. But the voters are not moving towards McDermott, the Republican candidate. McDermott, it appears, has made little impression and it is hard to find voters (who are not active partisans) who even know that he is running. But that does not make the threat any less real to Mayor Tate.

Whites, Negroes Angry at Tate

It is because of an under-

(Continued on page 2)

THE PA. GUARDIAN IS A LIBERAL WEEKLY, VERY CLOSE TO THE ADA. IT HAS NO RELATION TO THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

Moore's Endorsement

(continued from page 1)

current of feelings against civil rights movements that most political observers count Cecil Moore's endorsement as less than a plus. They reason the Negro vote will go Democratic in any case. The problem, they say, is to get out the Negro vote. But there is little reason to think that a statement by Moore — not unusual or unexpected in itself — will stimulate much Negro voting.

Actually, the irony of the situation is that while many whites are angry with Tate "for letting the Negro push him around" the Negro community is angry because it had to fight and force every concession from Tate. Informed leaders of the Negro community are still aware that George Schermer had to resign in protest against the Mayor's failure to accept his sound advice.

There are, in fact, many keen observers of the situation who believe that if Mayor Tate had moved firmly and had followed Schermer's advice, he would not have many of his present troubles. Their argument is this: The problem was Tate's failure to give leadership and he left the impression that the Negro community had pushed him around. The saddest part of the whole picture is that the Negro community really accomplished very little. There is really little for the white community to complain about. As one observer put it, "No one who knows the facts can possibly deny the wrongs done to the Negroes — or the essential justice of the Negro demands. If any criticism should be leveled at the city fathers, it is their failure to move more quickly and imaginatively in the area of civil rights — before the whole thing became a crisis." However, resistance to Negro demands is now highly charged with emotion. Reason goes out the door when fear moves in — and that is precisely what has happened in the white community.

Silver Lining

The one silver lining in the whole mess for Mayor Tate is the sign of a trend among Independents towards the Democratic candidate. Their reason to vote for Tate has little to do with wanting him as Mayor. Rather it is a reverse reaction to the white voters who are turning against Tate. These independents, who are largely reformers, don't want to see Tate defeated because he is for civil rights. They know that Mayor Tate has no positive record in this field but the growing feeling that a Tate defeat or small victory might happen has the civil rights movement and the reformers worried. This swing to Tate on the part of the reformers is not organized, and is not likely to become so, so it is difficult to gauge its extent or importance, but it may have some effect. No observer believes that it can offset the trend in the white sections of the city, now turning away from the Mayor.

Streets Safe for Woman

Meanwhile, the Republican candidate has fed the fires by his talk of making the streets safe for women, and his promise to stop civilian beatings of police — with no comment about police brutality which is the standard complaint of the Negro community. After reading McDermott's statements in the newspapers, a stranger could really come to believe that there has been a reign of terror in Philadelphia.

Unfortunately for Tate, there was trouble in South Philadelphia between white and Negro children. The failure of Negro parents and leaders to control their children will hurt Tate — though this is not an instance where the blame can be laid at his door step.

Not Goldwater

For some time South Philadelphia has been shaky territory for the Democrats, and now there may be a real upheaval. One old time political worker among the Italians in South Philadelphia — himself an Italian — said last week "I'll take bets that the Republicans carry the 26th and 48th wards in this section." There can be little doubt that for several years the Italian community has been restive and turning against the Democrats, but now the trend is strong.

Finally, the last blow fate struck at Tate, was the series of newspaper articles in the *Bulletin* exposing a numbers game racket in which police are allegedly involved. There have been rumors of such police involvement with numbers game operators, but when a newspaper is able to gather the evidence, and the police heads don't, there is always a bad stench and a sharp reaction.

The decision in this election may be in Tate's hands. The big question is: Can Tate create an image that could convince the voters he is the real boss, and that he can and will present a program for the city in the old reform tradition. Of course, it is not statements by political bosses that will save the day, but positive leadership by the candidate. Moreover, it is not Barry Goldwater who is Tate's opponent, as Congressman Green has said, only a political boss could think that it is.

END

The Sunday Bulletin PHILADELPHIA Sunday, October 13, 1963

PAGE 1

Tate's Edge Shaky in Northeast; McDermott Fails to Excite Voters

By JOHN G. McCULLOUGH
Of The Bulletin Staff

Mayor Tate and his running-mates on the Democratic municipal ticket are in trouble in Northeast Philadelphia.

If the vote were cast tomorrow, Tate would win. But the lead he and his party hold is so thin and shaky that a break-even vote or even an upset for the Republicans could result there on Nov. 5.

But James T. McDermott, the Republican candidate for mayor, has had virtually no impact on the 286,391 voters in the area.

Swinging Away

The election, so far as the Northeast is concerned, will be decided by the "pro-Tate and pro-Democrat" or the "anti-Tate and anti-Democrat" feeling on Election Day.

The embattled Northeast covers just over 51 square miles and runs northward along the Delaware River from the Richmond and Kensington sections, spreading out and embracing such big and booming sectors as Somerton, Torresdale and Bustleton.

This area gave Democrat

This is the first of several special Bulletin reports on the Nov. 5 mayoralty election.

Richardson Dilworth a big majority when he won his second term as mayor in 1959. It was strong for Democratic President John F. Kennedy in 1960.

Since then, however, it has been swinging to the Republican side. Dilworth barely managed to carry the Northeast when he ran for governor last year. Democratic candidates lost the area in 1961.

All signs indicate that it will continue this swing in the local balloting next month.

While the voters do not respond one way or the other to McDermott, they do react to Tate, Democratic candidate for a full, four-year term.

Racial Issue

Tate is blamed, to a surprising degree, for what Northeast voters call "this racial thing." The racial issue, despite the fact that the rare only 3,000 or so Negro voters in the whole Northeast, is the one subject attracting general discussion.

White voters complain that Tate has yielded too often to the demands of Negro groups. Even among Negroes, you hear the complaint that the mayor did only what he was forced to do and has shown no real understanding of their problems.

Democratic Party workers, on their house-to-house visits in Richmond and Bridesburg and Mayfair and in the thousands of new row and twin homes in Torresdale and Somerton to explain that the racial difficulty is the same in New York and Chicago and other large northern cities.

They try to explain, too, that Philadelphia's record in racial relations is better than that of most big cities. They argue that it is unfair to blame Tate; that the same criticism would be directed at anyone who happened to be mayor.

This sharp interest on the part of voters with civil rights, plus a surprisingly high percentage of Democrats who said they have not yet decided how they will vote, emerged in a week-long survey of Northeast Philadelphia.

The Undecided

The survey included talks with individuals of both parties as well as with whole families

Continued on Page **17**, *Col.* **1**

Continued From First Page

and with party workers on both sides.

Of 89 regisetred voters who were interviewed, 17 insisted that they have not yet decided whether they will vote for Tate or McDermott. All 17 are registered Democrats. So are two others, women who said they will not vote for mayor, although they have voted in every general election since 1959.

One, a Negro school teacher, said she would not vote for Tate because she felt that he "simply is not capable of giving the city the leadership it needs on the question of rights and equality."

The other woman, an office worker, said she "could not vote for Tate because he has given the Negro every single thing he has asked for just to get his vote."

Each said she would not vote "for a Republican."

Among the 17 registered but undecided Democrats were eight who said they had voted against Tate in the May 21 primary election. All but one of these had supported Walter M. Phillips, head of the local chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, in his unsuccessful nomination campaign against Tate.

The other, who described himself as "an independently liberal Democrat," said he had voted against Tate in the primary, but could not recall whether he had voted for Phillips or for H. Jerome Jaspan.

Anti-Organization

While the high percentage of undecided voters in the Northeast undoubtedly bears some relationship to the general concern over civil rights and racial tensions, it seems to be focused more sharply on Tate's close association with the Democratic organization.

Many of these "don't know" voters said they dislike Tate's close association with Congressman William J. Green, Jr., the party chairman, whose home is in the northeast.

Several suggested that they dislike the idea of having a Democratic ward leader as mayor after having had Joseph S. Clark and Richardson Dilworth in the office. Tate is his party's leader in Tioga's 43d ward.

"It was the reform Democrats, the independent Democrats, and not the organization people," said a man near Oxford Circle and the Boulevard, "who put Clark and Dilworth in office.

"Tate is an organization man right down the line. If he wins by any kind of a decent margin in this election, the liberal and independent Democrats will be dead in this city for all time.

"I've been a voting Democrat here for 12 years, but I can't take Tate."

Democratic and Republican committeemen said they are encountering more talk about civil rights and more "don't know" voters than ever before. The unecided vote is running about double that of past years, they estimated.

Republican workers are encouraged by this to the point where they are visiting the homes of registered Democrats whom they previously regarded as unchangeable.

The Republicans see the undecided vote as a certain sign of mass discontent with Tate. This factor, they believe, erases the political significance of the big lead held by the Democratic Party in registration.

Kennedy Can Help

Dissatisfaction with Tate among Democratic voters because of his "organization image" is strongest in the Northeast areas that are predominantly Jewish. In these neighborhoods, however, you find no criticism of Tate in connection with civil rights.

Jewish voters in Philadelphia have for years been in the forefront of liberal and reform movements. They have, as the division - by - division returns from recent elections show, also been strongly Democratic in voting.

It was in these Jewish neighborhoods of the Northeast that Phillips drew a large part of the surprisingly high 40,000 votes he polled in the primary. In the Northeast, Tate pulled 31,284 votes to his opponents' combined total of 17,820. Thus, if those who refused to support Tate in the primary continue to do so, he could lose the whole Northeast.

Democratic committeemen are counting heavily upon President Kennedy's appearance here before the election to bring thousands of discontented Democrats back into line.

These party workers assure each other that Mr. Kennedy will come to Philadelphia for the party's $100-a-plate dinner in Convention Hall on Oct. 30. And this, they say, will give Tate and the entire slate the extra help it needs.

One Northeast Philadelphia Democratic ward leader said that an appearance in the city by President Kennedy "will put us through in fairly good shape."

"But if the President can't come," the ward leader added, "we'll be lucky to squeeze through up here with a 3,000 or 4,000 vote edge."

There has been no word on whether or not the President will attend the dinner. Most Democrats, including Green, expect he will.

CONT'D

Northeast Gives Tate Narrow Edge Over McDermott

Potholes and Zoning

The only other issues arousing interest among Northeast Philadelphia voters are "the City Hall scandals" and streets —bad streets.

Many of the zoning cases investigated by the special grand jury still in session involve Northeast Philadelphia. Leading or one-time leading Democrats from the Northeast have been involved. These include John J. Fitzpatrick, formerly the Democratic leader of the 58th ward, and John F. Byrne, Democratic leader of the 56th.

Residents of newer sections are sensitive on zoning matters. Virtually every new housing development has its civic association. These organizations in recent months have been alerting their members to fight against any downgrading of zoning.

You hear complaints about broken paving and potholes in the streets in every neighborhood from Somerton south to Richmond. In the upper reaches of the Northeast, people depend almost entirely upon automobile transportation. They feel—and resent — every bump and every hole.

So far, despite City Hall's attempts to put the blame upon the state, it is Tate and the City Hall Democrats" who are the target of resentment.

The few kind words you hear for Tate's administration have to do with the city's recreation and playground program. Individual residents and officers of many civic associations agree that the city has done well in this field.

School Integration

Thousands of those who live in the "Far Northeast," north of the Frankford and Tacony Creeks, moved there, they say, to get away from crowded areas of South Philadelphia, Kensington and Richmond. It is among these residents that you find the strong resentment to Tate's handling of the civil rights issue.

"Tate has simply given in on everything, "said a machinist who lives now in a new twin home within walking distance of the Liberty Bell race track.

"I have a $12,000 mortgage on this place. If the neighborhood changes, if Negroes move in, this place won't be worth $9,000."

Among the parents of public school children in the white Northeast, you hear over and over expressions of fear that Negro children will be bussed to the schools there from the slums.

"It's all part of the same picture," a mother said: "First it's jobs, then houses and then schools. The people in City Hall are letting us down."

Politicians of both parties say they do not know whether civil rights will continue as an issue, or at least as a strong one, until Election Day. When there are disturbances anywhere in the city, say these political workers, they can hear the reaction at once in their neighborhoods.

One Democratic committeeman said that the whole issue of racial tensions cannot help hurting the party in power.

"People become upset and worried," he explained. "They figure the same thing could happen away up here if the neighborhood or the schools change. They have to blame somebody, so they blame us.

"Just how much this hurts us on Nov. 5 will, I figure, depend on what happens on civil rights in any part of the city in the days just before the election."

What the Pros Say

Of the 89 voters interviewed, 39 said they would vote for Tate. Three more said they "thought" they would vote this way.

All were registered Democrats except one. This man explained that he had always voted Republican in the past, but would switch this time.

"The Republicans," he said, "had no business to pick a Catholic to run for mayor just because the Democrats had a Catholic candidate."

Twenty-eight of the 89, said they were going to vote for McDermott. Twenty of these were registered Republicans, five were registered Democrats and the remaining three are enrolled as nonpartisans.

While this survey makes no claim to be a scientific opinion sampling, the results correspond closely to those compiled recently by professional pollsters.

One organization which has done polling work for both parties, said that at this stage of the campaign it has usually been able to make a "final determination."

"In Philadelphia this year," a spokesman said, "we have had to keep our people out on the street because of the amazingly high percentage of people who say—and apparently mean — that they have not yet made up their minds."

Strong Organizations

The Northeast area studied was broken down into two sections.

One covered the upper section, including the 23d, 35th, 41st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th wards. This is the section which runs northward from Frankford to the Bucks and Montgomery county lines.

In this upper section there are 205,530 registered voters, including 110,544 Democrats and 89,208 Republicans.

Dilworth carried this area as a candidate for mayor in 1959 by 25,566 votes. President Kennedy's margin over Richard M. Nixon was just under 39,000 votes. In last year's race for governor, however, Dilworth managed to edge Republican William W. Scranton in the nine wards by only 654 votes.

In this area are the homes of both Green, the Democratic chairman, and his opposite number, William J. Devlin. William A. Meehan, the local GOP's most powerful leader, is the Republican chairman in the 58th ward.

Both party organizations are strong throughout the area, but the GOP has shown the greater gain in registration since 1962.

The other section covered in the survey consists of the 18th, 25th, 31st and 33d ward. This is the Richmond-Kensington section where the Democrats held sway for years. The GOP has been making inroads there for the last two years.

This lower part of the Northeast gave Dilworth, as the Democratic mayoralty candidate in 1959, a 13,500 vote majority. President Kennedy did twice as well in 1960.

But Dilworth, when he ran for governor, carried the five wards by only 1,822 votes. Yet, the area in the past was Democratic territory, where the largely Catholic population stayed loyal to Democratic candidates ever since Alfred E. Smith ran for President in 1928.

When James C. Crumlish, Jr., was elected district attorney in 1961, he carried the five wards of the lower Northeast by 1,333 votes. But he lost the upper area by 15,523.

It is the 1961 returns that party workers are earnestly rechecking.

END

Housing USA

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 3°, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Housing Sit-In Leads To City-Wide Pact

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18: As a result of a 6-hour sit-in by Philadelphia CORE members at a sample home in the northeast section, negotiations took place which resulted in a broad, anti-discrimination agreement with the Home Builders Association, which represents all major builders.

In addition to merely ceasing discrimination in the sale of new homes, the builders agreed to enroll their salesmen in the State Commission's training program on how to handle white buyers who are afraid to purchase in developments where Negroes live. The builders agreed to also use the State Commission's facilities for community education in instances where a house is sold to a Negro in an all-white neighborhood.

"CORE's next step will be to get all interested agencies together and get the Negro community to take advantage of this new agreement," announced Louis Smith, chairman of Philadelphia CORE. "Without this, the agreement is valueless."

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270 November 1963

PHILADELPHIA CORE GOES SLUMMING (Reprinted from Real Estate & Building)

Living conditions in decrepit Hawthorne Village have been the target of a militant campaign by a small but vocal group of moral vigilantes.

In the cluttered offices of the Congress of Racial Equality's North Broad Street headquarters (in Philadelphia) a band of determined individuals met last month to plot the strategy of an anti-slum campaign. For the relatively small (it has approximately 900 members compared to the NAACP's 26,000) but highly militant CORE organization the slum situation was so deplorable it cried for intervention. Unlike the NAACP, which on the national level, at least, prefers to redress old grievances by court order, CORE has been an ardent advocate of the non-violent direct action techniques pioneered by Gandhi and his followers in India. It has used them to good advantage here (e.g., sit-ins by CORE in Mayor Tate's office sparked the anti-bias action by the city against building unions). But, because of its approach, it often envelops itself in what can only be described as a revolutionary aura. A heavy air of secrecy hangs over the small, untidy rooms in which it holds its meetings, creating for a fleeting moment, the impression of a conspiratorial organization bent on avoiding police detection. Unauthorized personnel -- in effect, those not members of CORE -- are excluded from the deliberations because, according to CORE vice-chairman Edward Hollander (the only white member of the interracial organization's Philadelphia hierarchy), "secrecy is to our tactical advantage." His opinion is shared by a number of college students, Penn professors, local admen and corporation lawyers who prefer to labor anonymously in the CORE vineyards.

Project Slumlord. Mrs. Dell Graham, an employee of the City's Recreation Department who doubles as chairman of the national organization's Philadelphia branch, reports the organization has been concerned about widespread and neglected slum conditions here for some time. It decided to get into the area actively late this spring, choosing as its pilot area the Hawthorne Village section described in a magazine article as one of the worst slums in the city. "Unless we could bring pressure to bear on responsible parties, the City would only do a whitewash job," observed Louis Smith, a lean 34-year old vacuum cleaner salesman who is a regional representative of CORE.

In a larger sense CORE's action could, of course, be seen as another expression of the rising tide of Negro resentment. The establishment of the slumlord project, together with the creation of Police Brutality and Employment Project committees was, said Smith, an attempt by CORE to move into the "bowels of the Negro community." Though CORE officials disclaimed any desire for "publicity alone," they had, by month's end, managed to steal the limelight, if only temporarily, from NAACP boss Cecil Moore, whose antics were, by now, old hat to Philadelphians.

Determined to approach the slum problem in what Mrs. Graham termed "a responsible manner," CORE sent investigating teams into the Hawthorne area itself early this summer to speak to the people and examine their complaints. "At first," said Mrs. Graham, "they thought we were City inspectors" and wondered why we "bothered to come since nothing ever happens." But it wasn't long before CORE had won the confidence of the community and, with the aid of a questionnaire returned by Hawthorne area itself, had gotten a complete picture of housing conditions in the area.

Armed with specific information on housing code violations CORE sent letters to the family Levin (Leonard, Saul, and Howard) "who operate a real estate office in the neighborhood and William Lehrfeld whom the organization characized as "one of the slumlords in the neighborhood" -- asking for an appointment to discuss the conditions they had discovered. What CORE had observed was that most of the houses didn't fulfill minimum requirements of the weakest code, and of those that did, many were still

in need of improvement. The demands formulated by CORE and presented to the slumlords, Smith observed, exceeded the formal requirements of the Housing Code and insisted on the removal of such items as pot-bellied stoves, which were not covered by the existing regulations, but the presence of which, CORE felt, was detrimental to safe and decent housing. According to one CORE investigator "85% of the Levins' properties had housing code violations."

Bad Faith? The negotiations that followed with each of the Levins (Lehrfeld never responded) were labelled "completely unproductive" by CORE officials. It seemed that an impasse had been reached: Though the Levins, according to Mrs. Graham, "refused to admit there were substandard conditions in the houses they owned," the condition of their properties, she noted, was "discustingly obvious to anyone with the eagerness and willingness to look." What further jammed the difficulty the two had in communicating with each other, observed CORE Housing Committee Chairman Nish Richerson, was the attitude of the Levins' attorney, Nathan Edelstein, who had recently been chairman of the City's Commission on Human Relations. Edelstein, reported Richerson, "bragged about his achievements in the civil rights field and said he wouldn't represent the type of people we described." (According to Smith, Edelstein later admitted he hadn't seen any of the apartments in question; when he eventually did get around to inspecting them he blamed their condition on the tenants.)

Though the Levins had requested CORE to provide specific examples of Housing Code violations, the negotiators refused. They insisted the burden of proof was on the owners, and it was up to them to take the initiative in maintaining their properties

In a letter sent soon thereafter to each of the three Levins CORE charged them with dealing in bad faith and warned that "since our discussions had failed to help end the conditions we are concerned with and future discussions seem unlikely to do so either, we now have no other choice but to take other steps to see that they are ended." What form this "direct action" would take was left undefined. CORE itself was engaged in a hot debate over the appropriateness and the effectiveness of the various steps it might take.

Out in the Open. For the most part what had happened so far had been pretty well-hidden from public view, for CORE had been dealing directly with the owners of substandard properties. As a consequence, the public officials charged with the responsiblity for enforcing the Housing Code had not been stung by open criticism. This was one aspect in CORE's approach, however, which was soon to be changed. Blasting the City Administration for its indifference to slum conditions, CORE opened up the second front of its war against the slumlords by publicly charging that the residents of South Philadelphia slums were "trapped in a zoo without bars."

In response to this and other similarly vigorous criticisms, Mayor Tate announced a new "get-tough" policy against slum landlords and declared that persistent violators of the housing code would "have to fix-up or close-up". He chided L&I Commissioner Barnet Lieberman for being "a little slow" in moving against the slumlords. "Sometimes," Tate said, "rigor mortis sets in. You just have to needle them."

In reply, Lieberman, now beginning to feel the heat of public pressure, declared that there was no laxity in his department and that the only thing hindering it was "a lack of funds and personnel."

CORE's reaction to this sudden display of concern was one of "skepticism and suspicion." In an open letter to Mayor Tate, CORE Chairman Graham called upon the Mayor to wage "a full-scale attack on the slumlords who profiteer at the espense of the poor and...the other forces and institutions which permit or abet this perpetuation of human misery." It was her organization's "sincere hope", Mrs. Graham concluded, "that your announced 'get-tough' policy is not a manipulative attempt to mislead the hundreds of thousands of citizens -- black and white -- trapped in the slums; that it is not only a maneuver which gives the impression of a real concern."

Visiting Day. In order to keep the heat on -- for CORE was, by now, solidly convinced that public pressure was the only way to bring about productive action -- Mrs. Graham announced that an open tour of slum properties in the Hawthorne area would be held by CORE. Under the direction of Mrs. Graham and Alice Lipscomb, President of the Hawthorne Community Council, and a long-time resident of the area active in the fight for good housing, the tour got underway a little after 8 p.m., on Wednesday, August 8. Also present, among others, were L&I boss Barnet Lieberman, U. S. Congressman Robert C. Nix, Jr. and lawyer Thomas D. McBride, co-chairman of the Mayor's prestigious Commission in Civil Rights.

The tour, which some likened to a journey through an amusement park horror house, produced some interesting reactions. Lieberman, said CORE officials, expressed both shock and anger at the conditions he observed ("though I understand that's the eighth time he's been on such a tour," said Louis Smith) and, according to newspaper accounts of the journey, declare that the situation was so bad the whole area should be torn down." Mrs. Graham, commenting on the reaction of some of the participants, noted that the tour had more participants at the beginning than at the end. "Conditions got so deplorable," she said, "we lost some of the tourists."

For all the attention CORE's activities were now receiving in the daily press, however, little was being done to improve the conditions it criticized. L&I, to be sure, had conducted its own inspection of the Hawthorne area a few days after the CORE-conducted tour, and the City Law Department had instituted action against some of the slumlords with particularly serious violations to their credit, but these things had already been done before -- time and time again -- and CORE had little confidence in the ability (and, indeed, the desire) of City agencies to make a real dent in the situation.

Heating It Up. So, ashort while after the tour, with public concern still focused on their activities, CORE began to picket the various offices of the Levin family. Some 75 demonstrators, Negro and white, carrying such signs as "Why pay for Rats" and "Philadelphia Slumlords Must Go" opened the picketing phase of the campaign which was to continue, intermittently, over the next few weeks.

All this served to keep CORE in the news -- but to the chagrin of the organization there had not been any noticeable improvement in substandard Hawthorne properties. It was at this point that CORE decided to intensify its attack on the original slumlord front, and to the cheers of Hawthorne residents, announced plans for a "dump-in" on Saturday, August 17th. The latest form of protest by an organization which had adopted every form of "in" from the kneel-in to the wade-in, the dump-in was to consist of heaps of refuse "and as many dead rats as possible" gathered from the cellars and back yards of slum dwellers dumped in front of Bill's laundry (a store allegedly operated by uncooperative target William Lehrfield).

That Saturday everything went off according to schedule. But CORE, in a surprise tactic, added a new twist to the protest by loading the tons of junk onto a truck and, after driving out toward Saul Levin's home in suburban Wynnefield they attempted to unload it on his lawn. Stopped by the police, CORE dumped the load in the middle of the street instead.

Police officials present at the dump-in refrained from handing out litter tickets, according to Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary, because it was the Department's policy to "go along with it". Department brass, Leary said, "had a meeting a couple of days before it happened and decided on this approach." (Two weeks later, however, Leary had a change of heart. After conferring with CORE officials, who refused to give any assurances that such incidents would not be repeated in the future, Leary publicly declared that he would seek to have the leaders of the dump-in cited for litter violations. The reason for the summons gap, Leary said, was because the Department wanted to give the matter "due consideration".)

While the dump-in served to keep the spotlight on Project Slumlord, a number of responsible Philadelphians began to wonder aloud about the appropriateness of this newest form of protest. It was one thing, they reasoned, to blame the owners, for such structural shortcomings as no heat and no toilets; it was quite another to hold them responsible for the accumulation of junk. The existance of so much litter, many felt, was more a reflection on the tenants' household habits than their landlords. Editorialized the "Bulletin": "The passive acquiesence in Saturday's breach by police and city officials, was an open invitation to more such incidents. It should not be allowed to happen again."

Code Book. When CORE decided to concentrate its efforts on the slumlords themselves --rather than the City agencies, such as L&I, whose job it ostensibly was to handle the problem -- it marked a radical departure from the traditional methods used by private organizations bent on improving slum conditions. One such group, the prestigious Philadelphia Housing Association had, in fact, been working for some time prior to CORE's big August push, on a detailed foundation-financed study of "Impediments to Housing Code Compliance". In a 50 page report first made public last month, the association blasted the City for its monumental indifference and, in a remarkably detailed analysis of what has gone wrong with code enforcement lent intellectual support to the increasingly strident efforts of CORE.

"Philadelphia's Housing Code," the Association found, "Is not vigorously or effectively enforced against persistent violators." After a careful study of L&I files and magistrate court proceedings the association concluded that the enforcement process is itself the biggest impediment to compliance; that the procedures employed by L&I to obtain compliance are needlessly slow; that the City's Law Department appears lackadaisical about housing code enforcement; and that the archaic and judicially inadequate system of magistrate court proceedings against violators has little effect in producing compliance.

Though the Association contended that in the final analysis, the overall responsibility for failure to achieve housing code compliance rests with the City's chief executive, it saw the indifference of the magistrates as the root of the problem. The fact was, reported the Association, that "property owners had little reason to take the enforcement process very seriously" since "failure to comply with the code had no serious consequences." Court prosecutions, it disclosed, resulted in only nominal fines of $5 or $10, especially if the defendant appeared in person. It was only when the dig ity of the court was offended by the refusal of a defendant to sho up that more stringent fines of up to, say, $100 were imposed. But even this had little meaning, declared the report, since those who refused to pay were never forced to. Liens put on the property of the convicted landlords, were in practice never collected. "In many instances," charged the association, it is "cheaper for a property owner to pay court costs (if any) than to do the work required by the code."

Lax L&I. To City officials concerned with Housing Code enforcement the findings of the association were a comprehensive and convincing statement of facts they already knew very well. (Lieberman, himself, had seen preliminary copies of the report as far back as May.) And so, for those who sought to really understand the situation two big questions stood out:

Why were the magistrates so lax in enforcing the Code?

Why had Mayor Tate and Commissioner Lieberman, all along aware of what was going on, failed to put public pressure (except for the mild and infrequent statements made only when they themselves were under pressure) on the reluctant magistrates to deal more severely with violators of the code?

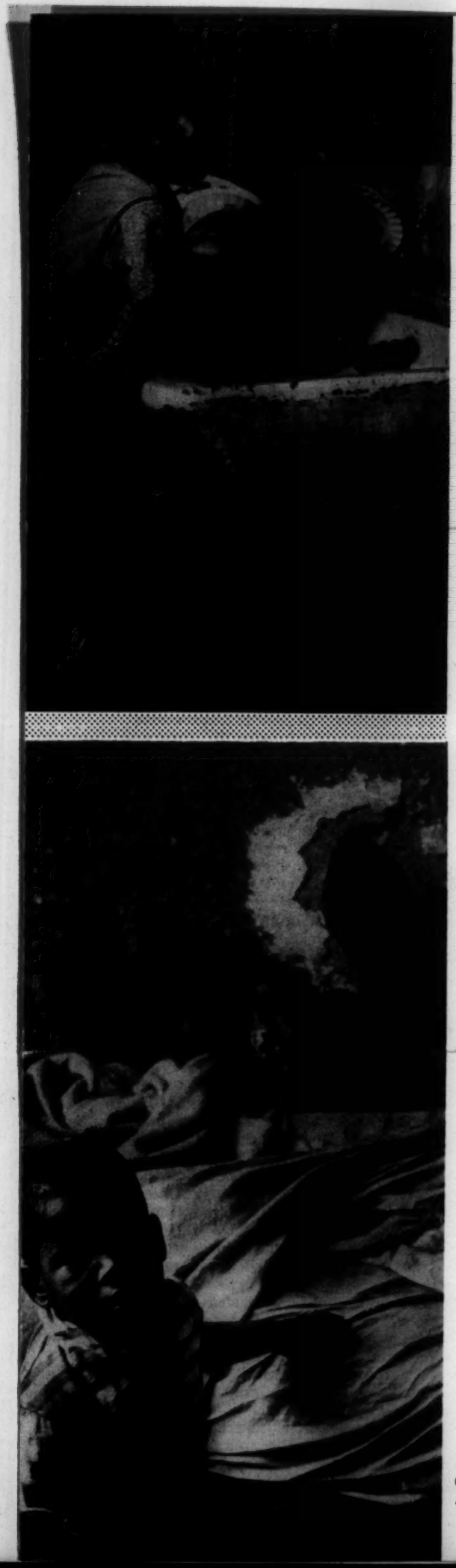
These were not easy questions to answer -- but there were some, especially in CORE, who thought they had the solution. "It is," asserted CORE housing committee chairman Nish Richerson, " an obvious and simple and elementary deduction that there is collusion between L&I, slumlords, and the magistrates." The judges "don't enforce the code," he maintains, "Because they want to be reelected."

If Richerson is correct, if, infact, magistrate reluctance to penalize offenders is premised on something more than mere indifference, then his assessment of Lieberman's timidity is, at least, consistent with the rest of his analysis. "Bill Green would never permit Tate to appoint a crusading L&I head," he says, "Because powerful interests would be affected if he did."

The case against Lieberman is indeed a strong one. When the currently sitting special grand jury found that L&I was crippled by its own inaction and denounced Lieberman for behaving "as a chiding father urging compliance rather than demanding it", it hit on what was, perhaps, a larger truth than it suspected. For the sad fact of Lieberman's commissionership is that over the long years in which he has held his post he has failed to even begin cleaning up the conditions for which he is now being criticized. Early last month when the CORE commandoes were conducting their tour, Lieberman, by way of explanation, declared that "the real problem... was the reluctance of the magistrates to mete out effective punishment." But, his critics wanted to know why he hadn't said anything earlier -- in his annual report, for instance, issued only a week or so before CORE began its operation -- and why was he seemingly content to identify the problem but not do anything about it? Eight months ago Lieberman asked the Housing Association committee appointed to study the situation subsequently submitted a list of recommended improvements to him. Why, his critics wondered, hadn't he done anything about them?

Into the Fray. Faced by the monumental lethargy -- if not indifference -- of the responsible City officials CORE sees no other choice but to continue its frontal attack against the slumlords themselves. By the end of the month a slew of techniques designed to put pressure on the recalcitrant owners had already been used. But CORE was considering a host of other possibilities for what it terms "direct action." Under active consideration by CORE leadership was the possibility of a rent strike, a renewed City Hall sit-in, and an expansion of Project Slumlord into the other dilapidated areas of the city.

Where this would lead no one could tell. Of CORE's commitment there could be no doubt. Of the City administration's one could only repeat the question raised by the Housing Association's report: "How committed to renewal can the City be when Code enforcement is used half-heartedly?" At months end it shaped up as the PROVERBIAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE IMMOVABLE OBJECT AND THE IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.



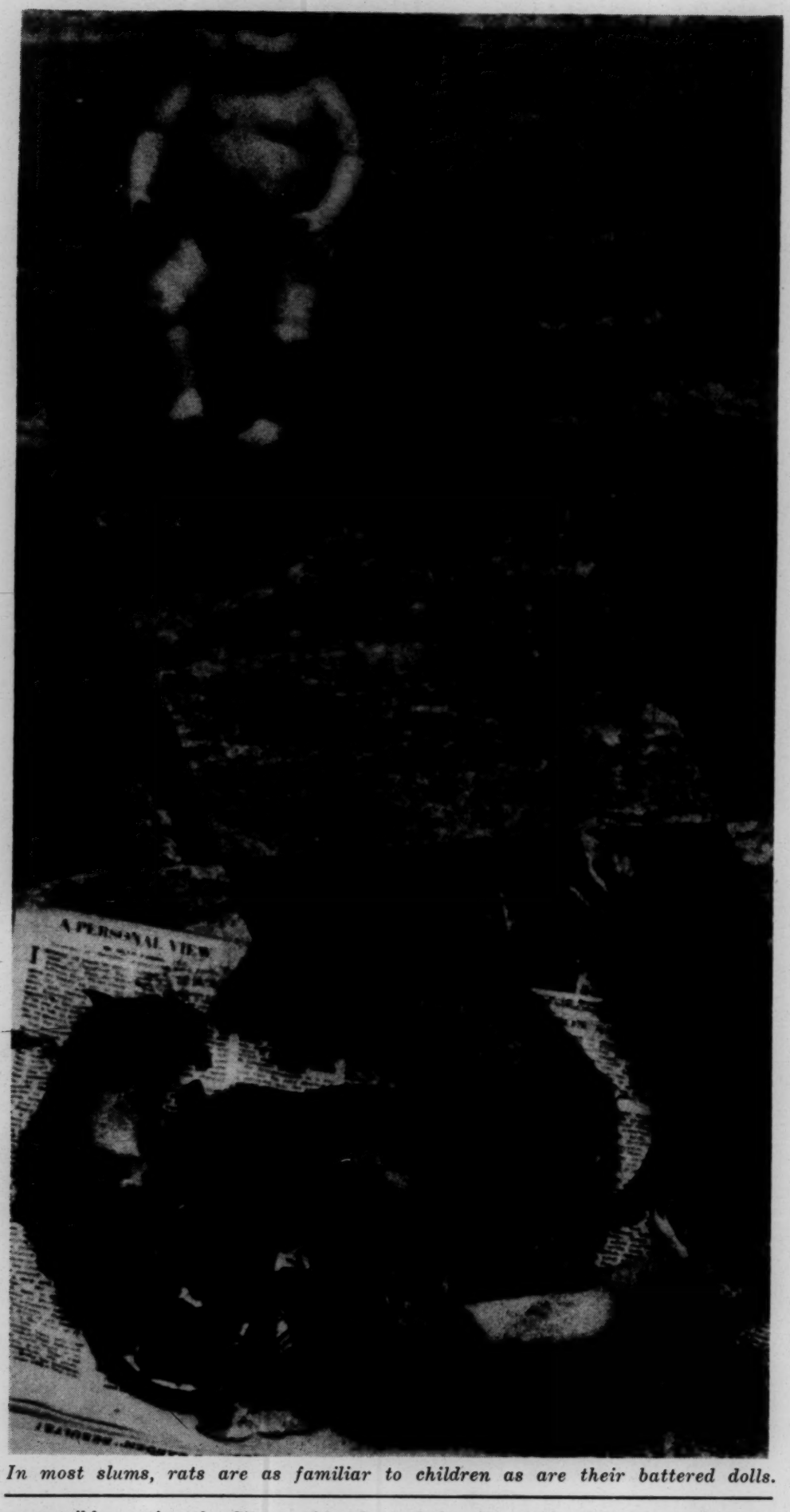
CORE Goes Slumming

This story, reprinted from GREATER PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE, *gives a detailed report on a* CORE *Action Project in that city. We think it interesting on a number of counts, and chiefly because it reveals the careful research and painstaking efforts at negotiation which precede a typical* CORE *action project.*

IN THE CLUTTERED OFFICES of the Congress of Racial Equality's North Broad Street headquarters a band of determined individuals met one recent month to plot the strategy of an anti-slum campaign. For the relatively small (it has approximately 900 members compared to the NAACP's 26,000) but highly militant CORE organization the slum situation was so deplorable it cried for intervention. Unlike the NAACP, which on the national level, at least, prefers to redress old grievances by court order, CORE has been an ardent advocate of the non-violent direct action techniques pioneered by Gandhi and his followers in India. It has used them to good advantage here (*e.g.*, sit-ins by CORE in Mayor Tate's office sparked the anti-bias action by the city against building unions). But, because of its approach, it often envelops itself in what can only be described as a revolutionary aura. Unauthorized personnel — in effect, those not members of CORE — are excluded from the deliberations because, according to CORE vice-chairman Edward Hollander (the only white member of the interracial organization's Philadelphia hierarchy), "secrecy is our tactical advantage." His opionion is shared by a number of college students, Penn professors, local admen and corporation lawyers who prefer to labor anonymously in the CORE vineyards.

PROJECT SLUMLORD. Mrs. Dell Graham, an employee of the City's Recreation Department, reports the CORE group has been concerned about widespread and neglected slum conditions here for some time. *(See "Philadelphia Slumlords: A Vested Interest in Squalor,"* May, GREATER PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE*).* It decided to get into the area actively late this spring, choosing as its pilot area the Hawthorne Village section just below center city (running from Broad to 11th, Lombard Street to Washington Avenue)—described in the magazine article as one of the worst slums in the city. "Unless we could bring pressure to bear on

Growing up in a slum means growing up with ugliness.



In most slums, rats are as familiar to children as are their battered dolls.

responsible parties, the City would only do a whitewash job," observed Louis Smith, a lean 34-year-old vacuum cleaner salesman who is regional representative of CORE.

In a larger sense CORE's action could, of course, be seen as another expression of the rising tide of Negro resentment. The establishment of the slumlord project together with the creation of Police Brutality and Employment Project committees was, said Smith, an attempt by CORE to move into "the bowels of the Negro community." Though CORE officials disclaimed any desire for "publicity alone," they had, by month's end, managed to steal the limelight, if only temporarily, from NAACP boss Cecil Moore, whose antics were, by now, old hat to Philadelphians.

Determined to approach the slum problem in what Mrs. Graham termed "a responsible manner," CORE sent investigating teams into the Hawthorne area itself early this summer to speak to the people and examine their complaints. "At first," said Mrs. Graham, "they thought we were City inspectors" and wondered why we "bothered to come since nothing ever happens." But it wasn't long before CORE had won the confidence of the community and, with the aid of a questionnaire returned by Hawthorne residents, had gotten a complete picture of housing conditions in the area.

Armed with specific information on Housing Code violations CORE sent letters to the family Levin (Leonard, Saul, and Howard) "who operate a real estate office in the neighborhood and William Lehrfeld whom the organization characterized as "one of the slumlords in the neighborhood"—asking for an appointment to discuss the conditions they had discovered. What CORE had observed was that most of the houses didn't fulfill minimum requirements of the weakest code and, of those that did, many were still in need of improvement. The demands formulated by CORE and presented to the slumlords, Smith observed, exceeded the formal requirements of the Housing Code and insisted on the removal of such items as pot-bellied stoves, which were not covered by existing regulations, but the presence of which, CORE felt, was detrimental to safe and decent housing. According to one CORE investigator "85% of the Levins' properties had Housing Code violations."

BAD FAITH? The negotiations that followed with each of the Levins (Lehrfeld never responded) were labelled "completely unproductive" by CORE officials. It seemed that an impasse had been reached: Though the Levins, according to Mrs. Graham, "refused to admit there were substandard conditions in the houses they owned," the condition of their properties, she noted, was "disgustingly obvious to anyone with the eagerness and willingness to look." What further jammed the difficulty the two had in communicating with each other, observed CORE Housing Committee Chairman Nish Richerson, was the attitude of the Levins' attorney, Nathan Edelstein, who had recently been chairman of the City's Commission on Human Relations. Edelstein, reported Richerson, "bragged about his achievements in the civil rights field and said he wouldn't represent the type of people we described." (According to Regional Director Smith, Edelstein later admitted he hadn't seen any of the apartments in question; when he eventually did get around to inspecting them he blamed their condition on the tenants.) . . .

In a letter sent soon thereafter to each of the three Levins CORE charged them with "dealing in bad faith" and warned that "since our discussions had failed to help end the conditions we are concerned with and future discussions seem unlikely to do so either, we now have no other choice but to take other steps to see that they are ended." What form this "direct action" would take was left undefined. CORE itself was engaged in a hot debate over the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various steps it might take.

OUT IN THE OPEN. For the most part what had happened so far had been pretty well-hidden from public view, for CORE had been dealing directly with the owners of sub-standard properties. As a consequence, the public officials charged with the responsibility for enforcing the Housing Code had not been stung by open criticism. This was one aspect in CORE's approach, however, which was soon to be changed. Blasting the City Administration for its indifference to slum conditions, CORE opened up the second front of its war against the slumlords by publicly charging that the residents of South Philadelphia slums were "trapped in a zoo without bars."

In response to this and other similarly vigorous criticisms, Mayor Tate announced a new "get-tough" policy against slum landlords and declared that persistent violators of the housing code would "have to fix-up or close-up." He chided L&I Commissioner Barnet Lieberman for being "a little slow" in moving against the slumlords. "Sometimes," Tate said, "rigor mortis sets in. You just have to needle them."

In reply, Lieberman, now beginning to feel the heat of public pressure, declared that there was no laxity in his department and that the only thing hindering it was "a lack of funds and personnel."

CORE's reaction to this sudden display of concern was one of "skepticism and suspicion." In an open letter to Mayor Tate, CORE Chairman Graham called upon the Mayor to wage "a full-scale attack on the slumlords who profiteer at the expense of the poor and . . . the other forces and institutions which permit or abet this perpetuation of human misery." It was her organization's "sincere hope," Mrs. Graham concluded, "that your announced 'get-tough' policy is not a manipulative attempt to mislead the hundreds of thousand of citizens—black and white—trapped in the slums; that it is not only a maneuver which gives the impression of a real concern."

VISITING DAY. In order to keep the heat on—for CORE was, by now, solidly convinced that public pressure was the only way to bring about productive action—Mrs. Graham announced that an open tour of slum properties in the Hawthorne area would be held by CORE. Under the direction of Mrs. Graham and Alice Lipscomb, President of the Hawthorne Community Council, and a long-time resident of the area active in the fight for good housing, the tour got underway a little after 8 p.m., on Wednesday, August 8th. Also present, among others, were L&I boss Barnet Lieberman, U.S. Congressman Robert C. Nix, Jr. and lawyer Thomas D. McBride, co-chairman of the Mayor's prestigious Commission on Civil Rights.

The tour, which some likened to a journey through an amusement park horror house, produced some interesting reactions. Lieberman, said CORE officials, expresesd both shock and anger at the conditions he observed ("though I understand that's the eighth time he's been on such a tour," said Louis Smith) and, according to newspaper accounts of the journey, declared that the situation was "so bad the whole area should be torn down." Mrs. Graham, commenting on the reaction of some of the participants, noted that the tour had more participants at the beginning than at the end. "Conditions got so deplorable," she said, "we lost some of the tourists." . . . A few days after the CORE-conducted tour, the City Law Department had instituted action against a number of slumlords with particularly serious violations to their credit, but these things had all been done before—time and time again—and CORE had little confidence in the ability (and, indeed, the desire) of the City agencies to make a real dent in the situation.

Toilet facilities like this are a degrading aspect of slum life everywhere.

HEATING IT UP. So, a short while after tour, with public concern still focused on their activities, CORE began to picket the various offices of the Levin family. Some 75 demonstrators, Negro and white, carrying such signs as "WHY PAY FOR RATS" and "PHILADELPHIA SLUMLORDS MUST GO" opened the picketing phase of the campaign which was to continue, intermittently, over the next few weeks.

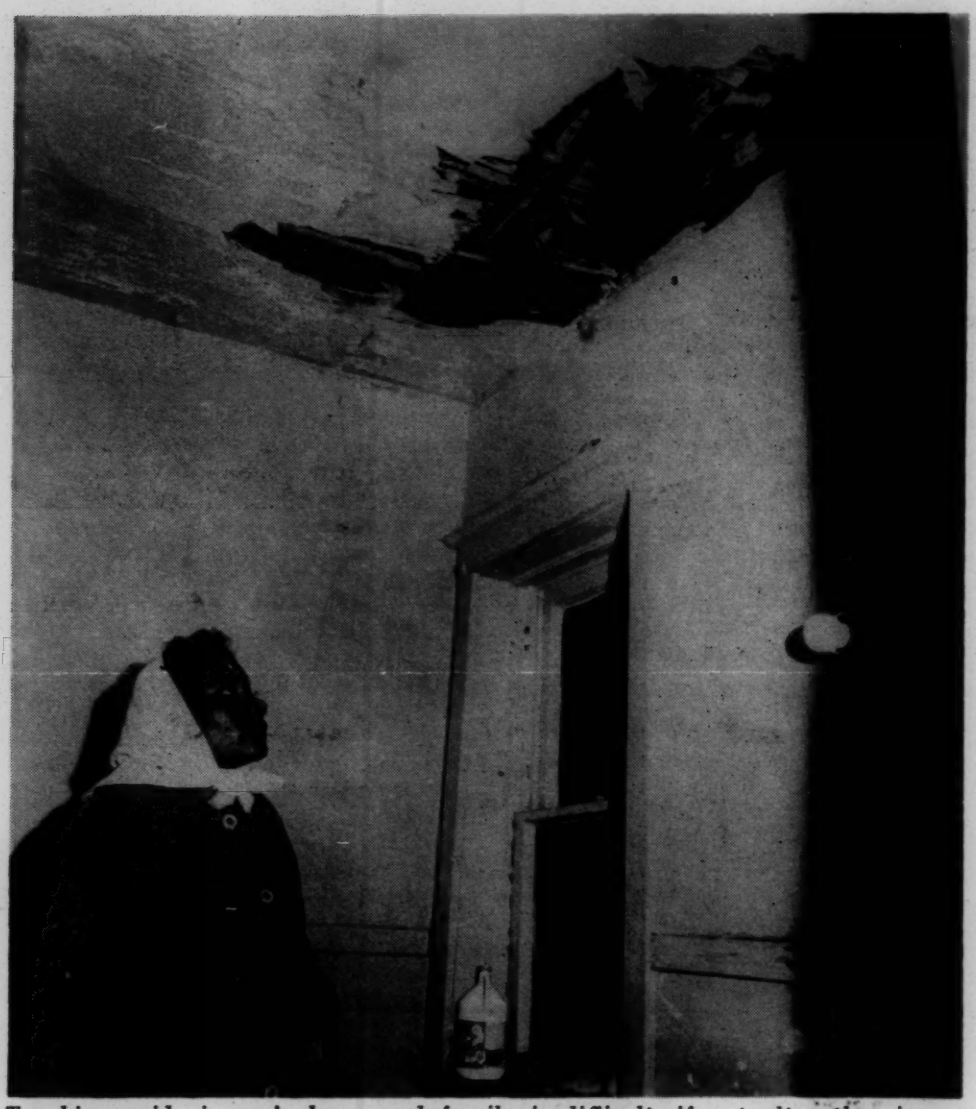
All this served to keep CORE in the news—but to the chagrin of the organization there had not been any noticeable improvement in substandard Hawthorne properties. It was at this point that CORE decided to intensify its attack on the original slumlord front, and, to the cheers of Hawthorne residents, announced plans for a "dump-in" on Saturday, August 17th. The latest form of protest by an organization which had adopted every form of "in" from the kneel-in to the wade-in, the dump-in was to consist of heaps of refuse "and as many dead rats as possible" gathered from the cellars and back-yards of slum dwellers dumped in front of Bill's Laundry (a store allegedly operated by uncooperative target William Lehrfeld) at 13th and Kater.

That Saturday everything went off according to schedule. But CORE, in a surprise tactic, added a new twist to the protest by loading the tons of junk onto a truck and, after driving out toward Saul Levin's home in suburban Wynnefield they attempted to unload it on his lawn. Stopped by the police, CORE dumped the load in the middle of the street instead.

Police officials present at the dump-in refrained from handing out litter tickets, according to Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary, because it was the Department's policy "to go along with it." Department brass, Leary said, "had a meeting a couple of days before it happened and decided on this approach." (Two weeks later, however, Leary had a change of heart. After conferring with CORE officials, who refused to give any assurances that such incidents would not be repeated in the future, Leary publicly declared that he would seek to have the leaders of the dump-in cited for litter violations. The reason for the summons-gap, Leary said, was because the Department wanted to give the matter "due consideration.")

While the dump-in served to keep the spotlight on Project Slumlord, a number of responsible Philadelphians began to wonder aloud about the appropriateness of this newest form of protest. It was one thing, they reasoned, to blame the owners for such structural shortcomings as no heat and no toilets; it was quite another to hold them responsible for the accumulation of junk. The existence of such litter, many felt, was more a reflection on the tenants' household habits than their landlords. Editorialized the *Bulletin:* "The passive acquiesence in Saturday's breach, by police and city officials, was an open invitation to more such incidents. It should not be allowed to happen again."

CODE BOOK. When CORE decided to concentrate its efforts on the slumlords themselves—rather than the City agencies, such as L&I, whose job it ostensibly was to handle the problem — it marked a radical departure from the traditional methods used by private organizations bent on improving slum conditions. One such group, the prestigious Philadelphia Housing Association had, in fact, been working for some time prior to CORE's big August push,



Teaching pride in one's home and family is difficult, if not altogether impossible, with gaping holes in ceiling and walls and rats and roaches everywhere.

on a detailed, foundation-financed study of "Impediments to Housing Code Compliance." In a 50-page report first made public late last month, the Association blasted the City for its monumental indifference and, in a remarkably detailed analysis of what has gone wrong with code enforcement lent intellectual support to the increasingly strident efforts of CORE.

"Philadelphia's Housing Code," the Association found, "is not vigorously or effectively enforced against persistent violators." After a careful study of L&I files and magistrate court proceedings the Association concluded "that the enforcement process is itself the biggest impediment to compliance; that the procedures employed by L&I to obtain compliance are needlessly slow; that the City's Law Department appears lackadaisical about Housing Code enforcement; and that the archaic and judicially inadequate system of magistrate court proceedings against violators has little effect in producing compliance." . . .

INTO THE FRAY. Faced by the monumental lethargy—if not indifference—of the responsible City officials CORE sees no other choice but to continue its frontal attack against the slumlords themselves. By the end of the month a slew of techniques designed to put pressure on the recalcitrant owners had already been used. But CORE was considering a host of other possibilities for what it terms "direct action." Under active consideration by CORE leadership was the possibility of a rent strike, a renewed City Hall sit-in, and an expansion of Project Slumlord into the other dilapidated areas of the city. . . .

It has been said that "reason buckles and bows the mind to the nature of things." It is CORE's hope that this portrayal of its battle to improve one slum in one city will "buckle and bow" the mind of the reader to the truth of how much needs to be done, in cities throughout our country, before we Americans, Negro and white, can relax in our efforts. CORE is engaged in a genuine crusade, not only for the civil rights guaranteed by our Constitution, but against conditions such as are depicted here. Unfortunately, we are sometimes compelled to ask: Where are the crusaders?

JAMES FARMER
National Director, CORE

CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mom,
You did a splendid job for Core on Bully!
Dress at Chester Core Demonstration today - 2/15/64
enlisted to leaflet distributor
Low South of Police Line -
did a fine job! Mom

Jill Housing Phila

Greenbelt Knoll
5 Longford Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19136
Holiday Season, 1963

Dear Friends,

This year of the civil rights revolution, of sudden death in Dallas and Birmingham, has also been one of progress and challenge.

Betty and Gene, both high school seniors, are young adults who will be leaving for college in September. Betty's first choice is Brandeis, which she visited November 12th when I gave the Helmsley lecture on civil rights there.

Gene, to be 18 in February, has gotten his driver's license -- first try. He's been taking courses at U of P -- sociology and computers -- in spare time from care of his dog Champ, studies at Lincoln, ball games, and chores at the Greenbelt Knoll pool and at home.

Betty, 16 this month, helped at the Dept. of Health this summer. She's on the school paper and debating team, and writes erudite papers on labor in politics, peace, etc.

Grace continues as research associate at the Institute for Urban Studies, U of P. She's directing an Institute study, "Land Utilization and Costs." Two books that she edited are off press: Tom Reiner's The Place of the Ideal Community in Urban Planning and Bill Grigsby's Housing Markets and Public Policy.

She did some painting during our Vermont vacation, which Betty and I interrupted to join the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, August 28th. Gene and Grace couldn't go.

I've become membership chairman of the Greenbelt

Knoll swimming pool, which, with wading pool, is in the community's two acre park. Membership is open to non-resident families; if you are interested, call some evening or weekend before 10 p.m., DE 2-7669.

To relax, I continue to collect world stamps, but especially plate number singles, old and new. More and more I find pleasure in the garden, for which Grace this year bought scores of bulbs.

*****

As the year began, the Deerfield battle got a lift from distribution of Ethel Untermyer's Deerfield Coloring Book, illustrated by her daughter Alice, and by Avon's issuance of 100,000 paperbacks of Harry and David Rosen's But Not Next Door.

But we lost, after four years in the courts: the U. S. Supreme Court on June 10th declined to hear our appeal from the Illinois Supreme Court decision upholding the condemnation for parks of our two separate sites and two model houses in that all-white Chicago suburb.

High point of the fight was the support of all the key Negro leaders, who with a hundred others wired the Attorney General urging an amicus curiae brief. "A decisive stand by the Department of Justice in this case will serve as a deterrent to other towns," they said, to what "Time called 'segregation by condemnation.'" Even after a conference with civil rights leaders at which Jim Farmer, B. J. Anderson, Pauli Murray and others eloquently stated the issues, Robert Kennedy declined to act. Burke Marshall did have a brief prepared, after being impressed by cases of this type cited in the Freedom of Residence Foundation pamphlet, The Negro in White Suburbia, by Ian McMahan.

An ADA delegation had raised the issue with Pres-

ident Kennedy, who promised to discuss the case with Marshall.

Words can't do justice to the warmth I feel for all the wonderful people who helped in the Deerfield battle -- the American Freedom of Residence Fund, so ably led by Charles Benton, and especially those in Deerfield, led by Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights, who risked their jobs, plus the able lawyers, headed by volunteer Joe Rauh.

The Deerfield battle, it seems to me, secured major public discussion of the problem of all-white suburbia. Modern Community Developers, Inc. learned the importance of working with the local leadership and power structure, not merely the regional leadership. The work for equal housing goes on. . .

Friends won during the Deerfield struggle have made new gains possible:

This summer one of them, an MCD-PC board member, established a second revolving fund to buy apartment houses. With the $250,000 fund set up last year, (by another board member), this $350,000 made possible an agreement of sale on a second building twice as large as the first. Our first building, which now houses 5 non-whites in its over 3 score apartments, has begun a cash flow of 8%, now tax free due to depreciation. A portion of this goes to Planned Communities, of which MCD is a major stockholder.

During the year PC profitably sold two sites in the Washington, D. C. suburbs and concluded negotiations for control of three other sites there. On two of these, construction of single family houses is underway; homes are available for early occupancy. After a third subdivision was OK'd for recording, the local board of education decided to take over half of our hundred lots for a school.

We're still working in Wilmington, Delaware suburbs, in Waterbury, Conn., in New York City, and Provi-

dence, R. I., where, under Irving Fain's leadership, construction starts in 1964 on 480 garden apartments.

In '63 the MCD-PC office moved from Princeton to 7750 Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia, two miles from Greenbelt. Tom Garth, the able office manager, lives at Concord Park.

In January in Urbana at the quadrennial national student assembly of the YMCA-YWCA, I was urging students to live their beliefs and to consider careers in open housing. The speech, "Developing Open Communities," is available (50¢) from Association Press, 291 Broadway, N. Y. In November I urged planners at Cornell to consider becoming developers of integrated communities. There I visited with U. of Newark friend, Milton R. Konvitz, whose First Amendment Freedoms has just been issued by Cornell U Press.

Norman Thomas, whose biography by Harry Fleischman is being published in January by Norton, says "Utopia is not a republic of fraternity to be taken by violence." The Birmingham bombings and the Dallas shootings must be considered in the context of a society which gets distraught at the economic disaster of apparent disarmament (actually shifts in types of arms.) Our society spends billions devising weapons to kill, virtually nothing to study how people can live together in peace. We glorify wholesale killing and are shocked when the lesson is applied retail.

The key man of 1963, it seems to me, was Bayard Rustin, executive secretary of the War Resisters League, who with A. Philip Randolph organized the dramatic March on Washington. The 200,000 participants are a force for change stronger than they know; if all their lives would demonstrate their beliefs, the March's aims could be achieved in our time....

Happy holiday!

As ever,

Morris Milgram

Housing Slumlords

PHILADELPHIA CORE
3649 Lancaster Avenue
Phila. 4, Pa.

For Immediate Release
7-26-63
For further information -
WA 3-1474 (Friday eve.)

SLUMLORDS NEXT CORE TARGET

Dell Graham, chairman of the Philadelphia chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality announced today that her group is initiating a program to "rid Philadelphia of its rat infested slums." She went on to explain that CORE has been involved in gathering information on substandard housing conditions in major ghetto areas throughout the city and is prepared to enter into negotiations with various slum realators next week. "If they don't agree to our demands of bringing their properties up to decent standards which will provide healthful, safe, and comfortable places for Philadelphia's poor and non-white communities, we will hit them and their allies whoever they may be with all the non-violent direct action methods at our command."

Nish Richerson, chairman of CORE's Housing Committee, went on to say "Hundreds of thousands of black Philadelphians live in the rat infested fire traps of our city's slums. Despite the existence of a housing code, which while woefully inadequate, does provide for a certain minimum standard in housing, a small group of wealthy slumlords have continued to perpetuate substandard slum housing and exploit those forced to live there because of low income and race. The city administration itself has aided in this continuation and exploitation of slum conditions either by its criminal neglect in forcing compliance with the various laws and ordinances that do exist or by covert cases of cooperation with slumlords."

M O R E M O R E M O R E M O R E

Mr. Richerson's committee is directing this project for CORE which is preparing other projects in the areas of employment and public accomadations. The names of specific landlords have not been publicly released by CORE at this time.

****

A meeting for the press has been set for 11:30 a.m. this Saturday, July 27, 1963 to be held at Mount Nebo Baptist Church which is located at 1227 Christian Street. Mrs. Graham and Mr. Richerson will be available to discuss the project in detail and answer questions at that time.

END

# # # # #

PHILADELPHIA CORE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JAN 23 1964

Hill

January 22, 1964
For further information, call -
PO 5-2229

PHILADELPHIA CORE ATTACKS INADEQUACY OF PROPOSED PA. STATE WELFARE BUDGET: ACCUSES DEPARTMENT OF INDIRECT SUBSIDY OF SLUMLORDS THROUGH TOO LOW RENTAL SUBSIDIES.

Philadelphia CORE today sent a telegram to Pennsylvania State public Welfare Department Secretary, Arlen Adams protesting the inadequate rental allotments in this year's proposed Welfare Budget. (Hearings on the budget are currently in progress in Harrisburg.) CORE's major concern in this matter was explained by CORE Housing Committee Chairman, Lillian Mirmak, as follows:

" A large bulk of non-whites on DPA assistance are forced to live in substandard ghetto housing because the Welfare Department's rental allotments are at least 30% below the standard necessary to insure decent, safe and healthful housing. Because it permits this low allotment to continue and has done so for many years, the Welfare Department is, in fact, subsidizing slum landlords in this city with taxpayer's money. Therefore, not only do we insist that the rental allotments be raised to insure the possibility of recipients acquiring standard and decent housing; but we further demand that the Department of Public Welfare in the future prohibit the use of State funds for slum housing rentals. This year's budget must be increased to make this possible. If Governor Scranton and our state legislators do not increase the budget, they will be a major factor in destroying all our attempts to eradicate slum conditions for Philadelphia's poor and non-white families. In the Hawthorne section of South Philadelphia, for example, all the major slumlords would be significantly hurt in the pocketbook if the Welfare Department were in a position to move its clients out of all substandard units."

On Tuesday evening of this week, CORE along with a number of concerned civic groups participated in a meeting sponsored by the West Philadelphia Housing Committee on the issue of Welfare Rental allotments. The Text of CORE's telegram to Adams follows:

"Inadequate housing allowances for 105,000 Philadelphia DPA recipients must cease. Until the Department of Welfare adequately increases rental allotments, it is in fact subsidizing Philadelphia slumlords. CORE demands increase in welfare budget to allow people to live at decent healthful standards. Immediate measures must be taken to revise Welfare's budget to meet these needs."

(Telegram sent to Arlen Adams, Secretary of Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.)

# # # # # #

END

JAN 29 1964

PHILADELPHIA CORE 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

January 28,1964

For further information
call PO5-2229

CORE PUTS FULL WEIGHT OF ORGANIZATION BEHIND UNIVERSITY OF PENN.

NAACP IN BUILDING PROJECT DISCRIMINATION

Louis S. Smith, Chairman of Philadelphia CORE, announced today that, at the request of the University of Penna. Chapter of NAACP, CORE was throwing its full weight behind the students in their fight to eliminate discrimination in the University of Pennsylvania's building projects. Smith stated that "Too long has the University closed itself behind its ivy walls and played ostrich with the surrounding community. Ironically, it was further, The University gets quite interested in the Negro community when it wants to gobble up ground to expand, but when this same community is discriminated against, the school officials bury their heads in the sand. It seems that the students have learned more about democracy than the school officials. If Presiden Harnwell is sincere in his rhetorical desegregation statements, the question arises as to why he has refused to publically commit the University to a policy of exercising its full legal rights to suspend construction sites where discriminatory hiring policies are in effect. Smith concluded by stating that "The time for talk and studies is over. The present situation demands immediate action by those committed to equal opportunity. We shall use every means of non-violent, direct action to back up the students demands".

MORE

BACKGROUND

The University of Penna. is expanding its facilities and the University of Penna. Chapter of the NAACP has demanded that they (the NAACP) be assured that Negroes from the skilled building trades will be included in the work force. They (the students) claim that they have not received such assurances. Goverment funds have been allocated to the University to expand. The students plan to picket Wednesday, January 29, at noon.

END # #

Philly

January 31, 1964

Walter A. Lyon
20 Clifton Road
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lyon:

Enclosed you will find a receipt in the amount of $242.42 for the proceeds from the fund raising party you sent us on October 4, 1963.

As you know, National CORE depends on its chapters for financial support, as well as support in the field of non-violent direct action and we appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

JTM/jz
enc.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

FEB 5 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FURTHER INFORMATION CALL

NOTE TO PRESS: THIS IS FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

TODAY IN FEDERAL COURT, ELEVEN MEMBERS OF PHILADELPHIA CORE WERE REFUSED PROTECTION AGAINST REARREST BY THE CITY IN A CASE WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY APPEALED BY CORE ONLY TEN DAYS AGO. THESE CORE MEMBERS ARE BEING RETRIED FO FOR HAVING PROTESTED THE CITY'S INADEQUACY IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN SLUM GHETTOES OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. THEY WERE ORIGINALLY ARRESTED BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE CEASE THEIR PROTESTS OF CONDITIONS WHICH THE CITY WAS REFUSING TO CORRECT. IT IS OUR FIRM CONVICTION THAT THIS REARREST IS TAKING PLACE BECAUSE THE CITYIIS POLITICALLY THREATENED BY OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUALLY DEMONSTRATE TO THE PUBLIC THAT OUR STAND IS MORALLY RIGHT. DESPITE THE FACT THAT WE BELIEVE THAT THIS CITY'S GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO PUT US OUT OF BUSINESS, WE SHALL OVER COME THAT ATTEMPT BY USING EVERY MORALMETHOD AT OUR COMMAND IN THE AREAS OF LEGAL, POLITICAL, AND DIRECT ACTION TO GAIN EQUAL RIGHTS AND A DECENT LIFE FOR ALL CITIZENS, WHITE AND BLACK.

THE ATTACHED "OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR TATE" IS BEING SUMITTED TO YOU ALONG WITH THE ABOVE STATEMENT IN LIEY OF A NORMAL PRESS RELEASE. BECAUSE OF THE EXTREME URGENCY OF THE PREDICAMENT WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES IN WITH THE CITY, WE ARE ASKING YOU WHERE POSSIBLE TO USE THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE ATTACHED LETTER. WE AS AN ORGANIZATION ARE PREPARED TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL STATEMENTS, ALLEGATIONS, AND REFERENCES TO INDIVIDUALS INTHE CITY GOVERMENT MADE THEREIN. IF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY ON OUR PART FOR THE CONTENTS OF THE ATTACHED LETTER WILL MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOU TO USE THIS LETTER, THEN WE URGE YOU TO PREFACE IT WITH THAT STATEMENT.

WE APPEAL TO YOUR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE ISSUES WHICH WE HERE CONFRONT. YOUR FAIRNESS IN PRESENTING BOTH OUR'S AND THE CITY'S STANDS ON THIS ISSUE IS CRUCIAL TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN PHIALDELPHIA AND IN THE COUNTRY. THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR BOTH OF US TO MAKE A STAND. FOR IF OUR VOICE IS SILENCED, SO CAN THE VOICE OF THE PRESS BE SILENCED ON MANY ISSUES NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. WILL YOU TAKE A MORAL STAND BY REVEALING TO THE PUBLIC THAT WHICH NEEDS TO BE REVEALED IN ORDER FOR ANY OF US TO REMAIN FREE?

LOUIS S. SMITH
CHAIRMAN, PHILADELPHIA CORE.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO MAYOR JAMES H.J. TATE BY PHILADELPHIA CORE ON FEBRUARY 3, 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR TATE

SUBJECT: LET OUR PEOPLE GO!

Dear Mayor Tate:

The present attack of your administration on Philadelphia CORE, one which is both hypocritical and full of insidious intent, will not be tolerated. We do not give in in the face of malicious persecution because we see it for what it is. We will now reveal to you the implications of your actions, in case members of your administration have not already done so.

The sit-in of September 20, 1963, in which eleven members of CORE were arrested, was one of a series of actions performed by CORE to expose to your administration and to the people of Philadelphia the conditions of life faced by slumdwellers in this city. It is of interest to us that subsequent actions by your administration, such as Licenses & Inspections' stepped up code enforcement campaign and recent efforts to put through City Council new legislation to deal with the problems imposed by the existence of slums are an open acceptence of the facts presented by us. You even accused your department head, Mr. Lieberman, of extreme incompetence and, as proof of our charges, fired him. Further proof of CORE's charges regarding slum problems is currently manifested in the fight being led by Council President, Paul D'Ortona, to get passed legislation allowing much stricter prosecution of slumlords. We ask you, Mayor Tate, why are you silent on THIS issue, when in the past you have admitted our charges? Could it be that you do not find Mr. D'Ortona's attempts to promote justice for the poor in Philadelphia slums politically expedient for YOU at this time?

It is obvious that you are concerned only with maintaining your political control in the City Administration and NOT in the welfare of the citizens whose public servant you are supposed to be. Your attempts to suppress CORE through the efforts of your police arm (whose actions are frighteningly reminiscent of Nazi Germany) cannot succeed. You are carrying our members to a magistrate's court, namely, that of Magistrate Hagen who has proved in the past that he is no more than a pawn who will obey the orders of the Fuhrer - law be damned! For example, at our initial hearing, Magistrate Hagen stated that it was his opinion that sit-ins were and had always been illegal. He maintained this position in spite of the fact that he was constantly reminded by CORE counsel that the Supreme Court of the United States has often decided otherwise. Furthermore, Mr. Hagen is, in my opinion, totally incompetent as a judicial officer, is a political hack, and should have, in fact, disqualified himself in the beginning from trying this case. You are only taking us before him, Mayor Tate, because you can control this puppet. Yes, Mayor Tate, I hold you personally responsible. Your administration is full of examples of such evil incompetence, prejudiced treatment of minority groups and disregard for civil rights. Let me cite a recent example of your lack of awareness of the entire problem. You stood on a platform at 19th & Oxford Streets during the dedication of Reverend Leon Sullivan's training school and stated that because it was cold and late you would not bore the people with your statement but would "issue it to the Independent and the Tribune where the people could then read it." Did it not occur to you that Negroes read the Inquirer, Bulletin and Daily News? Your reflexes are even prejudiced!

The above is no less true of other members of your administration. Deputy Commissioner, Francis Rizzo, for instance, has by his testimony at the original hearing and by his subsequent actions proven himself a promoted perjurer acting on behalf of your political machine. He shows utter disregard for law in a manner comparable to Himmler and he typically harrasses people who he thinks cannot fight back. He persecutes whites and Negroes in Philadelphia and uses violence unscrupulously, solely to promote his personal advancement. If you doubt this, Mayor Tate, ask any citizen on Columbia Avenue or on South Street

what he thinks of our prized law enforcement officer, Mr. Rizzo. If you would now make the tour of the slums which we invited you to do before, (which, apparently was repulsive to you) any Negro on Columbia Avenue would substantiate what we say. CORE has constantly cried for seperation of politics and the police department. Here is a perfect example of why we say this. It is perfectly obvious that Commissoner Leary is carrying out orders that are being forced upon him and is not obeying his own personal convictions because he is a man of much more substance than this would indicate. He has played a Judas role at your insistence. The situation is now such that you cannot wash your hands of the matter, nor can Commissoner Leary sleep well. Leary's administration has produced, with your encouragment, so we are convinced, this kind of suppression of the civil rights movement and specifically of CORE, because we are the only civil rights organization that has dared to stand up publically and treat the basic causes of our problem. The problem is the lack of jobs for ALL workers - not just for Negroes and the lack of decent housing facilities for ALL slum dwellers, the horror of an educational system which is at best a brain-washing operation and at worst a police operation. You and Leary and Magistrate Meyers presented the ultimate illustration of politic l malice in the tactics you used to divide the Negro and white working class communities over the black-face mummers issue. There is no doubt that the reason we were prevented from picketing you at Convention Hall during your campaign, the reason that your storm troopers flooded Hawthorne to prevent CORE from exposing your incompetence to deal with slum conditions to out-of-towners here for the Army-Navy game, and the reason CORE members are followed, investigated and photographed by your gestapo is solely because we present a threat to the Democratic machine by seriously presenting the basic political and econmic issues. Is it a coincidence that this onslaught ag inst CORE comes only at times when the machine is politically vulnerable - i.e., during your last campaign and now ag in at the beginning of a Presidential election year in which Philadelphia is a crucial factor? Mayor Tate, I submit that you have sold this community down the drain in an effort to perpetuate your degrading type of wardheeling power in this city. You can call off your SS men. We will tell you what we plan to do because we are a spirtual force and not an organization

in the sense that you view organizations in your petty ward-politics manner. Your attempts to crush us are futile. For the last time, I am calling on you to LET OUR PEOPLE GO! CORE at this point spirtually united shall take the following steps:

We shall expose the problem as we see it. We do not have enough jobs in this community or nationally for white or Negro. All the training and retraining in the world will not solve this problem. We shall continue our attempts to unite the white and black working class because here is where the real problem lies. For example, President Johnson has declared that twenty per cent of the people in this country live in poverty. Only ten per cent of the entire population is Negro, and even as politically and economically unaware as you are, you must know that all of that ten percent does not live in poverty. We shall continue all of our programs. We shall continue to push our drive for economic power in Negro communities spearheaded by our efforts to secure for Negro beer distributors the right to compete in an essentially Negro market which is presently dominated by white distributors and by white tap-room owners. We shall picket bars on Columbia Avenue beginning this Friday. We shall carry on our program in spite of your actions to eliminate us and shall indeed carry it right into the political arena with non-violent direct action on a political level.

For example, we are calling on Congressman Robert Nix, who is part of your political family, and who is, incidentally, a member of CORE, to drop politics and make an active moral committment to come to our aid. If he does not, the 2nd Congressional district shall become the scene of this non-violent direct action on a political level. We shall continue to fight for adequate low cost housing so that little children can grow up as productive citizens. It is clear to us that your only interest in urban renewal lies in town houses, expressways, malls and sports stadiums - not in concern for the welfare of hundreds of thousands of human beings. Your plan to stop us has backfired. Instead of crushing us, you have united us. LET OUR PEOPLE GO because in spite of you, WE SHALL OVERCOME.

Very truly yours,
Louis S. Smith,
Chairman,
Philadelphia CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

FEB 13 1964

February 12, 1964

INVITATION TO THE PRESS:

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND A SPECIAL PRESS CONFERENCE AT CORE HEADQUARTERS ON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1964

at 6:30 p.m.

AT THIS TIME PLANS FOR A MAJOR POLITICAL ACTION PROJECT WILL BE REVEALED. A JOINT STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED ON THIS PROJECT BY LOUIS S. SMITH, CORE CHAIRMAN AND BY STANLEY E. BRANCHE, PRESIDENT OF THE CHESTER COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM NOW.

WE BELIEVE THIS MEETING WILL BE A CRUCIAL TURNING POINT IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE AND WILL HAVE NATIONAL IMPLICATIONS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION,

ADA S. COUNTEE
CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

FEB 13 1964

FEBRUARY 12, 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further info. PO5-2229

THIRD TRIAL FOR C.O.R.E. SIT-INS

THE CITY HAS SCHEDULED A THIRD TRIAL FOR THE ELEVEN C.O.R.E. MEMBERS WHO "SAT-IN" AT CITY HALL ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1963. THE NEW DATE IS FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964 AT 2:00 p.m. IN ROOM 625, CITY HALL. THE CITY WAS UNABLE TO CONVICT THE ELEVEN IN TWO PREVIOUS TRIALS.

WILLIAM LEE AKERS, ATTORNEY FOR THE ELEVEN, WHEN NOTIFIED SAID, "ACTUALLY, THIS WILL BE THE FIFTH TRIAL DAY FOR THIS ONE CASE. IT LOOKS LIKE THEY WILL KEEP TRYING AS LONG AS THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY HOLDS OUT. THE CITY HAS ALREADY WASTED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TRYING TO PIN SOMETHING ON THEM. THE REAL CRIMINALS ARE HAVING A FIELD DAY WHILE HALF THE POLICE FORCE IS ASSIGNED TO WATCH SIT-INS AND PICKETS WHO DON'T DO AS MUCH AS SAY DAMN."

THESE PROSECUTIONS ARE OUTRAGEOUS AND CLEARLY PHONY. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS SAID THAT BREACH OF THE PEACE CHARGES ARE STILL OPEN FROM SEPTEMBER 27, 1963. IF HE REALLY BELIEVES THAT, HE WOULD BE DUTY BOUND TO PROSECUTE MAGISTRATE HAGAN. A MAGISTRATE WHO FAILS TO DECIDE SUCH A CASE IS GUILTY OF A CRIME AND IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF $1500.00 AND THREE YEARS IN JAIL AND DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE."

I AM CERTAIN THAT THE MAGISTRATE DID DECIDE BREACH OF THE PEACE ON SEPTEMBER 27 AS THE LAW REQUIRED HIM TO DO. JUDGE GUERIN HAS NEVER MADE ANY RULING ON THIS. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STATEMENT THAT HE DID IS A PLAIN LIE. THIS RETRIAL IS A PERVERSION OF ALL THAT DUE PROCESS OF LAW STANDS FOR."

MORE MORE MORE MORE - - -

"IT WOULD NOT SURPRISE ME TO SEE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TURN ON MAGISTRATE HAGAN AFTER THE TRIAL AND PROSECUTE HIM," AKERS CONCLUDED.

LOUIS SMITH, CORE CHAIRMAN, CONCURRED WITH AKER'S STATEMENTS AND ADDED: "OUR ORGANIZATION IS PREPARED TO FIGHT THIS INJUSTICE ALL THE WAY TO THE SUPREME COURT IF NECESSARY. THE CITY CANNOT SMASH US WITH ITS DEVIOUS TACTICS. WE STAND PREPARED NOW TO CALL IN OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, IF NEED BE, TO RESTORE JUSTICE TO PHILADELPHIA."

# # # #

END

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

Working to eradicate racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

March 4, 1964

Cecil B. Moore, Esq.
President
Phila. Branch NAACP
250 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I respectfully request that you cease your verbal attacks on the Congress of Racial Equality and other sincere civil rights organizations. These attacks are both unjustified and childish. They serve only the cause of the segragationist who would like nothing better than to see the Negro community divided. The citizens of Philadelphia are well aware of the positive role that CORE has played in the civil rights struggle so I need not spend time here defending ourselves.

I am and I hope you are, fully aware that the social revolution now taking place has become a people's revolt and does not necessairly follow organizational or personal banners. The truth of the matter is, that we, the so-called leaders, need to use all our resources just to keep pace with the demands and forward progress of the people.

I therefore submit that this shall be my only reply to your uncalled for attacks, and I shall use the energies of CORE to further the cause of humanity: a fight that we cannot afford to lose. It well may be man's last opportunity to make his and his children's future assured.

CORE shall; using the spirit of the great March on Washington, in which people of all races, religions, and organizational affiliations, joined as one, carry on its program without malice towards you, any members of the NAACP, or any other organizations, or individuals dedicated to the civil rights movement. I call upon you to do the same.

Yours truly,

Louis S. Smith, Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

Give to Marcia

MAR 18 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

Working to eliminate racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

March 17,1964

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

Norman Hill
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Norman:

Enclosed you will find a Bulletin news clipping of our latest project. Basically, we have called on the City, civic groups, and community groups to join together in order to come up with a program for recreational facilities to be placed, opened, or better utilized in the North Central Philadelphia area, as a means of combating the problem of juvenile gangs.

The problem has been an encreasingly explosive one. So much so, that the children themselves have come to us for a solution.

We have met with many of the top fellows in most of the gangs and a tentative agreement has been made (in most cases) for them to lay down their weapons, provided we can do something for them.

The City, after an exchange of letters, agreed to meet with us to discuss the situation. (see clipping) A further meeting is hopefully being arranged in which the City, civic and community group representatives, along with representatives from each of the gangs will try to come up with a solution. This meeting should take place with-in ten days. We will keep you abreast of all future events concerning this matter.

Yours truly,

Ada S. K. Countee

Ada S. K. Countee
chairman, Community Relations

for CORE chairman,
Louis S. Smith

enclosure

City Officials Plan to Meet Gang Chiefs to Avert Fights

The Congress of Racial Equality today appealed to the city to help stamp out juvenile gang warfare.

Louis S. Smith, chairman of the Philadelphia chapter of CORE, warned that with the return of warm weather, "these gangs will go at it again."

Smith said the gangs have arsenals that include Molotov cocktails, M-1 rifles, shotguns and zip guns. One gang, he added, even has a submachine gun.

After listening to Smith, City Managing Director Fred T. Corleto announced that city officials have agreed to meet with the leaders of some of the gangs in an effort to head off any possible trouble.

Contacted Gangs

Smith said the gang leaders have been contacted by CORE, and they agreed to such a meeting. He said the meeting would be held within the next ten days.

Corleto, however, did not name any specific time. He said the city would act "as quickly as possible."

Last Tuesday, Smith wrote a letter to Mayor Tate, informing him that CORE and the North City Congress had formed a joint committee to combat juvenile delinquency.

Smith told the mayor both groups felt they could restore order among the juvenile gangs if they received cooperation from the city.

Tate Replies

Nate replied by return mail, assuring Smith the city appreciated the offer to be helpful. He then instructed Corleto to set up a meeting between city and

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Gang Leaders

Continued From First Page

CORE officials to discuss the matter.

The meeting was held this morning in Corleto's offices at City Hall.

After the meeting, Smith told reporters that CORE had been busy during the past month, contacting leaders of teen-age street gangs in North-Central Philadelphia.

Smith estimated that there are about 20 such gangs in existence, with a combined membership of 2,000 to 4,000. The members are aged 12 to 18.

Gangs Divided

He said each gang is divided into three groups, according to age—"old heads, juniors and midgets."

"One gang doesn't stray into the area of another gang for fear of a beating, or death," Smith said.

He disclosed that CORE contacted the leaders of about 12 of the gangs and got them to agree to the meeting with the city officials. He added he would request Mayor Tate to be present.

"It would be a tremendous psychological thing," he observed, "if these kids could sit down and talk with the mayor of Philadelphia."

Smith said the crux of the problem was a lack of adequate recreational facilities in North-Central Philadelphia.

Lack of Facilities

Statistics show, he asserted, that less money is spent in that area for recreational facilities than in any other area in the city.

"If these kids could challenge each other on the football field, or baseball diamond, or basketball court," he went on, "they wouldn't be challenging each other on the city streets.

"When these gangs go marauding, the streets aren't safe for anyone. As far as we know, we already have prevented two rumbles.

"Since establishing rapport with these gangs, they appear ready to call a permanent truce. They don't want to fight any more."

City officials at today's meeting also included Welfare Commissioner Randolph E. Wise, Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary; Inspector Joseph Max, in charge of the Juvenile Aid Division; Recreation Commissioner Robert W. Crawford, and Terry Chisholm, acting executive director of the Commission on Human Relations.

APR 6 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

For further information:
POplar 5-2229

PHILADELPHIA--April 6--Philadelphia CORE announced today that negotiations with the local Social Security Administration had brought no changes in what the group called discrimination in employment practices. In a letter to Mr. Joseph Tighe of the federal agency, Philadelphia CORE said that discrimination at the Social Security Administration was "morally indefensible, administratively inexcusable and economically suicidal."

Louis Smith, CORE Chairman said that unless substantial changes were made in employment practices within ten days, the inter-racial group would begin nonviolent direct action aimed at the Social Security Administration. In addition, Smith, who is Northeast Regional Representative to CORE's National Action Council, said that he would "place this matter before that national group with recommendations that CORE chapters across the United States investigate conditions at Social Security in their local areas. . ."

-30-

ED: FYI, attached is a complete copy of the letter from Philadelphia CORE to Mr. Joseph J. Tighe, including a list of persons and agencies where copies were sent.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent action

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Granville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

COPY

April 3,1964

Mr. Joseph Tighe
Philadelphia Payment Center
Social Security Administration
401 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Tighe:

We at CORE have been profoundly shocked by the information we received prior to and at our meeting of March 4,1964 concerning racial discrimination in your agency.

The racial imbalance at the Social Security Administration represented by the fact that the overwhelming majority of Negroes are positioned in grades 4 down, while the majority of whites are positioned in grades 5 up, the fact that Negroes are clustered in certain departments and that there is such complete lack of democracy that employees have no control of their future in the payment center, no knowledge of openings or even knowledge of eligibility for these openings and advancement, and your attitude that they do not need to know, leave us stunned, but resolute. The fact that no Negroes are in the top grades, in spite of educational and length of service qualifications, leave us with but one conclusion to draw. You discriminate.

The center is obviously controlled by six men, all white, who have not only practiced racial discrimination but have been practicing religious favoritism. The center is a goverment agency. It is meant to serve the people; it is intrusted with the retirement funds of the people of the nation. It is not keeping faith with its trust. CORE finds this situation morally indefensible, administratively inexcusable and economically suicidal.

At our meeting you continually insisted that we tell you how to correct the situation. I will repeat that this is your responsibility, not ours. We do not presume to know all the answers; we do know that the conditions at Social Security must be changed.

Therefore, the General Membership of CORE has instructed me to give you ten days from the date of receipt of this letter to produce the answers and to begin implementing the changes that you and we know must come. If, at the end of the ten days, you have not satisfied CORE of your sincerity in dealing with the problem, I have further instructions to tell you that CORE will begin non-violent direct action against you and the Social Security Administration and continue such action until the situation we have described has been corrected.

May I further inform you that as the Northeast Regional Representative of CORE's National Action Council, I shall place this matter before that national group with recomendations that CORE chapters across the United States investigate conditions at Social Security in their local areas with a similar view towards direct action if it is needed.

Very truly yours,

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

LSS:ac

cc: President Lyndon B. Johnson
Congressman Robert Nix
Senator Hugh Scott
Senator Joseph Clark
Robert Ball, Commissioner of Social Security
Richard Branham, Director of Division of Claim Control
John Hope 11, President's Commission on Equal Employment
James N. Quigley, Department of Health, Education & Welfare
James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality

McCain
Philly CORE

Inc.
1.00

APR 17 1964

Dear Mr. Farmer;

A few months ago,one got the impression that the rent strikes going on in New York and other cities were an anathema,NOT to be mentioned too loudly around Philadelphia CORE. Moreover the CORE leadership in these rent strike cities was frowned upon.

I had been following the strike activities closely and suggested to CORE,that the least we could do would be to bring the events to the attention of our people here in Philadelphia. One excuse followed another and nothing was ever done.

It was this lack of leadership and the like which has resulted in many interested CORE members to turn into former members.

IT's refreshing to see that National CORE is taking the leadership in bringing some of the more dynamic action taking place around the country to the attention of CORE members and perhaps inadvertantly to CORE's local leaders.

Despite my resignation from the executive committee of Philadelphia CORE,enclosed find $1.00 contribution the principles for which your organization stands.

Sincerely yours,
L. H. Geller
Lawrence H. Geller
1004 Huntingdon St.
Philadelphia,penna.

April 11,64

May 15, 1964

Philadelphia CORE
5829 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Dear Philadelphia CORE;

Please consider this letter a bill for

75 CORE lapel pins @ .90 each ----------$67.50

Please return the carbon with your payment.

Philadelphia CORE

Marcia Mack
Department of Organization

via James McCain, May 16, 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION , CALL PO5-2229

JUN 16 1964

Change to 8c

Get his address

PHILADELPHIA CORE ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A NEW CHAIRMAN HAD BEEN ELECTED BY THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY. THE NEW CHAIRMAN, JAMES O. WILLIAMS, SUCCEEDS FORMER LEADER, LOUIS S. SMITH WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF CORE FOR ALMOST THREE YEARS.

PRIOR TO THE ELECTION, JAMES WILLIAMS HAD BEEN AN ACTIVE MEMBER FOR OVER A YEAR AND HAD SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE AND ITS SUB COMMITTEE, PROJECT, YOUTH.

SPEAKING OF PROGRESS MADE BY LOUIS SMITH, JAMES O. WILLIAMS STATED, "IT WILL BE HARD FOR ANYONE TO FOLLOW A CHAIRMAN LIKE LOUIS SMITH, BUT, BECAUSE OF THE WORK THAT WAS DONE UNDER HIS DIRECTION, MY CHAIRMANSHIP WILL BE EASIER."

LOUIS SMITH, ALSO A REGIONAL REPRESENTIVE TO THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL OF CORE FOR A YEAR, WILL NOW DEVOTE HIS FULL ENERGY TO THE DUTIES OF HANDLING ASSIGMENTS FROM THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF CORE EXPRESSED THEIR GRATITUDE FOR MR. SMITH'S HARD WORK WITH A STANDING OVATION. ALSO, THE POSITION OF A LIFE TIME AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN WAS GIVEN MR. SMITH.

SMITH STATED THAT "I KNOW THAT JAMES ---- WILL BE A CAPABLE LEADER AND WILL RECEIVE THE COOPERATION OF THOSE AROUND HIM. THE GROUP IS IN GOOD HANDS."

IN ADDITION, MRS. IRIS JONES WAS ELECTED AS AN EXECUTIVE MEMBER-AT-LARGE, WHILE DELEGATES TO THE 22ND NATIONAL CORE CONVENTION IN JULY WERE ELECTED. DELEGATES WERE DAVID FINEMAN, MARTIN OPPENHIEMER, DORIS TAYLOR, JAMES O. WILLIAMS, AND ADA COUNTEE . THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN KANSAS, MO. ### END ####

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to achieve racial democracy by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

JUN 16 1964

June 15, 1964

Organization

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Please send a copy of the CORE Constitution and a copy of the "proposed constitutional changes" to me at the above address.

We would appreciate receiving these as soon as possible, as our delegation would like to study these before the Convention.

Doris Taylor
SECRETARY

Sent 6/24

File

June 17, 1964

Doris Taylor
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Penna.

Dear Miss Taylor:

Thank you for sending us your new chairman's name and address.

Floyd McKissick's address is 213½ W. Main Street, Durham, N.C.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

return to Joanne

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to achieve racial integration by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

JUN 17 1964

June 15, 1964

Done 12

James McCain
Congressof Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

This is to inform you of our election of Mr. James O. Williams as Chairman of Philadelphia CORE. This election took place on Thursday, June 11, 1964, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Smith's resignation.

Mr. Williams' home address is 1617 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131.

Sincerely,

Doris Taylor

Doris Taylor
SECRETARY

DT/s

p.s. Jim, could you please send me Floyd McKissick's address in Durham, N.C.?

JUN 26 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL PO5-2229 (after 5 pm)

COFO WORKERS DUE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA CORE (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY) ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE COFO (COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS) WORKERS FROM MISSISSIPPI WILL BE ARRIVING IN PHILADELPHIA FOR A WEEK-END OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS; THE PURPOSE BEING TO RAISE FUNDS TO HELP FINANCE THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT IN WHICH THREE OTHER WORKERS WHO DISAPPEARED THIS PAST SUNDAY WERE INVOLVED AND TO INFORM CITIZENS IN THE NORTH OF THE WORK THEY ARE TRYING TO DO.

ARRIVING IN PHILADELPHIA THURSDAY, JUNE 26, IS THE REVEREND R.S. PORTER, A BAPTIST MINISTER FROM MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26, WILL BE THE REVEREND MCCREE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF COFO IN CANTON, MISSISSIPPI AND THE REVEREND PONDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF COFO IN HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

END

NOTE TO THE PRESS--------

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO A PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT CORE HEADQUARTERS, 2229 NORTH BROAD ST. ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26 at 6 PM, AT WHICH THE THREE MEMBERS OF COFO WILL BE PRESENT TO EXPLAIN THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT. THIS WILL INCLUDE COFO'S PLANS FOR A DRIVE TO SEAT DELEGATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI "FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY" IN PLACE OF THE REGULAR MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL PO5-2229

CORE AND SNCC CALL FOR SUPPORT OF
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION

JUL 31 1964

IN A JOINT STATEMENT FROM DAVID FINEMAN, CORE'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND CLARENCE HARRIS, ADVISOR TO PHILADELPHIA AREA FRIENDS OF SNCC (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CORDINATING COMMITTEE) CALLED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION TO VOTE TO SEAT THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION IN THE PLACE OF THE SEGREGATIONIST TRADITIONAL MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.

THE STATEMENT SAID: "WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY FOR ALL CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR.

THE TRADITIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY REFUSES TO PERMIT NEGROES TO PARTICIPATE IN ITS AFFAIRS. THIS PARTY REFUSED TO SUPPORT THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY OR THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN 1960. ELECTED MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALS HAVE PLAYED A LEADING ROLL IN THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR WHICH GRIPS MISSISSIPPI TODAY.

THE DEOMCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL CONTINUE TO SANCTION THE USURPTATION OF THE PARTY'S NAME BY THE TRADITIONAL MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NINE DELEGATIONS (MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, DISTRIC OF COLUMBIA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, OREGAN, CALIFORNIA, AND COLORADO) ARE PUBLICALLY COMMITTED TO VOTE TO SEAT THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION. THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES SHOULD COMMIT THEMSELVES TO JOIN THE ROLL CALL FOR FREEDOM AT ATLANTIC CITY."

END

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

Org File 9/13

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

August 4, 1964

AUG 6 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Enclosed are two statements concerning a proposed Labor Day Rally in Philadelphia on September 13, 1964: 1) a proposed policy statement by Philadelphia CORE and the Philadelphia Urban League and 2) a Call for the Labor Day Rally. Philadelphia CORE is profoundly disappointed in the printed Call because it does not articulate the frustrations of America's fifty million poor and some of its language smacks of "popular frontism" of the 1930's. Our continued participation is contingent upon the two factors: 1) Acceptance of a policy statement along the lines indicated in our joint statement with the Urban Leage and 2) Substantial labor support.

At present some of the sponsoring organizations tend to favor a shift in the theme of the Rally from a war on poverty to catch all of peace, civil rights and labor demands. In the event that the shift is approved by the coordinating committee for the Rally, Philadelphia CORE will disassociate itself from the Rally.

In our telephone conversation you agreed tentatively to speak at the Rally upon confirmation and official invitation from Philadelphia CORE. At this time Philadelphia CORE wishes you hold September 13th open for a possible speech in Philadelphia. We shall keep you informed of developments, specifically, 1) The status of Philadelphia CORE's participation in the Rally, if any and 2) The advisibility of your speaking at the Rally.

Yours in Freedom,
David Fineman
David Fineman, Chairman
Political Action Committee

df/eh

A Proposal for a Policy Statement for a Labor Day Rally
Submitted by David Fineman, Congress of Racial Equality
and Sol Gethers, Urban League.

Mobilization Against Poverty...NOW

The Other America:

Fifty million Americans live in poverty surrounded but not included in the affluent society. These citizens are crowded in city slums and the rural shacks. The poor are counted while counted out of the great society.

Six per cent of the work force is unemployed.

Four per cent of the labor force is employed only part time.

Thirty per cent of our families earn less than $4,000 a year.

Eighteen per cent of our housing units are dilapidated or lack plumbing facilities.

Fifty eight per cent of the population over twenty-five has not completed high school.

One million young people are out of school and out of work.

These are America's have-not citizens. They are the young, the old, the Negroes and other minority groups. They are the share-croppers and migratory farm workers. They are the unemployed and underemployed. These are the inhabitants of the other America, of deprivation, defeatism and despair.

PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE

"The legitimate, objective government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all or so well for themselves in their separate individual capacities."

Abraham Lincoln

President Johnson has declared war on poverty. Poverty is indeed the national enemy, for automation and cybernation are daily adding human rejects to swell the ranks of the poor. Four million new jobs must be created every year if more and more Americans are not to become candidates for the Other America.

Many imaginative programs have been developed by the federal government to begin to wage the war on poverty; school lunch programs insure that many poor children eat at least one sound meal a day.

The Manpower Retraining Act made a start towards re-equipping some of the unemployed to take their place once again as productive members of society.

The Economic Opportunities Act will provide training programs for a quarter of a million young people.

The tax cut has introduced some of the needed stimulus into the economy.

The Food Stamp Plan has enabled people to eat with dignity.

Low rent public housing has been recognized as a national responsibility.

The National Defense Education Act has enabled many deserving young people to obtain higher education.

America's Agenda

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much, it is whether we provide enough for those who have little."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

We have developed a Social Security program to provide for the golden years of our citizens, but.....

The elderly can no longer live on the present inadequate benefits and one third of the work force is not covered.

Benefits must be raised and everyone brought under the Social Security program.

Minimum wage and hour laws have projected a floor for a living wage, but.....

_____ percent of the work force is not covered, and the present $1.25 minimum wage is a privation wage.

A $2.00 minimum wage covering all workers is a national necessity.

Low cost public housing has been recognized as a national responsibility, but.....

Nine million housing units are unfit to live in.

A crash program to build one million integrated units of low cost public housing per year is needed.

The National Defense Education Act and the G.I. Bill of Rights have established a principle of public financing of higher education through scholarships, but.....

Millions of young people cannot afford to obtain higher education.

A peace-time civilian bill of rights is the order of the day, to provide for public investment in the higher education of all who can profit from it.

The Veteran's Administration's hospitals have established the principle of public responsibility for providing medical care to citizens as a matter of right, but.....

America alone of the industrialized nations of the world has failed to extend this principle to all our citizens. An adequate medicare program under social security is necessary to take care of the health of our people.

We have a public assistance program but.....

Grants under this program provide as much of 40% less than necessary.

Assistance grants must be raised.

Some of the unemployed are being retrained but.....

Unemployment is still with us.

A massive public works program is needed to put men back to work.

PROGRESS NOW

America mobilized has never lost a war. The war on poverty is a war we cannot afford to lose. For at stake is the welfare of all our people and the future of our society.

The revolution for FREEDOM NOW has made visible the evil system of segregation and exploitation in which Negro Americans are entrapped. This crisis of confidence dividing America into two nations -- one black and one white -- must be bridged by a common committment to eliminate the poverty which gives rise to the social dynamite of discontent. For the poor, regardless of color, suffer.

The labor movement has begun to recognize automation and cybernation as an issue at the bargaining table. The jobs of Union members are threatened. Union members are being forced out of Union protected jobs at a living wage and being forced to take low wage minimum jobs.

The richest nation on earth can find the funds for a total mobilization against poverty. The achievement of a workable disarmament agreement would enable the federal government to wage an effective war on poverty without raising the budget.

The American people in this age of overkill and underconcern must once again begin to find a sense of national purpose. The eradication of poverty is the purpose, potential and promise of the American Dream.

Why You and Your Organization Should Participate Sunday, September 13.

A CALL

LABOR DAY RALLY

FOR

ECONOMIC SECURITY, PEACE and FREEDOM

Sunday, September 13, 1964

TO START THE WAR ON POVERTY

END THE WAR ON MANKIND

..This Call sponsored by: (partial list)..

Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy, Congress of Racial Equality, Friends Peace Committee, Independent Citizens Committee, Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, Northern Student Movement, Philadelphia Tutorial Project, Students For Democratic Society, Urban League, Women's International League For Peace and Freedom and Women Strike For Peace. Wm. Camp, President of Paperhangers Union; Rev. Paul E. Chreiman, Methodist Church; Elsie Dickerson, Secretary, Tobacco, Food and Allied Workers; Martin Gerber, UAW Tri-state Director; Andrew Kaelin, International Vice President of TWU; Councilman Marshall L. Shepard; John Spillane, UAW Area Director; and Mrs. Ethel Taylor, Women Strike For Peace.

AMERICA NEEDS A CHANGE IN

Unemployment has been continuously at 5 per cent or more.

Millions have only part-time employment.

Automation, without planning, threatens the security of millions of others.

Opportunities for youth entering the labor market are diminishing.

Negroes and other minorities, victims of social, economic and political discrimination, are the hardest hit.

Millions are forced to live in slums.

Senior citizens have been deplorably neglected for over three decades.

For many years the vast wealth and resources of our nation, human and material, have been concentrated on industries geared to the destruction of mankind.

During these same years our national expenditures for the social needs of the people have lagged far behind in **slum clearance, health, education, public transportation** and other fields essential for the welfare of our nation.

A token **War On Poverty** has been projected by President Johnson. Even this small beginning is threatened by the forces of right-wing extremism with their attacks on civil rights, job security, civil liberties, and their threats to world peace.

S
IN DIRECTION . . .

To dramatize the need for new directions, to show the road our nation must follow so that all its citizens will have equal opportunity for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," a rally is being planned for Sunday, September 13. The rally will stress the need for:

(1) a militant campaign against poverty more extensive than the President's program;

(2) the need for medicare, better unemployment compensation, opposition to right-to-work laws;

(3) the need for a reduction of arms and for measures to bring peace to a world weary of war and threats to war; and

(4) the need for further steps to assure FREEDOM NOW to every American.

We need the sponsorship and cooperation of all organizations and individuals who identify with the objectives listed above.

Please arrange to have a representative from your organization present at the next meeting, Wednesday, August 12th at 8 p.m. at 20 S. 12th St. Please return this form or a copy thereof:

COMMITTEE FOR A LABOR DAY RALLY
for Economic Security, Peace and Freedom

We will have a representative present 8 p.m., Wednesday, August 12, 20 S. 12th Street.

.....
(organization name)

.....
(address)

We will co-sponsor.....

We will co-operate.....

Comment.....

Please MAIL to:
COMMITTEE FOR LABOR DAY RALLY
20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

File Chula CORE

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE REPORT
on
NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT

Action was taken by the participants in this case of discrimination against the above on September 25, 1964. CORE entered this case on November 3rd when we attended a meeting as observers with the participants and a Mr. R. W. Atkins, who at that time was investigating these charges of discrimination.

This meeting was for the purpose of giving Mr. Atkins more facts on discrimination. This the participants did. At the end of this session, Mr. Atkins informed us that his report on these charges and findings would be ready by the 10th of November.

On the 10th of November we received word that this report would not be ready until the 16th of November. When Mr. Atkins' report was finally received it showed the following:

1. No discrimination existed in the Naval Supply Depot, but there was evidence of poor management practices.

2. The ratio of Negro to white was as follows:

   Grade 5 and above - 17 Negroes, 39 whites
   Grade 4 and below - 44 Negroes, 21 whites

   Hence, in Grade 5 where these participants desire to work, the ratio is 2 to 1 in favor of the whites.

3. In the policy-making branch we find one Negro, and he has not actually been appointed, as opposed to 10 whites.

4. This branch includes 62 whites, and 62 Negroes, according to Mr. Atkins. However, statistics show that this branch employes 237 persons, 79 of which are Negroes. (Total division employment)

CORE also made a preliminary investigation and determined the following:

1. The charge of discrimination was brought against an entire division, not a branch. The first time the complainants heard of a branch was in Mr. Atkins' report. They considered the division broken up in sections.

2. Statistics obtained show 236 employees in this <u>division</u>. including 79 Negroes. (See 4 above)

3. Over two-third of the whites in this division are in Grade 5 and above. One-fifth of Negroes in this division are in Grade 5 and above.

File Chron CORE

Upon receiving Mr. Atkins' report, CORE send a letter to Admiral H. S. Kuehl (see attached letter dated November 16, 1964) with copies to other interested persons, relating our concern about the alleged racial discrimination existing in this agency, and asking for a meeting with him to settle these differences. To date (November 25, 1964) we have had no answer.

As previously stated, we are following the same line of action with this agency as we did with the Social Security. Therefore, our demands will be:

1. The securing of a citizens' panel or committee to investigate the charges of discrimination.

2. All promotions given out since September 25 to be recinded until the investigation of discrimination by the outside committee is completed.

3. That the pressure and doubling up of the work load in this section in which the participants work desist immediately.

Ben Porter
Chairman
Employment Committee

November 25, 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

Works to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent action

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

Louis S. Smith
CHAIRMAN

Benjamin Jones
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Doris M. Taylor
SECRETARY

Ruth Cox
TREASURER

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

September 16,1964

Jim McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
Department of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

SEP 21 1964

Dear Jim:

I am sure you know of the riot in North Philadelphia, since it seems to be of national news. Now the city, in order to evade the real issue, has begun a search for inciters of the riot. They have three Black Nationalists so far, with more arrest to come. It seems almost as if some of our radicals are trying to volunteer for this dubious honor. During the past summer, our city has had its share of radicals of various militancy and colors, from white to red, to black.

Latest of these trouble makers was a Clarence Coggins of Vanguard. He contacted some gangs in my area about a rally to be held last Saturday night, a few blocks from the starting point of the last riot. This rally was to protest the Gilligan affair in New York and a recent shooting here.

I tried to persuade Coggins to go down to City Hall or the police administration building, but he figured North Philadelphia was the best place to protest. This, for obvious reasons. The police, however, found out about him and when he arrived, was escorted out of town.

I related this because there seems to be a certain group of people who travel about and hold rallies with the seeming purpose of creating trouble. These are not big groups but "super militants". Our ghettos have plenty of that now and riots don't offer the best solution in any case I have seen.

If National could distribute a list of known agitation groups, it would be a help to chapters not up on such tactics. All CORE needs is for one chapter

to get involved with one of these individuals and we have a problem.

My second suggestion is that, since riots are prevelant right now, a memo be sent out advising CORE members to avoid riot torn cities and, in cities where CORE chapters exist, they should contact the local chapter on arrival.

Three CORE (supposedly) people were picked up here during the peak of the riot, near the center of action. I was not advised of their arrest until they were freed. I have, however, been questioned twice since. I have never seen these people. Things like this could be used to make a scapegoat of the wrong people and allow the power structure to avoid the real issue.

I think these things are important during this period. CORE chapters must be alerted to the fact that agitators are aboard and be able to act acordingly.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

October 14, 1964

OCT 15 1964

James McCain
Department of Organization
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Following is a listing of officers of Philadelphia CORE elected at the General Membership Meeting October 8, 1964:

CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
James O. Williams (Home address) 1617 Brown St. Phila., Pa. PO 5-5825	Joy Brown 4517 Kingsessing Ave. Phila., Pa. 19143 EV2-8543
VICE CHAIRMAN	**TREASURER**
John Bryant, Jr. 5543 Matthews St. Phila., Pa. 19138 GE8-8395	Doris Taylor 3607 Hamilton St. Phila., Pa. BA2-4950

Term of office for these officers expire at the first General Membership Meeting following September 30, 1965.

Sincerely,

D Taylor

Doris Taylor
IMMEDIATE PAST SECRETARY

DT/s

Louis S. Smith
NORTHEAST REG. REP.
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

James Farmer
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Floyd McKissick
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

Organization

OCT 19 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL PO5-2229

CORE ENDS DRIVE FOR SUPPLIES TO MISSISSIPPI

PHILADELPHIA CORE ANNOUNCED TODAY, AN END TO A FIVE MONTH DRIVE TO COLLECT SUPPLIES TO AID THE NEGROES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

AMONG THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THE DRIVE A SUCCESS ARE: CAMDEN CORE, PHILA. SNCC, MEDIA NAACP, MEDIA FELLOWSHIP AND LEVITTOWN NAACP.

TODAY, VOLUNTEER CORE WORKERS BEGAN LOADING 24 TONS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, BOOKS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT INTO A BOX CAR, DESTINED FOR BELZONIE, MISS. BELZONIE WILL BE THE CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION POINT FOR THESE SUPPLIES DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

THE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED FOR USE BY COFO (COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS) VOLUNTEER WORKERS, FREEDOM SCHOOLS AND INDIVIDUALS MADE JOBLESS ONCE THEY REGISTER TO VOTE.

PHILADELPHIA CORE WISHES TO THANK THE MANY PEOPLE WHO MADE THIS DRIVE A SUCCESS BY THEIR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS. ARTHUR ALSTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PROJECT, STATED THAT, "THE PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI, IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY NEED NOT ONLY THE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS OF LIFE, BUT THE MORAL SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN JUSTICE. IT WILL BE GOOD FOR THEM TO KNOW THE PEOPLE IN THE NORTH ARE ON THEIR SIDE."

* * *CONTINUED * * *

PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

MISSISSIPPI CONTINUED. .....

JAMES WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION ADDED THAT, "WHILE THE DRIVE FOR MATERIAL IS ENDED, WE HOPE THE PEOPLE HERE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE WAY OF MONEY AND MORAL SUPPORT UNTIL THE SUFFERING IN MISSISSIPPI IS ENDED."

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTORS ARE: CAMPBELL SOUP CO.

FOOD FAIR

COMMITTEE ON RACIAL JUSTICE

ZOAR METHODIST CHURCH (CONGREGATION OF)

ST. PHILLIPS CHURCH(CONGREGATION OF)

59TH ST. BAPTIST CHURCH (CONGREGATION OF)

MRS. ALSTON & THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PHILA. NAVY YARD

REV. LEON J. SULLIVAN & CONGREGATION

PEP BOYS

DEWEY RESTURANTS

ROSE AUTO

**** END ****

20 October 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 10012, N.Y. EN9-0101

James O . Williams, Chairman
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Jim,

Enclosed find check for $100.00 that belongs to Philadelphia CORE. I spoke before this group when I was Chairman and they promised to give us some money. I just got the check today. Ask my brother Joe about the delay. (Note check is dated for July 20) He can probably give you some background on the delay since my mother instrumental in getting the money for us.

I hope to get back to Philly soon but until then

Yours in freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. File

File Phila. CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA

Oct. - Nov. 1964

CORE-lator

2229 NORTH BROAD STREET - PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19132

Editor
Ada S. Countee
Staff
Joy Brown
Elaine Hershman

Five Month Drive Ends

October 64...CORE ended a five month drive to collect supplies for aiding destitute Negroes and Civil Rights workers in Mississippi.

Among those responsible for making the drive a success are: Camden CORE, Phila. Friends of SNCC, Media NAACP, Media Fellowship and Levittown NAACP.

The 33 tons of food, clothing, books and office equipment, after some difficulty, arrived in Miss. for distribution in Belzoni and Gulfport.

CORE wishes to thank the many people who made this drive a success by their generous contributions. Arthur Alston, chairman of the project, stated that, "The people in Mississippi, in order to continue their struggle for equality need not only the material requirements of life, but the moral support of individuals interested in justice. It will be good for them to know the people in the North are on their side."

James Williams, chairman of the group added that, "While the drive for material is ended, we hope the people here will continue to make contributions in the way of money and moral support until the suffering in Mississippi is ended."

Outstanding contributors in the drive were: Campbell Soup Co., Food Fair, Comm. on Racial Justice, Joar Methodist Church, St. Phillips Rev. Leon Sullivan and congregation Pep Boys, Mrs. Alston & employees of the Phila. Navy Yard, Dewey Resturants and Rose Auto.

Those interested in making contributions, may forward their checks or money orders in care of CORE, marked for Mississippi Project.

CORE Elections Held

Not withstanding the Presidential election, the election of new officers to the Philadelphia chapter of CORE on Oct. 8,1964 had its moments of interest to the group.

James O. Williams, who finished out the last three months of the former chairman's term was reelected to fill that post for a full term.

Doris Taylor, former secretary was elected treasurer of the group, replacing Ruth Cox who has served faithfully as keeper of the books for three years.

John Bryant, longstanding member of CORE, replaces Benny Jones as vice-chairman, while Joy Brown, a relatively new member is now the secretary.

Members of the Executives at large, are: Stan Diamond, Arthur Alston, Iris Jones, Benny Jones and Joe Smith.

- - - - - - - - - -

Testimony At School Board

On Oct. 23, the Education Committee represented by Stan Diamond, presented its testimony to the Board of Education on the 1965 School Budget, highlighting the ineptness of the Board in requesting sufficient funds to provide quality, integrated education for the children of our city.

In essence, the Committee-pointed up the existence of pupil overcrowding, under-utilization of facilities, the lack of an attractive salary scale for prospective teachers, the lack of inservice-course offerings to prepare the teachers to work with youngsters of

(continued on page 2, column 1.)

Schools cont. from page 1, column 2
differing races and backgrounds and the absence of any provision for fostering integrated faculties.

While compliance with the requested improvements cannot be expected, CORE's voice in the public hearings is a significant factor in relating our awareness of the Board's failure to face the educational problems in our community realistically, and provide a basis for improvement in the 1965 Budget.

- - - - - - - - - - -

From the Chairman

Philadelphia CORE is now attempting to rebuild the committee system. Executive Members at Large are now contacting members not on committees- to recruit more participants.

To date, the committees...Housing, Education, Membership, Political Action, Fund-Raising and Community Relations are functioning with less people needed to do a proper job. Special Projects and Employment are without members. The chairmen are using people already on committees.

This is a dim and most discouraging picture. One must ask, "How can CORE carry out the many programs in developement and needing to be developed with so few people?"

We have a great need for CORE members to reinforce the Employment and Special Projects committees.Both of these committees have projects that will soon be developing into action projects. A delegation has been to see the Human Relations Commission concerning the Black Face ban. If the City has not taken concrete steps by Dec. 8, this may be a project- that will require more direct action. Your attendance at the Dec. 10 Membership Meeting is a must. CORE can apply the final pressure required to stop this degrading spectacle.

All active members are urged to give some of their time to the programs now underway. For information concerning CORE activities, contact committee chairmen. Regardless of how many groups we work with, CORE must begin to function more as a unit.

James O. Williams

CORE Demonstration

Philadelphia CORE, in conjunction with the Northeast Region, demonstrated Oct. 14 at the Justice Building to protest lack of Federal action in Mississippi. In agreement with the resolution drawn up and sent to President Johnson by the National Action Council of CORE, local officials of the group stated that, "....law enforcement in Miss. has broken down and the intervention of the Federal Goverment is essential to preserve the lives and property of American citizens engaged in peaceful activities, protected by the U. S. Constitution."

A record kept by CORE lists a total of 30 churches bombed from June 15 to Sept, 23. It is interesting to note that Governor Johnson of Miss. continues to blame civil rights workers for the bombings that occur. Further, the demonstration in New York and elsewhere was virtually ignored by the power structure. Now that elections are over, will there be a change?

- - - - - - - - - - -

CALENDAR

-Committees meet in the CORE office

Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community Relations, Ada Countee
Housing, Walt Hutchins

Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Membership, Bob Wilson
Fund-Raising, Roscoe Gill

1st & 3rd Thursday 8:00 p.m.
Political Action, Dave Fineman
Education, Stan Diamond

General Membership Meeting
Church of the Advocate-
18th and Diamond Sts.
2nd and 4th Thursday

- - - - - -- - - - -

ATTENTION!
Monthly dues from Active Members are to be either collected at Membership meetings or mailed to the office.

SPECIAL REPORT

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FRONT

(The following excerpts have been taken from an article by John Herbers, which appeared in the Nov. 8,1964 issue of the Sunday New York Time Magizine.)

Two-hundred and fifty Negroes were recently holding a civil-rights rally in a building outside Indianola, a small town in the Mississippi Delta, when they heard a flying airplane overhead.

"It must be the K.A.F.(Klan Air Force)," someone said as several men started out the door to see. The plane dropped a flare, circled and released a small explosive, which went off near the building without doing damage. Then it roared off into the darkness, leaving the meeting in a state of fear and confusion.

Outside a "freedom house", in one small town, white and Negro youths stand behind a barricade and try to record the numbers of license plates as carloads of armed white men circle the building. Other civil-rights workers sit in jail in Belzoni, charged with "criminal syndicalism" for distributing handbills on the streets.

These are the signs of the war in Mississippi. The cost of the war...in personal casualities and property damage...has been high. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) has compiled these statistics for the four month period ending Oct. 21: three persons killed, 80 beaten, three wounded by gunfire in 35 shootings, more than 1,000 arrested, 35 Negro churches burned (two more were burned last weekend) and 31 homes and other buildings bombed. In addition, there have been several unsolved murders of Negroes that may have been connected with the racial conflict. Virtually everyone...man, woman and child, white and Negro... is emotionally involved.

The terrorists are not hard to find. They are believed to be a small band of whites, the night-riders. They are the steely-eyed men...most in their 20s and 30s... who step out of a crowd and slug a civil-rights worker. They stand in bunches on a street corner and stare at Negroes lined up to register. They drive on the back road in cars without license plates. The night-riders' violence is directed

(continued on other side.)

Communique continued.....

against three categories of persons; whites and Negroes and their sympathizers engaged in the civil-rights effort; Negroes not engaged in civil rights work but who just happen to be present; and whites who defend the segregated system but condem the use of violence in attempting to preserve it. Only recently has the last group become a target.

One example of the night-riders vs. whites is the story of Mr. Walt and his family. The Leflore Theatre is Greenwood was one of several in Mississippi to comply immediately with the new civil rights law by opening its doors to Negroes. Gangs of whites congregated nightly in front of the theatre, attacked Negroes who entered and warned whites to stay away. One night Mr. Walt took his wife, two children and a neighbor's child to see a movie at the Leflore. They were confronted at the entrance by a picket line.

"Don't go in; there's niggers in there," one of the pickets warned. Mr. Walt replied that he was going in and that if there was trouble he would notify the authorities.

After the movie, the family had barely returned home when the telephone threats began. There was an explosion on the front lawn. Mr. Walt asked for, but did not receive police protection. He had a long night with his shotgun.

For the majority of whites the real war in Mississippi is going on in men's souls. Everyone is touched to some extent by the turmoil. One white recently stated, "The prime victims in this war are not the Negroes. Violence is nothing new to them and things are going their way for the future. It is what the white people are doing to themselves that disturbes me."

What hope do Mississippians have? There have been more changes in the past six months than in the previous 10 years...and there will be more.

Probably the most significant change is the fact that Mississippi, like all other Southern states, has switched from massive resistance to gradualism in desegregation. The remarkable thing is that this switch has been accomplished as peacefully as it has after bitter-end resistance to any change in racial policy had become a cult, with politicians convincing a good portion of the populace that Mississippi would never have to yield.

In addition to wide spread compliance with the public accommodations section of the civil-rights laws, three public school systems have desegregated and two Negroes are attending the University of Mississippi without the help of Federal marshals. These changes have given many Mississippians a chance to see that integration is not as terrifying as they had been told it was.

Much depends, of course, on how much pressure the Federal Goverment brings to bear in months to come. Negroes who are active in the civil-rights drive accept violence as the price they have to pay for freedom, but they show considerable impatience at the Federal Goverment for not bringing an immediate moderating effect in Mississippi, just as it has in other areas of the South. A number of leaders are now talking about the need to improve Mississippi's image. They are moved, as usual, by economis losses.

Some observers believe Mississippi is too emotionally wrought and too entrenched in segregation to make a smooth transition to a new way of life. However, there is a chance, as gradualism takes hold and as the Negro vote dispels some of the demagoguery. The question is whether there is time for this process to take place.

Presidents Compared

Both Lincoln and Kennedy were concerned with civil rights.

Lincoln was elected in 1860.

Kennedy was elected in 1960.

Both were shot from behind and in the head.

Both were assassinated on Friday in the presence of their wives.

Their successors, both named-Johnson, were southern Democrats and were in the Senate.

Andrew Johnson was born in 1808.

Lyndon Johnson was born in 1908.

John Wilkes Booth was born in 1839.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1939.

Booth and Oswald were both assassinated before going to trial.

Both presidents' wives lost-children while in the White House.

Lincoln's secretary, Kennedy by name, advised him not to go to the Theatre.

Kennedy's secretary, Lincoln by name, advised him not to go to Dallas.

John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in a Theatre and ran to a warehouse.

Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and ran to a Theatre

The names Lincoln and Kennedy each contain 7 letters.

The names Andrew Johnson and Lyndon Johnson each contain 13 letters.

The names John Wilkes Booth and Lee Harvey Oswald each contain 15 letters.

The comparison here,comes to an end. Andrew Johnson, unlike Lyndon Johnson, was not reelected president.. .....We have come a long way.

John F. Kennedy

1917 -- 1963

City Hall Sit-In Hearing

On Sept. 20,1963, ten members of CORE sat in an office at City Hall. Their purpose was to protest the slothful and inadequate housing relocation program. For this, they were arrested. CORE and the City have since been engaged in a sometimes wild and woolly battle in the courts. The CORE members were charged with trespassing, disorderly conduct, breach of peace (twice) and using City facilities without authority. Using both the District Attorney's and City Solicitor's offices with combined staffs of over one hundred lawyers, the City has tried to make something stick. Up to now, all the charges except using City facilities have been thrown out. This was accomplished by the inspiring legal legerdemain of Bill Akers and Harry Lore.

The case, in one form or another, have been in most of the Courts in Philadelphia, including: Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, Magistrate's (twice), U.S.District Court (twice), U.S.Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Penna. With the pending appeal in the Sup. erior Court of Penna., only the Orphan's Court had not had an opportunity to pass upon any phase of the cases.

(continued on page 4)

- - - - - - - - - - -

CORE Stickers Available

Due to the cost of shipping the items for the Mississippi clothing drive, Philadelphia CORE must replenish its treasury. It is hoped therefore, that our members will help by purchasing CORE stickers, which are now available.

The stickers, green in color.. with the CORE emblem, state, "We Gave to Philadelphia CORE."

CORE stickers can be purchased for a small contribution of 50¢ for members and $1.00 for non-members. If you cannot stop by the office, call or drop us a postcard. We will be glad to mail as many as you want.

Editor's Notes.....

Because of the expense of publication, the CORElator will temporarily be a bi-monthly issue.

Since there will be no December issue, on the behalf of CORE, we take this time to wish you and yours, a very merry Christmas and New Year. We hope you will come back in 1965 ready to dedicate some of your spare time to CORE.

The CORElator staff has ambitious ideas on improving our newsletter. Your criticism of the paper is needed and welcomed. If you have articles you feel would be applicable, we hope you will feel free to forward it to us.

The Executive body extends its heart-felt thanks to those who worked so hard to sort, pack and load the supplies sent to Mississippi. Also, those who went out to collect money-for that purpose.

One note on an article which made no headlines: During the Presidential elections, 17 members of CORE went to the polls. Purpose; to obtain Presidential and Senatorial vote tallies from selected wards and phone them in to NBC News in New York so that they could give an analisis-on the elections. For this bit of work, CORE will be receiving $85.00 to add to their treasury.

National CORE needs money too. For those purchasing Christmas cards, be aware that National has Christmas cards which are attractive and can be purchased at a very nominal price. To get cards, write to National CORE, % Jim Peck, 38 Park Row, 38 New York.

Freedom Now!

- - - - - - - - - - -

(Sit-in Hearing continued from p.3)

The next session of the Superior Court will begin on Dec.14, 1964. Shortly thereafter, the Court will hear argument and decide the one remaining charge. Our case is called, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Jerome Dortort and others It has been a long fight for us and our lawyers who have accepted our "thanks" as full payment. It would of course, have been easier to not fight City Hall, but CORE has no purpose if not to oppose what is wrong and insist on what is right. In these double and triple prosecutions, City Hall is clearly wrong. As Mr. Akers says, the purpose of this appeal is to lift the criminal stigma from these five people and to show the power structure that we will never be frightened, harrassed or smeared out of protesting their failures as public officials.

CORE-lator
2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19132

Jim Brown - say he was run out of Miss. Sheriff Rainey told him to leave Has left

Return Postage Guaranteed
Return to 1617 Brown St.

File NATIONAL CORE
~~Files~~ CORE
~~PHILA.~~

October 14, 1964

James McCain
Department of Organization
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Following is a listing of officers of Philadelphia CORE elected at the General Membership Meeting October 8, 1964:

CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
James O. Williams (Home address) 1617 Brown St. Phila., Pa PO 5-5825	Joy Brown 4517 Kingsessing Ave. Phila., Pa. 19143 EV2-8543
VICE CHAIRMAN	**TREASURER**
John Bryant, Jr. 5543 Matthews St. Phila., Pa. 19138 GE8-8395	Doris Taylor 3607 Hamilton St. Phila., Pa. BA2-4950

Term of office for these officers expire at the first General Membership Meeting following September 30, 1965.

Sincerely,

Doris Taylor
IMMEDIATE PAST SECRETARY

DT/s

COPY

File Phila Core

November 16, 1964

R. Adm. H. S. Kuehl
Aviation Supply Office
Building 1, Room 3031
700 Robbins Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19111

Sir:

We at Philadelphia CORE are disturbed with reports we have received concerning racial discrimination in your agency. These reports clearly show discriminatory patterns which exist in the Data Processing Division of the Aviation Supply Office. CORE finds this situation intolerable and is, therefore, committing itself to ending these injustices.

In line with CORE's policy of attempting to settle differences without the use of direct action, we are requesting that you meet with us in an effort to determine means to correct this situation. Due to the fact that most CORE members are employed, we ask that this meeting be arranged for after 6:00 p.m.

We anticipate an early reply from you, designating a time and place for the requested meeting. In lieu of response from you, however, CORE will have no choice but to take its case to the public through non-violent direct action.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

cc: Senator Joseph Clark
Capt. K.C. Eckfield, Director, Data Processing Div.
Mr. P. McKeown, Asst. Dir., Data Processing Div.
Mr. I. Einhorn, Director, Industrial Relations Dept
Mr. Joseph Marchiano, Asst. Machine Operations Head
Mr. John Hope II, President's Comm. on Equal Employment

cc: Mr. Charles Peck, President's Comm. on Equal Opportunities
Mr. Hobart Taylor, Jr., President's Comm. on Equal Opportunities
Mr. Louis S. Smith, Eastern Regional Director, Congress of Racial Equality

COPY

File
Phila. CORE

Meeting at Commission on Human Relations - 11/17/64

Subject: Ban on Use of Blackface

Attending:

CORE - James O. Williams, Ada Countee, Benny Jones, U. C. Grant, Larry Henry

HRC - Larry Groth

Mr. Groth gave the following statements concerning the City and the Mummers Association:

1. **Mayor Tate has made his statement (photo copy is okay).**
2. **Comm. Crawford has sent a letter to the Mummers Assn. stating "There shall be no blackface in Mummers' Parade. Letter is three paragraphs long. Does not give any other clarification of this paragraph.**
3. **Mummers Assn. leadership has stated they will obey a mandate, but will not seek voluntary ban without City pressure.**
4. **Legal Dept. is checking legality of City Ordinance and means of preventing this practice.**
5. **Councilmen D'Ortona and McIntosh are silent.**
6. **HRC will seek a top level meeting of leadership on both sides.**
7. **City Ordinance is unlikely, but permit may state no blackface.**
8. **Parade on 2nd Street is unlicensed, and use of blackface is 100% certain here, regardless of outcome concerning Broad Street permit.**
9. **Bar Assn. has recommended a City Ordinance banning blackface.**

File Phila. CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

November 28, 1964

Mr. Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

Enclosed you will find information on the Mummers and the Naval Supply Depot.

CORE has met with Mr. Groth of the Human Relations Commission, and writen Tate, Crawford, etc. Summary of meeting is enclosed.

I have invited Mr. Groth to our next executive meeting on December 8th, to give the executives an up to date account of developments. I am also trying to get Shepard and McIntosh to meet with us.

There will also be a joint CORE, SNCC, Youth for Community, Comm. on Equal Justice, and Fellowship House meeting next week to form a united front on this and other matters.

I am personally convinced the City is afraid to take the proper steps to end this thing. The Mummers' leadership and the City are going to require the same pressure from all over to cause them to move.

I would suggest letters to:

Terry Chisholm, Director
Comm. on Human Relations
City Hall Anex

Richard Crawford, Dir.
Recreation Department
City Hall Annex

Mayor James H. J. Tate
City Hall

and a statement from Mr. Farmer and the NAC would help.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman, Phila CORE

JOW
jb

File

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

November 30, 1964

Mr. Louis Smith
CORE
48 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

The Political Action Committee of Philadelphia CORE is considering the possible role of Philadelphia CORE in 1965, 1966, 1967 elections. Please place the matter of a clarification of CORE's national position on politics on NAC's agenda. Are we to attempt to crash into the Democratic Party with Freedom Democratic Clubs or are we to run independents or what?

Thank you,

Yours for freedom,
David Fineman
David Fineman
Political Action Committee

df/eh

Answered by Phone

File

November 30, 1964

The Honorable James H.J. Tate
M A Y O R
City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mayor Tate:

It is with deep shock that I learn from the Philadelphia Chapter of CORE that your city, which has been moving ahead so well in solving the many problems of racial discrimination and segregation, has not seen fit to do away with public parades that continue to use the degrading and humiliating practice of mocking Negroes through the use of "black-face" makeup.

I strongly urge that the powers of your office be used to see that this offensive ritual is ended.

Without the use of "black-face" the Mummers Parade would undoubtedly be one of the most beautiful and creative pageants in the nation.

The Philadelphia Chapter of CORE has the full backing of myself and our organization in its legitimate protest over these parades. May I add that this includes the Second Street Parade as well.

I trust that you will share our concern in this matter and take appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

cc: Mr. Terry Chisholm, Director of Commission on Human Relations
Mr. Richard Crawford, Director, Recreation Department
Mr. Louis Smith, CORE Northeast Regional Director
Mr. James D. Williams, Chairman, Philadelphia CORE

file Phila. CORE

M E M O R A N D U M

December 2, 1964

To: Rear Admiral H. F. Kuehl
Commanding Officer
Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office

From: Benjamin Porter, Chairman
Employment Committee
Philadelphia CORE

Subject: Charges and Demands Concerning Personnel Practices in the Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office

The following charges and demands are submitted by the Employment Committee of Philadelphia CORE, in compliance with the request of concerned personnel at the Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office.

CHARGES

We charge that the Management of Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office, by its failure to adhere to Civil Service Commission and Departmental regulations as promulgated, have fostered a climate wherein discrimination based on race, color, and personal favoritism exists at this agency. This climate sharply limits the opportunity for the advancement of all employees based on merit.

In the interest of better employee-management relations, and to insure equal opportunity for advancement on the basis of merit, we specifically contend that:

a. The promotion and evaluation procedure is such that it invites favoritism, discrimination, and any other subjective means that those in authority might want to use for selection purposes.

b. There is undue influence by the Management in ratings of employees who are supposedly rated by immediate supervisors.

c. Employees are promoted on the basis of a sectional preference listing, rather than on the basis of lists of eligibles that should come from the Personnel Section.

d. We also charge that over the years the composition of the Promotion Committee is such that it lends itself to discrimination. The makeup of the staff, top positions of the Management, as well as the Personnel segment of the Administrative Services, is such that it is over-represented by one specific group, and that this preponderance is not the result of chance, but is rather the result of design.

e. We charge that Management, by use of detail, and improper assignments, has violated the meaning and spirit of the merit promotion program.

DEMANDS

In conjunction with the above charges, we demand that the following steps be taken to eliminate the unfair and discriminatory practices currently in existence at the Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office:

1. That a citizens' panel or committee be selected to conduct an impartial investigation of the stated charges of discrimination.

2. That all promotions made since September 25, 1964, be recinded until this investigation by an outside committee has been completed.

3. That the pressure and doubling up of the work load in this section (specifically the Data Processing Division), in which the concerned personnel work, desist immediately.

4. We demand that a standard point system be used in connection with the merit promotion system, and that the evaluation by the division panel be eliminated.

5. We demand that ALL jobs which exist in this agency be advertised <u>immediately</u> upon conception of the job, or <u>immediately</u> upon the existence of a vacancy in a current job, by posting such vacancies on bulletin boards.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the above, we would like to recommend that testing programs provide the following safeguards:

1. That all applicants for the same job be tested at one sitting. (Where individuals are tested separately due to absence, they should be given another form of the same test.)

2. Identification of applicants should be by number.

3. Tests should be sent in sealed packages from central offices, and opened in the presence of applicants.

4. Tests should be scored by machine in all cases.

5. Individuals should be apprised of their scores with dispatch.

It is our hope that our charges will be fairly investigated, our demands met, and our recommendations considered, and that a cooperative effort made to improve personnel practices and insure equal opportunity for all employees of the Philadelphia Naval Aviation Supply Office.

File

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

December 5, 1964

Lou Smith
Reginal Director
48 West 125th Street
New York 6, New York

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed are the demands presented at the Naval Supply Depot on December 2, 1964. Another meeting is to take place on Monday, December 7th.

Terry Chisholm contacted me upon receipt of Mr. Farmer"s letter. Mayor Tate is on vacation in California. That is why he did not respond. Mr. Chisholm reported a meeting with the Mummers Association. They have agreed not to use blackface make-up in the parade. I suggested this be made in the form of a statement to the press.

The Second Street Parade is 100% guaranteed to use the blackface. The catch is the permit only holds good until the participants reach Broad and Spring Garden St. The Second Street return route is not legally permitted and I am working on several ways to disrupt it.

I will keep you informed on the Naval Supply Depot and may need additional pressure. Maybe we should develop some program directed at the Federal Civil Service system as a whole.

Sincerely,

Jim Williams

Jim Williams

File Phila. CORE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

December 4, 1964

Mr. James Farmer,
National Director,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Mayor James H. J. Tate is presently out of the City to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the American Municipal Association. I am taking this opportunity in his behalf to thank you for your letter in which you generously recognize how the Philadelphia City Administration has moved ahead in solving the problems of racial discrimination and segregation. It is a pleasure to hear from you on what the City has been able to do with respect to Civil Rights.

As you know, Mayor Tate was among the first to endorse the late President Kennedy's Civil Rights Program as anunciated in his historic speech in Hawaii. We feel that we have been making notable progress in this direction.

As to Mayor Tate's official action on the wearing of "black-face" makeup in public parades, it appears that some misinformation or misunderstanding has come your way. I am enclosing a copy of the statement issued by Mayor Tate on November 12th and given wide publicity in the press and on television and radio. Please be assured that the Mayor's position as to the Mummers Parade or any other such parade is explicitly stated as follows: "Regalia or makeup, conceivably insulting to the Negro race or any other group, are not accepted in American today, and certainly this practice is not desirable in Philadelphia."

This policy was adopted, as you will note, for the 1964 parade, ans since then has been endorsed by responsible and thoughtful leaders in all walks of the City's life.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY P. ZECCA
Deputy to the Mayor

APZ:rcp

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

JAMES H. J. TATE, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

NEWS RELEASE

202 CITY HALL

STATEMENT BY MAYOR JAMES H. J. TATE

There is absolutely no reason at this time to resume the ridiculous controversy over the wearing of "blackface" in the annual New Year's or Mummers Parade. The public policy with regard to "blackface" has been thoroughly considered, and the policy firmly fixed by the City Administration by its action in January of 1964.

It is not necessary to use "blackface" either in the approaching Mummers Parade, or any future Mummers Parade. Regalia or makeup, conceivably insulting to the Negro race or any other group, are not accepted in America today, and certainly this practice is not desirable in Philadelphia.

Any attempts to resume or to continue a controversy on the subject have no sensible basis, and certainly there appears to be no reason for the marching clubs to persist in a slavish adherence to an outmoded custom.

Times change, and people change with them. What was acceptable fifty years ago is no longer acceptable or desirable. This principle embraces many areas of human behavior that are far more important to our welfare than the "blackface" business.

The Mummers Parade is administered by the Recreation Department and the Office of the City Representative, and supported by Council-manic appropriations. They are now operating under a firm policy that public funds should not be used as prize money for any individual or group which causes conceivable embarrassment to any race, creed or color

-MORE-

I am making this statement today in the event that City Council finds an ordinance to be necessary, and with the full realization that the appropriation for the annual Mummers Parade must be in the budget which is scheduled for approval by November 26th.

An ordinance should not be necessary, and if introduced, would only serve to continue a needless controversy for another two months.

The policy is clear. It was adopted for the 1964 parade, and since then has been endorsed and fortified by the support of responsible individuals and organizations, including the Commission on Human Relations and the Philadelphia Bar Association.

###

11/12/64

5:00

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER PHILA. CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT DEC-10, 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good) Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no__X__. If yes, how soon should it be given_____ _____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes__X__ No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated_____

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in "BLACK FACE" MUMMERS PARADE, NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT (EMBARGO), COMMUNITY WORK ~~(DEMONSTRATIONS)~~

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes__X__ no_____. If yes, in what way- SEE ATTACHED

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes__X__ no_____ Explain_____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____ Getting good service

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____ no__Y__ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Philadelphia CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT December 10, 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, [redacted]) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no X. If yes, how soon should it be given_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated_____

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in "Blackface" Mummers Parade, Naval Supply Depot (employment) community work

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes X no_____. If yes, in what way-_____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X no_____Explain_____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____ Getting good service

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____no X Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

James T. McCain

File
Phila. CORE

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Philadelphia CORE
2. DATE OF VISIT December 10, 1964
3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One
4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ no__x__. If yes, how soon should it be given_____.
5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes__x__ No_____. If no, supply at once.
6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department
7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated_____
8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in "Blackface" Bummers Parade, Naval Supply Depot (employment) community work
9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes__x__ no_____. If yes, in what way-_____
10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes__x__ no_____ Explain_____
11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____ Getting good service
12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____ no__x__ Please list.
13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

File Phila CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Benjamin Jones

Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

December 14,1964

Louis S. Smith
North East Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125 Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

Enclosed is a program which Philadelphia is trying out in North Philadelphia. To implement this program, CORE has formed a state chartered corporation, (The Little Schools Corp.) which involves members of civic groups, block councils, churches and residents of the North Philadelphia area.

Philadelphia CORE selected North Philadelphia for two reasons; one because 2/3 of the Negro population is compressed into this area and second, our office is in this area. The incidence of poverty is greatest, schools, the worse, police harrassement, greatest and housing overcrowded and dilapidated beyond compare.

Several CORE people are officers of the Corporation and has the greatest influence in policy making. However, it was agreed by our chapter to direct and guide this effort from the back seat. This will help us to develope some new grass-roots leaders from this area. CORE has not branded this as a CORE project or issued anything but joint statements on this and other community programs.

This program has been well received both in the community and people in Washington who are involved in the Economic Opportunity Program. Eventually this will be presented for funding under this program, but the first schools will be privately funded. Two school sites have been acquired, money for three more is available and the first five schools should be in operation by the end of January.

Philadelphia CORE hopes this sort of project could become a nation-wide program. Proof of the benefits of pre-school training in culturally deprived areas is overwhelming proof of its need. The need to find local leaders and have a place could be adapted in any city and put CORE chapters into the community in a meaningful program.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac

ENCLOSURES: The Little Schools Program
The Little Schools Program application

Copies sent to: James Farmer
Floyd McKissick
Marv Rich
Jim Peck

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED "LITTLE SCHOOLS" MOVEMENT FOR NORTH PHILADELPHIA

The Little Schools system will be sponsored by community residents, organizations, churches, civil rights groups and individuals. Non-profit organizations and various city and state agencies would also be called on to lend their services to the schools and community residents.

The first 100 schools would be placed in north Philadelphia in an area bounded by Lehigh Ave. on the North, 10th st. East, Fairmount Ave. South, and the Fairmount Park on the West. This area has about 44% of the Negro population in the city, or 200,000 people. At present 91,000 kindergarden students in the city have no facilities ready to receive them. The age bracket of 3 to 6 contains aproximately 100,000; of these 42,000 live in the area described.

The little schools will provide service to all segments of the community in which it is located. For the age group 3 to 5, the pre-school nursery and health care; for school children 6 to 15, tutoring counseling and club activities; for young adults, job placement, leadership courses and social activities; for adults and parents, consumer education, political education, homemaking, adult education, civic and social activities, and baby sitting service. Adult activities to be given priority in each school will be decided by community residents running that particular school.

The main goal will be to provide services not now available to the community. The present school system cannot find class room space for kindergarden pupils without a massive building program. There is ample proof that children deprived of preschool and kindergarden training are seriously hampered in adjusting to school life. Secondly, the Little School system would be an easier introduction to learning and discipline because of its location in a house near the child's home.

The tutoring and counseling of school children would improve grades and help reduce the dropout rate caused by children not being able to keep pace with their classmates. The club activities would in some measure "gang" formation and give direction to youth in meaningful expenditure of energy and purpose.

Future and present leadership would be encouraged and developed in each school from all age groups participating. The workers in the schools would be ever alert prospective leadership material. These people are essential in improving community standards and in solving community problems. The entire community under its own leadership and the school's guidance would develop its own programs according to their particular needs, and carry them out with the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies when called for.

(Continued on Page 2)

Home management, improvement, and relocation would be provided for area residents. Landlords not complying with existing codes would be pressured into compliance or face either losing present tenants and boycott of their property or purchase through community corporations for rehabilitation by the community or tenants. Participation in city clean block programs and in the North City Congress would be urged, thus helping to create a better neighborhood environment in which to house the "Little Schools". (The above extensions of the proposed program will be necessary if the "Little Schools" are to achieve top level effectiveness in a wholesome environment)

The neighborhood school paid staff would insofar as possible be gotten entirely from the block or area in which the school is located.

Proposed staff (paid)

1) Two teachers;; these would be women or men with knowledge of handling and working with children. These persons must be intelligent and understanding and have a commitment to raising our community standards and creating a desire to learn in the children. Teachers must be at least high school graduates and be willing to undergo a crash training program of aprox. 6 weeks before beginning work and in addition be willing to take at least one course per semester while working. They would be paid for time spent in training.
2) Teachers aides; these would be young people who would, through experience and further schooling, be the second set of teachers. They would not be required to be high school graduates but would be required to take job training. Other qualifications would parellel those of the teacher.
3) A couple or individual to act as house parent/s; these persons would live on the premises and attend to such jobs as preparing lunch for pupils, opening and closing school, receiving early arrivals whose parents work, etc. Such persons should be retired or on social security.
4) Maintenance man; each school should have a maintenance man due to the heavy traffic and the need for cleanliness.
5) The school: the school should be one or two adjoining buildings with a large yard for play area, garden, and fruit tree. There will be two classrooms with 10 pupils in each room per school. Under NO circumstances will class size exceed ten in order to provide the best possible individualized attention to pupils.
   There will also be meeting rooms, a kitchen and an apartment for the resident couple or person.
6) The Little School would also encourage cadet teachers from area colleges to use classes as part of their training.

Finally it is our hope, that this program will increase at the rate of 100 schools per year and will eventually serve as a model for pre-school education throughout the entire country.

SURVEY FOR PROPOSED

"LITTLE SCHOOLS" MOVEMENT OF NORTH PHILADELPHIA

NAME: -

ADDRESS: -

1) I would like to see little neighborhood schools in my community which would provide nursery school education and a day care program for children aged three to five years old.

Yes - - - - - No - - - -

2) I would like to be on a committee to help start a "Little School" on my block. Yes- - - - No - - - -

3) I will support this program (after the Little School is set up) by accepting an assignment to help in the school for

---------- number of hours each week.

4) My children who would be eligible for this program are:

	Name	Age-Sex	Remarks
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

5) It is my understanding that these schools will belong to the community (a neighborhood corporation) and will be staffed by professional teachers, teachers in training, and high school graduates interested in this kind of work. As many of these people as possible will be recruited from the immediate neighborhood in which they will work. This staff will visit homes and family members will be free to visit and use the little schools for whatever community purposes the participating neighbors desire.

(Please turn page over for side 2)

6) There are unemployed members of my household who may be available to work in the fixing up of the vacant housed to be used for the "Little Schools".

They are:

	Name	Age-Sex	Kind of Work
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

7) The best time for me to come to another meeting is:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
10 - 12 A.M.							
2 - 4 P.M.							
6 - 8 P.M.							

(Check above best days and hours)

8) Please contact another mother who is a friend of mine to join in this project.

	Name	Address	Phone
1.			
2.			
3.			

9) Suggestions for other uses I would like to see the Little Schools used for in my neighborhood. Describe below.

The Little Schools Movement
2064 Ridge Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

File Phila CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to eliminate racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Benjamin Jones

Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

December 17, 1964

Mr. Louis S. Smith
Director
Northeast Region
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
48 W. 125th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lou,

Philadelphia CORE, Philadelphia Friends of SNCC, and the Committee for Equal Justice have met with the Commis sion on Human Relations twice in the last 4 weeks. Our concern was the annual Mummers Day Parade, and its customary use of blackface make-up.

The groups mentioned set down the following list of steps to bring an end to this "custom".

1. The City should ban the use for the entire lenth of the route.
2. The City should announce this publically, newspaper, radio, T.V., etc.
3. That the policenshould enforce this ban, by taking whatever action needed.

A deadline was drawn for December 17, for action on these 3 demands. On December 16, Mr. Groth of the Commission on Human Relations called and informed me of the following developments:

1. The parade permit states : "no use of blackface in the Mummers Day Parade. This will cover the entire duration of the parade, Broad Street, Spring Garden and 2nd Street, from curb to curb. Persons on the pavement are not included.
2. Police are to remove, or arrest offenders.
3. A statement is forthcoming.

The groups protesting have decided to:

1. Give the City until Christmas to make a statement. If none is made by this time, we will issue a joint statement praising our City for its enlightened position. This will also name officials responsible, President of City Council, Mayor, Commission on Human Relations, Recreation Department, and L & I.
2. We will police parade and get legal advice on how to pressure individual officers to perform their duty, seek court action to hold up prize money if blackface is permitted.

We will provide you with copies of press releases regarding this matter.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

JOW:dt

50 Mad.
American &
Jewish Co.
Congress
~~Mcw~~. Mcw.
Karpatkin

John Somer
683-8650

PE-2-9600

660
Madison
10th

To: ~~Marvin~~ 1/4/65

Gordon

CLORA

Please Return

to Maxine in

Organization

DEC 27 1964

COPY

December 23, 1964

James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Philadelphia CORE has begun a project aimed at boycotting every product from South Africa. Enclosed is a fact sheet which only touches on the beastial conduct of the government towards the non-white. The recent Congo revolt will be dwarfed by the inevitable conflict that could sweep across South Africa unless something is done.

These people cannot possibly secure one token of human treatment without help from outside. Unless help is given, the black African may resort to bloodshed in which millions would die, both black and white.

CORE seems to me to be the most logical agent for starting to apply pressure in this country. If our belief is non-violence as the proper way to secure freedom is to spread, this is the ideal situation.

The non-white African has tried sit-ins, boycotts and pass-burning. They have been shot down by the hundreds and jailed by the thousands. They need help to reafirm their faith in non-violence.

America and England account for approximately 40% of goods exported for sale. England has already set up a group to start boycotts. All groups interested in peace, justice and human dignity should join in a nation-wide boycott and apply pressure on our State Department and American business.

I hope you will present this as a national project at our next National Action Council meeting.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac
ENCLOSURES: Fact sheet on South Africa
Steps CORE has taken in Philadelphia
Lists of products and distributors for items found locally

Steps Philadelphia CORE Has Taken

1. Written list of American firms with investments in South Africa.

   Requested: 1. Curtailment of additional investment.
   2. Statement of policy.

2. Written supermarket chain stores in Philadelphia area.

   Requested: 1. Removal of South African products.
   2. Reply.

3. Written every peace group, civil rights groups, Afro-American groups, etc., in area asking for cooperation; set date for start of various demonstrations in our area as January 16.

Philadelphia CORE has contacted two political exiles from South Africa, and has a taped interview - will forward on request.

Partial List of Products and Distributors
for Items Found in Local Supermarkets

Supermarkets:

A & P
Penn Fruit
Food Fair
Thriftway
Acme

Van Camp's Sardines (Chicken of the Sea)
Van Camp's Seafood Co.
Port of Long Beach, California

South African Rock Lobsters
Albatross
Cats American Inc.
New York 13, New York

Lucky Star Rock Lobsters
Wilbur-Ellis Inc.
New York, New York

SSF Sardines
South West Africa

Frozen Rock Lobsters
Wouka Distributing Co.
New York 29, New York

Also look for items bearing the Del-Monte label.
The International Packers Limited (uses Armour label).

FACT SHEET ON THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION

South Africa has 3½ million white Afrikaners divided into two groups; the English speaking and Afrikan speaking groups; the total power, capital, rest in their hands. There also are 14 million Bantu, (native black Africans) coloreds, (mixed blood) Indians and other Asians. The Bantu have no privileges other than those given under a series of laws for the Bantu and non-white population.

A few colored hold semi-skilled and skilled jobs. The Bantu is kept, by law, in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, except on the reserves. Indians conduct business and have in some instances amassed wealth.

EXAMPLES OF REGULATIONS:

"The Masters and Servants Laws" : Missing time from work without permission or good cause and any insubordination or disobedience is an offense against the state, punishable by jail or whipping.

" Natives Land Act": Forbids ownership of any land by native Africans except on a tribal basis. Law regulates that natives (14 million) may own no more than 13% of the total state, the balance of 87% is for white Afrikaners (3½ million).

"Industrial Conciliation Act" and Natives Act: makes strikes illegal. Natives have unions but must allow white representatives to negotiate for them.

"Mines and Works Act" : Confines Africans to unskilled labor.

To guarantee and reinforce these laws of repression, the constitution states, "The people will not permit the equalization of colored with white inhabitants." For those living in rural areas, it is even necessary to obtain a passport for travelling to see a doctor. It is also necessary to obtain a pass from employers to see a doctor.

-continued-

The punishments for any of these "offenses" can mean imprisonment under the 90 day detention law, whereby a Bantu can receive another 90 days indefinitely for life, with no trial or recourse. Prisoners are also rented for pennies a day to farmers or miners for labor. Their wages are paid to the government. This system makes it difficult for the balance of the labor market to be hired.

The white workers earn as much as 17 times more than the Bantu for identical work. The native must pay a minimum tax upon reaching 18 wether working or not. The white are taxed only if employed and earning over $6.00.

The native must also pay a poll tax, local tax, tribal tax, grazing fee, Bantu education tax, ploughing and dipping fee as well as levies to the Bantu authorities. Failure to pay any of these taxes due is punishable by imprisonment.

HOW THE BANTU LIVES:

Life for the Bantu is confined to native locations in urban areas and reserves in the rural area. Life in both of these areas is closely regulated and subject to removal at anytime to any place the authorities choose. Families are often separated forever at the whim of the authorities, under the "Group Areas Act, 1950".

Starvation is a constant companion of both urban and rural residents. Four out of five families living in urban areas are starving; the rural rate is higher.

Medical care is almost non-existant. The infant death rate among the Bantu is astounding. Out of every 100 babies born, 57 die before they reach 5. The rate for whites is 5%.

A Bantu life span is between 37-42 years. Whites, 67-72. This is almost 30 years longer. Most of the Bantus die from starvation or its side effects. This is the purpose of a system designed to keep an adequate slave labor force, barely existing with no time or energy to cause trouble.

-continued-

SCHOOL SYSTEM:

The most fiendish device used by the goverment is the deliberate indoctrination of non-white children. The three non-white ministries of education prescribe what will be taught, what books will be used, who will teach and how it will be taught.

The purpose of these systems is to maintain an adequate, semi-literate, non-thinking work force. Only 2.9% of the Bantus finish school, while 72% get only six years or less.

Most of the teachers are non-whites and very few have even high school education. There is a tremendous differential between white and non-white teachers with non-whites getting much less pay. African schools are supported soley by taxes on Africans. No white tax monies are used.

To sum up the goverment's attitude, Dr. Verwored, in the book, "The Rise of the South African Reich", stated...."There is no place for him (The Bantu) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labor....For that reason it is of no avail for him to receive a training which has as its aim absorption in the European community..... Until now he has been subject to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he is not allowed to graze."

POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND OPPOSITION:

The union of South Africa's political power is divided between the Nationalist and United Parties. The United Party are the English speaking Afrikaaners. They are the businessmen, industrialists, mine owners and capitalists. They have sought at least economic equality and have also experienced a slow decline in the political picture. The Nationalists control the Boverment civil service, church, army and police.

The Broederbond (Brotherhood) is a secret society dedicated to complete, everlasting apartheid. Their doctrine is part of the Nationalist platform. They count teachers, clergy, police, army , M.Ps, civil servants and many white Afrikaaners among their followers. Their organization seeks to enlist the support of the non-English speaking

-continued-

Afrikaaner. They count many members of the Broedebond as elected representatives. As recent as this November, the general secretary of the Broederbond was elected to Parliment. There are at present, 61 members of the Broederbond in the Parliment and additional members in policy making positions.

The 14 million native Africans have no political power or vote. A few Cape coloured can elect four white men to represent them. The tribes that live on the reserves are under the guidance of chiefs, who are on the payroll of the goverment. Those chiefs are only figure heads and have no more authority than the white overseer permits.

There is, however, still resistance to the system. Both white and black men are in prison and have been executed for resistance. During the period of 1948-60, police killed 300 people. This includes the Sharpeville slaughter. Since 1960, an estimated 500 more victims of apartheid have been murdered; some after being sentenced for crimes against the state; others as fugitives.

Non-violent demonstrations and school boycotts have been used. During a demonstration against the pass law, 83 Bantus were killed in Sharpeville. Thousands have been imprisioned, exiled and placed under house arrest. Each act of resistance brings harsher repressions.

The army was strenghtened from 9,000 in 1960 to 104,000. An additional 15,000 armed white police, 15,000 police reserves are planned. The goal will be a 50,000 man police force. The coloureds and Indian police will be on a seperate force. No Bantus are to be used. The goverment is also developing techniques for use of poison gas, chemical, bacteriological warfare, neclear weapons and rockets to suppress any unrest.

The white minority has no intention of alleviating conditions for the non-white. They fully intend to strenghten their hold and improve their economy. The non-white mass is equally determined to gain relief from apartheid and slavery. If the free world does not intervene, a clash is inevitable. All Africa could be plunged into a race war against colonial powers and remaining white settlers.

-end-

File
Phila. CORE

COPY

December 23, 1964

James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Philadelphia CORE has begun a project aimed at boycotting every product from South Africa. Enclosed is a fact sheet which only touches on the beastial conduct of the government towards the non-white. The recent Congo revolt will be dwarfed by the inevitable conflict that could sweep across South Africa unless something is done.

These people cannot possibly secure one token of human treatment without help from outside. Unless help is given, the black African may resort to bloodshed in which millions would die, both black and white.

CORE seems to me to be the most logical agent for starting to apply pressure in this country. If our belief is non-violence as the proper way to secure freedom is to spread, this is the ideal situation.

The non-white African has tried sit-ins, boycotts and pass-burning. They have been shot down by the hundreds and jailed by the thousands. They need help to reafirm their faith in non-violence.

America and England account for approximately 40% of goods exported for sale. England has already set up a group to start boycotts. All groups interested in peace, justice and human dignity should join in a nation-wide boycott and apply pressure on our State Department and American business.

I hope you will present this as a national project at our next National Action Council meeting.

COPIES OF ALL MATERIAL
SENT TO F. MCKISSICK
JIM COCAIN
JIM PECK
MARV RICH
+
THE BLACK
MUSLIMS

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac
ENCLOSURES: Fact sheet on South Africa
Steps CORE has taken in Philadelphia
Lists of products and distributors for items found locally

Partial List of Products and Distributors for Items Found in Local Supermarkets

Supermarkets:

A & P
Penn Fruit
Food Fair
Thriftway
Acme

Van Camp's Sardines (Chicken of the Sea)
Van Camp's Seafood Co.
Port of Long Beach, California

South African Rock Lobsters
Albatross
Catz American Inc.
New York 13, New York

Lucky Star Rock Lobsters
Wilbur-Ellis Inc.
New York, New York

SSF Sardines
South West Africa

Frozen Rock Lobsters
Wouka Distributing Co.
New York 29, New York

Also look for items bearing the Del-Monte label.
The International Packers Limited (uses Armour label).

Steps Philadelphia CORE Has Taken

1. Written list of American firms with investments in South Africa.

   Requested: 1. Curtailment of additional investment.
   2. Statement of policy.

2. Written supermarket chain stores in Philadelphia area.

   Requested: 1. Removal of South African products.
   2. Reply.

3. Written every peace group, civil rights groups, Afro-American groups, etc., in area asking for cooperation; set date for start of various demonstrations in our area as January 16.

Philadelphia CORE has contacted two political exiles from South Africa, and has a taped interview - will forward on request.

File
Phila. CORE

29 December 1964

TO: James Farmer, Marvin Rich, Jim McCain, Jim Peck, Floyd McKissick
Bob Gjrvin

FR: Louis S. Smith, Northeast Regional Director

RE: Black Face in the Philadelphia Mummers Parade

Last year, while I was Chairman of Philadelphia CORE, the chapter engaged in a project to eliminate the black face minstrels from the otherwise very beautiful New Years Day Mummers Parade. Last year our efforts, with the promised assistance of regional CORE chapters resulted in a court injunction against the use of black face makeup. Unfortunately, the injunction does not apply to this year's parade. As a result, and because of the City Administration's failure to deal firmly with the issue, we found ourselves again faced with the prospect of resorting to direct action to eliminate the practice of black face.

At the request of Jim Williams, Chairman of Philadelphia CORE, Jim Farmer sent Mayor Tate a letter registering his concern. This letter drew an immediate reaction from the city.

The Commission of Human Relations, which has consistently opposed the use of black face, called a meeting with Philadelphia CORE and myself. At this meeting I made it quite clear that the local chapter had the complete backing of this office and could count on the support of chapters in the area. We were promised by Terry Chisholm, commission head, that he would take our ultimatum back to the mayor and we could expect a report from the commission in approximately five days. Let me explain that the mayor, to this point, had stated that he was opposed to the use of black face, but had taken no real steps to eliminate its use over the entire parade. We tried to get a commitment from the Commissioner of Police to arrest anyone using black face but he informed us that he had received no orders to do so.

I then began to mobilize the chapters around the issue, but recent events have made this action unnecessary. I checked with Mr. Chisholm again and he informed me that the permit to parade would have a clause banning black face and that the police would arrest anyone using it. Therefore we won our two major demands. I confirmed this with Philadelphia CORE and we all breathed a sigh of relief realizing the very real danger of racial violence over this issue has been averted.

Happy New Year as I remain yours in freedom.

Building Trades cont'd

Mr. Moore was invited but did not attend.

We proceeded to picket City Hall, Mayor Tate's home, and did a sit-in at City Hall. We planned a picket line Reyburn Plaza when we heard the news, via radio, that the NAACP was entering the project and would picket the Reyburn Plaza. We proceeded with our plans and received our first open attack from Cecil Moore. He accused CORE of "butting in on our project".

Following this incident I made "Peace" with Cecil and we then proceeded to plan a joint project around building trades. It was to be joint sit-in. Cecil Moore was to take Managing Director Corletto's office and CORE was to take the Commission on Human Relations. When the time for the sit-in arived, Ed Hollander, CORE's Vice-Chairman, Walter Lively, and myself were invited to Cecil's office by Mr. Moore. George Sellers, Harvey Schmidt, and several others were there.

George Sellers unleashed a blast at CORE and told Cecil not to have anything to do with us. After much of this type of abuse, Curtis Carson came in and reminded Cecil that he could not attack the building rade unions because he had signed an agreement with them that forbade him to take direct action. In all fairness to Mr. Moore, he seemed quite surprised and disturbed by this. (He apoligised, privately in the elevator, to me). I relieved Cecil of his obligation to the project, and CORE proceeded to sit-in and fast for three days in <u>both</u> places.

The result of all this confusion, brought on by Cecil's barging into our project, has been only tokenism in the building trade unions, and a complete destruction of our long range plan of attack that we feel would have opened many heretofore unavailable jobs for Negroes.

What price unity.....?

<u>Mummers Parade</u>

With the 1964 New Years Day parade (Mummers), fast approaching, and the city administrations vacillating position, it was apparent that "black face" would be allowed in the parade. After talking to Cecil by phone, Philadelphia CORE conducted a sit-in at WCAU TV. Our hope was to persuade the station not to televise the parade. If successful, we felt that we could get enough economic pressure to force the city to eliminate "black face" make-up. Our sit-in was successful in forcing a Mr. Snyder, Vice-President of CBS, to inter

rupt his vacation and come meet with us. Although this was entirely a CORE project, I invited Cecil and Stanley Branche of Chester, Pa., who was interested in the project to sit in on the meeting. Several ministers were also there. After exerting much moral pressure on Mr. Snyder, Cecil came in, 45 minutes late, and proceeded to verbally attack Mr. Snyder's very existence, including profanity. The result being that Mr. Snyder announced that he would go through with his plans to tlevise the parade. By this time, Mr. Moore had walked out so Stanley Branche, CORE members, and myself went back to the CORE office to map out our strategy. We decided to try to non-violently, physically block the parade. At approximately 12:30 a.m., Cecil called me at the CORE office to inquire about our plans. I advised him of our decision and he requested that we all do it. He kept insisting that we "stick together", and that all three organizations would "go to the street" to stop the parade. Stanley Branche and myself issued a press release to that effect and went home to bed.

The next morning, on my way to work, I heard the news broadcast that CORE and Stanley Branche's Chester group were going to try to physically stop the parade, but Cecil Moore of the NAACP was going to court where it belonged. (a quote from the news broadcast) Moore stated that he had to go to court to stop "those other groups from going to the street". The rest is history. CORE and Stanley Branche were hauled into court and as a result, an injunction was issued against "black face". Not only were we double-crossed, but Mr. Moore had the nerve to claim stopping of black face as one of his accomplishments of 1964. Whew...!

Chester Pa.

The Chester movement was another example of Cecil Moore's attempts to take over, destroy, or discredit any other civil rights activity. Stanley Branche worked hard and practically alone trying to eliminate discrimination in Chester, Pa. He asked Philadelphia CORE to help him and we did. Many of our members went to jail there. Cecil first tried to barge into the movement, after it was off the ground. Failing in this effort, he stood on the platform at the arena and denounced Stanley Branche and myself.

Trailways

The present dispute, and frankly the one that I consider to be the last straw, is the Trailways issue. CORE has, at a national level, been attempting for some time to secure equal employment opportunities for Negroes at Trailways. In November of 1963, I received a memo from Norman Hill, CORE's program director, to picket Trailways Thanksgiving Day. (Note that this was before Cecil Moore began to attack Trailways). The picket line was called off because negotiations looked favorable. We reached our agreements with Trailways in New York

and CORE chapters in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were instructed to start negotiations at their local terminals. At this point Cecil Moore barged in. Trailways tried to get CORE to attack the NAACP and I refused. Incidently, I had spoken to Cecil about the whole situation and informed him that I would not interfere.

Our present attack on Trailways is because they violated the agreement they made with us and have in spite of Cecil's claim, hired only 7 Negro drivers, while during that same period 43 white drivers were hired. Cecil's claim of 29 Negro drivers hired is blatantly false. There are only 9 Negro drivers in the entire Trailways system. These are Trailways' figures, not mine.

An interesting pattern has developed here. Whenever CORE or any other civil rights group gains any publicity for its work, Cecil immediately attacks that group. This remains as the basis for my theory of egomania, grappling and overcoming dedication to the movement, is the reason for Cecil's behaviour and our problems with him.

Be assured that all 65 CORE chapters in the Northeast Region stand ready to assist you and your chapter in your many struggles.

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

James Farmer

c.c. Jim McCain
Marvin Rich
File

File Phila. CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA

CORE-lator

2229 NORTH BROAD STREET - PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19132

DEC. - JAN. 1965

EDITOR

Ada Countee

Failways of Trailways Starts War Beteen CORE & Moore

On December 31,1964, CORE put up a picket line in front of Trailways at 13th and Arch Sts. and launched not only a fight with the bus company, but with the NAACP's president, Cecil Moore as well.

Cecil Moore, in a role only he could play, publicly denounced CORE as intellectual beatnicks and frustrated Negroes, while calling the organization's national director, James Farmer, an Uncle Tom. (Other names will be withheld) Mr. Moore not satisfied with just name calling, saught to have CORE injoined from picketing Trailways. Moore contends that CORE has barged in on his project. That he had negotiated with the company and was satisfied with the agreement made between the two.

In the injunction, "Trailways and NAACP vs. CORE", the organization is refrained from (1) Assembling an unrully mob in or on the premises of Trailways, (2) Molesting or hindering passengers' movements to and from Trailways and (3) Hindering the entering and leaving of buses from the terminal. The injunction does not stop CORE from picketing as the public has been led to believe and was proven so when the group picketed the following weekend without being arrested.

To date, Safeway Trails Inc. has used every possible falsehood imaginable to evade the fact that they have always discriminated against Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Until Nov. 1963, the whole Trailways system, coast to coast, had only 2 Negro drivers. To prove non-discrimination, the 2 Negro drivers were brought into the Safeway corporation from New England.

The New York Commission on Human Relations still charges Trailways of discrimination. There were also charges from CORE concerning discrimination against Negro porters and baggage agents in being promoted to better jobs when qualified, and before hiring new people to fill vacancies.

Porters have no job security, they are fired at the company's discretion and rehired if needed. Both Negro porters and baggage agents have dead-end jobs, with very little union protection. The

(continued on page 6)

'PEN' Gets Underway

The Chairman of CORE's Employment Committee, Ben Porter, has announced that his committee is in the process of completing its plans for "Project Employment Now". "PEN" is aimed at finding available jobs for qualified people. Applicants will not only be interviewed, but tested before they are refered. The Committee is seeking the cooperation of private industry in announcing any job openings available.

The reason for making CORE a clearing house for job seekers: Often minority groups find that while they are qualified for a job, they need someone to back them. Also there is still a shyness for looking for a job that has in the past, been a "white" job. CORE hopes to help perspective job hunters overcome this obstacle.

"PEN" is also aimed at finding jobs for youth who can work and in finding training programs for those who do not have the necessary skills, to get a decent job.

Anyone who is interested in working with Project Employment Now, who knows of anyone who is seeking employment, or who knows of a job opportunity, is asked to contact Ben Porter or Claudette Browne at the CORE office. Phone PO5-2229 after 5:00 PM.

From the Chairman

During the past few weeks, Philadelphia CORE has been subjected to an attack of slander, vilification and viciousness, designed to discredit our organization and its members. Mr. Moore has proven himself a tool of the power structure. No doubt remains in my mind as to his motivation, but other questions remain in my mind for which I have no answer.

Foremost of these questions is, how could so many thousand people in this city watch this sorid drama and remain silent and detached? The NAACP has 12,000 members; only three or four have questioned Mr. Moore's actions. The response from the CORE membership was even less, comparatively speaking.

How any CORE member could go about their business and ignore the slander and the court action, is beyond me. Picket lines were called for three days. Only a faithful few showed up or called. The fact that only small lines were needed was not common knowledge. The last membership meeting was one of the smallest I have ever seen.

This joining forces of a bus company and a so-called civil rights leader to prevent demonstrations is an event of very grave concern. This same combination can cause arrest or fines and keep CORE in long and costly court action.

Discrimination still exist in many areas that have been subject to CORE and NAACP demonstrations in the past. The power structure and its patrons do not intend to give more opportunities to the Negro. Some of our leaders have joined forces with these discriminators to cover the failures of both parties. Philadelphia CORE intends to cancel all previous agreements and start over, attempting to achieve an equal opportunity for every American. I hope every member of CORE, old, new, active and associate, will support this new drive to end discrimination and expose the false prophets of freedom.

James O. Williams

James O. Williams

Fund Drive Starts

Philadelphia CORE is conducting a SIX-MONTH FUND RAISING DRIVE. Aside from letters to merchants and private individuals in the City, appealing for monetary contributions, our members will be taking part in street corner collections in center city every fourth Saturday. WE NEED HELP IN THESE STREET CORNER COLLECTIONS!! The more volunteers we have, the larger the area we will be able to cover. Please call the CORE office advising us of your availability and we will in turn contact you for one of the six Saturday afternoons. WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!!

If you cannot donate time, perhaps you can donate a small monetary contribution. REMEMBER! No organization can be effective without funds. Our ever-growing projects demand an ever-growing amount of money. Show YOUR concern for getting the job done by helping to do the job.

NOTE TO ACTIVE & ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

If each CORE member brought in two members apiece for the next six months our membership list would triple. It doesn't take much time or much effort....

CALENDAR

-Committees meet in the CORE office-
Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community Relations- Ada Countee
Housing- Walt Hutchins
Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Membership- Bob Wilson
Fund-Raising- Roscoe Gill
1st & 3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Political Action- Dave Fineman
General Membership Meeting
Church of the Advocate
18th and Diamond Sts.
2nd and 4th Thurs.
8:00 p.m.

ATTENTION!

Monthly dues from Active Members are to be either collected at Membership meetings or mailed to the office.

SPECIAL REPORT.... Because of the current issue concerning Trailways, CORE and the NAACP, the following letter from Louis Smith, former Philadelphia CORE chairman, to James Williams, on the history of the conflict between NAACP and CORE is reprinted.

Dear Jim:

Much discussion has been made recently about unity within the civil rights movement. I too, feel that the presentation of a unified front would be to the advantage of all parties. However, if unity must be achieved through a policy of appeasement with the resulting loss of one's own dignity and self-respect, then the proposed objective becomes reduced to a position of irrelevancy; if, under these terms, there could possibly be such a thing as unity.

Over the past two years, Philadelphia CORE has attempted to maintain, though under constant attack, a front of co-operation with Mr. Cecil B. Moore, ,President of the local branch of the NAACP. This most recent attack upon CORE locally, nationally, and its National Director, Mr. James Farmer, has convinced me that Mr. Moore is bent on destroying CORE. I believe that he wants to eliminate Philadelphia CORE because his ego cannot stand to see other organizations working to bring about equal justice for Negroes in Phila. Mr. Moore has stated many times that he and he alone is the "Black Messiah".

I am also convinced that the ego has taken priority over the desire to win equal rights for Negroes. For example, take the statement quoted in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that "James Farmer is an Uncle Tom who wants to seat the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party". It should be self evident that anyone who wants to seat the FDP is anything but a Tom.

Bearing in mind the many positive accomplishments of Cecil Moore since attaining the presidency of the NAACP, but no longer being able to deceive the Negro public of Philadelphia, it is with genuine pain, sorrow and in all honesty, relief, I make public the following facts.

Building Trades:

In July of 1963, after working out a carefully planned program, Philadelphia CORE addressed a letter to Mayor Tate expressing its concern over the construction of the Municipal Services Building with discriminatory labor personnel, specifically the building trades. The date is important because it was before Mr. Moore became president of the NAACP. We continued correspondence with the mayor without receiving satisfaction. In the early part of 1963, I made the intentions of CORE known to most of the Negro leaders of Philadelphia at a meeting called by the Commission on Human Relations. Mr. Moore was invited but did not attend.

We proceeded to picket City Hall, Mayor Tate's home and did a sit-in at City Hall. We planned a picket line at Rayburn Plaza. We proceeded with our plans and received our first open attack from Cecil Moore He accused CORE of "butting in on our project".

Following this incident I made "peace" with Cecil and we then proceeded to plan a joint project around building trades. It was to be a joint sit-in. Cecil Moore was to take Managing Director Corletto's office and CORE was to take the Commission on Human Relations. When the time for the sit-in arrived, Ed Holendar, CORE's Vice-Chairman, Walter Lively and myself were invited to Cecil's office by Mr. Moore. George Sellers, Harvey Schmidt and several others were there

George Sellers unleashed a blast at CORE and told Cecil not to have anything to do with us. After much of this type of abuse, Curtis Carson came in and reminded Cecil that he could not attack the building trade unions because he had signed an agreement with them that forbade him to take direct action. In all fairness to Mr. Moore, he seemed quite suprised and disturbed by this. (He apolized, privately in the elevator, to me.) I relieved Cecil of his obligation to the project and CORE proceeded to sit-in and fast for three days in <u>both places.</u>

The result of all this confusion, brought on by Cecil's barging into our project, has been only tokenism in the building trade unions and a complete destruction of our long range plan of attack that we feel would have opened many heretofore unavailable jobs for Negroes.

(continued on other side).

Mummers Parade:

With the 1964 New Years Day parade (Mummers), fast approaching, and the city administrators vaciliating position, it was apparent that "black face" would be allowed in the parade. After talking to Cecil by phone, Philadelphia CORE conducted a sit-in at WCAU TV. Our hope was to persuade the station not to televise the parade. If successful, we felt that we could get enough economic pressure to force the city to eliminate "black face" make-up. Our sit-in was successful in forcing a Mr. Schnieder, Vice-President of CBS, to interrupt his vacation to come meet with us. Although this was entirely a CORE project, I invited Cecil and Stanley Branche of Chester, Pa., who was interested in the project to sit in on the meeting. Several ministers were also there. After exerting much moral pressure on Mr. Schnieder, Cecil came in, 45 minutes late and proceeded to verbally attack Mr. Schnieder's very existence. including profanity. The result being that Mr. Schnieder announced that he would go through with his plans to televise the parade. By this time, Mr. Moore had walked out, so Stanley Branche, CORE members and myself went back to the CORE office to map out our strategy. We decided to try to non-violently, physically block the parade. At approximately 12:30 A.M., Cecil called me at the office to inquire about our plans. I advised him of our decision and he requested that we all do it. He kept insisting that we "stick together" and that all three organizations would "go to the street" to stop the parade. Stanley Branche and I issued a press release to that effect and went home to bed.

The next morning, on my way to work, I heard the news broadcast that CORE and Stanley Branche's Chester group were going to try to physically stop the parade, but Cecil Moore of the NAACP was going to court where it belonged. (a quote from a news broadcast) Moore stated that he had to go to court to stop "those other groups from goint to the street." The rest is history. CORE and Stanley Branche were hauled into court and as a result, an injunction was issued against "black face". Not only were we double-crossed, but Mr. Moore had the nerve to claim stopping of "black face" as one of his accomplishments of 1964. Whew.....!!

Chester Pa:

The Chester movement was another example of Cecil Moore's attempts to take over, destroy, or discredit any other civil rights activity. Stanley Branche worked hard and practically alone, trying to eliminate discrimination in Chester, Pa. He asked Philadelphia CORE to help him and we did. Many of our members went to jail there. Cecil first tried to barge into the movement, after it was off the ground. Failing in this effort, he stood on the platform at the arena and denounced Stanley Branche and myself.

Trailways:

The present dispute and frankly, the one I consider to be the last straw, is the Trailways issue. CORE has, at a National level, been attempting for some time, to secure equal employment opportunities for Negroes at Trailways. In Nov. of 1963, I received a memo from Norman Hill, CORE's program, director, to picket Trailways Thanksgiving Day. (Note that this was before Cecil Moore began to attack Trailways). The picket line was called off because negotiations looked favorable. We reached our agreements with Trailways in New York and CORE chapters in Phila., Baltimore and Washington were instructed to start negotiations at their local terminals. At this point Cecil Moore barged in. Trailways tried to get CORE to attack the NAACP and I refused. incidently, I had spoken to Cecil about the whole situation and informed him that I would not interfere.

Our present attack on Trailways is because they violated the agreement they made with us and have in spite of Cecil's claim, hired only 7 Negro drivers, while during that same period 43 white drivers were hired. Cecil's claim of 16 drivers is blatantly false. There are only 9 drivers in the entire Trailways system.

An interesting pattern has developed here. Whenever CORE or any other civil rights group gains any publicity for its work, Cecil immediately attacks that group. This remains as the basis for my theory of egomania, grappling and overcoming dedication to the movement, is the reason for Cecil's behaviour and our problems with him.

Be assured that all 65 CORE chapters in the N.E. Region stand ready to assist your chapter in its many struggles.

Yours in freedom.....Louis S. Smith

Employment Policy 1965

Mr. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, in speaking to a group of employees, said that he is not interested in any quota system per se, regarding the promotion and hiring of Negroes. However, he does believe that, all things being equal, the Negro should be hired instead of the white because for so many years, the opposite has been true.

President Johnson has stated that he wants to assimulate the Negro in all aspects of the social and economic life of the United States.

Thus CORE's Employment Committee, in predicating the first statement upon the second, has come to its position of policy that they will follow in future negotiations in the employment field. The Employment Committee will insist that the Negro be hired first and as far as assimulation goes, we will insist on placing the Negro into the higher paying jobs.

In addition, because the Negro can get jobs in the lower system of employment in both goverment and private fields we should base our working principles on what we tried to do in the Social Security Administration project and what CORE is trying to do in Durham, North Carolina. In Durham, they feel that if the Negro doesn't get compensation for past discrimination, they have no future. That the lower paid jobs the Negroes hold are going to be automated out of existence.

This situation of the lower jobs being automated out of existence is real all over the country. Therefore, the Employment Committee's over-riding principle in all its negotiations will be to recognize seniority and appitude in advancing the Negro from the lower jobs to higher jobs and also to recompense the Negro for past discrimination indured.

The Employment Committee believes that the Negro should be moved into any job on the basis of their seniority as vacancies occur, provided they have the ability. Further, that on the job training be instituted where there is none to insure the Negro being qualified for the job.

CORE Plays Santa

On December 21, Frank Haley donned the garb of "Ole Saint Nick" and with the help of several "freedom fighting" elves, made the lives of youngsters in the Hawthorne and Mantua areas of Philadelphia very happy.

Santa and his helpers passed out boxes of candy to underpriveleged children, while assuring their parents that CORE was behind them in their quest for decent housing and better jobs.

Frank, who has played Santa for two years, did a great job. The children shrieked with joy and many a tear could be seen on the cheeks of older members of the family, as this was obviously the only visit Santa would make to most of them.

As a result of this very special project, Philadelphia CORE has made many friends we cannot afford to disappoint. Many of us could have learned something from this experience. Unfortunately, far too many of us did not take part in this project.

Let us make a New Year's resolution to give more of our time to freedom and the relief of human suffering.

Editor's Notes - - -

The Education Committee (?) has been deleted from the CALENDAR because it has only one member. It is a sad day in the life of this organization when its committees cannot function because of a lack of people. It is hoped that you who have enough spare time for television, will think of something more worthwhile to do, like participating in some CORE activities. Those who are interested in joining the Education Committee, call the office and let us know about it. This applies to all CORE activities.

Very important for the week of Feb. 1st, through the 6th is demonstrations at Trailways. All members are asked to participate. Please call the office and give your name for the days you can be there. time of demonstration is 7 to 8pm.

NAACP vs. NAACP?

When the NAACP attacked CORE over the Trailways controversy, it established a legal presedent that is certain to backfire. Having demonstrated how to get a civil rights organization off the back of a company accused of discrimination, NAACP will find its own hands tied by the same device. We expect that Girard College will obtain a similar injunction and prevent the announced attack on its racial policy.

Didn't the NAACP realize this before they attacked CORE? This legal maneuver is now available to prevent any demonstration against any institution or company in Philadelphia. NAACP has surrendered its power to demonstrate. Was this a mistake or was NAACP so anxious to get CORE off the scene that it didn't care what the effect on itself would be? We have heard of cutting off your nose to spite your face, but this is ridiculous!

A more sinister possibility is that the full effect of the injunction was known and intended. Pause for thought!

(continued from page 1)
union allows the classification of mechanics' helpers to be given to Negroes whose job consists of sweeping and washing busses. The chance of promotion to groes have been employed as sweepers for years and can't even start the motor in a bus. This is also considered the lowest paying, dirtiest job in the company.

No agreement made with CORE, the NAACP, or any other agency has been lived up to. CORE is seeking cancellation of goverment mail francises on the grounds of discrimination in hiring.

Mr. Moore claims that 16 Negro drivers were hired through his negotiations with Trailways. Trailways admits hiring only nine for the entire system. NOTE! there were a total of 50 drivers hired last year. CORE cannot be satisfied with such tokenism. Dispite its handicap of having to fight with another civil rights group, CORE will continue to demonstrate against Trailways until their hiring practices become one of equal opportunity.

REMEMBER! Before you buy a ticket at Trailways, ask the manager where the Negro ticket agents, information clerks, office help AND bus drivers are.

FREEDOM NOW!

S.G.C.

CORE-lator

2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19132

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 48
PM
3 FEB
1965

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
48 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

Return Postage Guaranteed
Return to 1617 Brown St.

Jim Peck - Mayor return to 1/4/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL PO 5-2229

~~U.S.K.~~ Mayer

CORE DENOUNCES PROGRAMS OF PHILADELPHIA'S WAR ON POVERTY

THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CAME OUT TODAY WITH CRITICISM OF PHILADELPHIA'S WAR ON POVERTY, SAYING THAT NONE OF THE SO-CALLED COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS SENT TO WASHINGTON BY THE MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON POVERTY ARE WORKABLE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS.

AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 28th OF DECEMBER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING ON PROPOSALS CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRAMS SENT TO WASHINGTON, CORE, WHICH IS REPRESENTED ON THE HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE TASK FORCE, VOTED "NO" ON FIVE OF THE PROPOSALS AND ABSTAINED FROM ONE. REASON FOR THIS WAS THAT NONE OF THE PROPOSALS FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES SET UP BY THE OEO (OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES) FOR ACCEPTABLE PROGRAMS. THE GUIDELINES, ISSUED BY SARGEANT SHRIVER'S STAFF ON NOVEMBER 6, 1964, STATE THAT POOR PEOPLE ARE TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING, CONDUCT AND ADMINISTRATION OF ALL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS. POOR PEOPLE ARE NOT, ACCORDING TO CORE, INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING OF ANY OF THE SIX PROPOSALS SENT TO SARGEANT SHRIVER.

"IT IS NOT ENOUGH", STATED DAVID FINEMAN, REPRESENTATIVE OF CORE, "TO DEVELOP FLOWERY PROGRAMS JUST TO GET THEM REJECTED. PHILADELPHIA CAN SHARE IN GETTING FUNDS. THEY (THE PROGRAMS) MUST INVOLVE THE POOR IN A MEANINGFUL WAY TO REALLY START THE WAR ON POVERTY". HE CONTINUED, "MAYOR TATE'S TASK FORCE COULD DO WELL TO ADOPT THE OVERALL PHILOSOPHY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY PROGRAM. TO HELP POOR PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES, NOT TO PROVIDE ANOTHER HANDOUT".

CORE, WHILE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE POVERTY PROGRAM, WILL CONTINUE TO WORK ON THE HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE TO TRY TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER MEANS OF HELPING THOSE WHO REALLY NEED IT. CORE HOPES THOSE WHO ARE TRULY INTERESTED IN A GOOD WAR ON POVERTY PROGRAM WILL DO THE SAME.
NOTE BACKGROUND MATERIAL.

PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

PHILADELPHIA'S WAR ON POVERTY?!

Philadelphia CORE feels that none of the six so-called community action programs sent to Washington by the Mayor's Task Force on Poverty are workable community action programs. Philadelphia CORE, a member of the Human Services Committee, voted no on the following five proposals:

1) Cultural Counciling-County Court of Philadelphia, $50,200
2) Delaware Valley Settlement Alliance Community Action Proposal, $936,719
3) Philadelphia 4-H Program, $133,094
4) Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., $1,400,000
5) Philadelphia Prison Society, $70,770
6) Philadelphia Housing Development Corp., Proposal, $1,000,000.

Philadelphia CORE abstained The Archbishop's Commission for Economic Opportunity Proposal, $512,990.

None of the proposals qualify for funding by Sergeant Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunities (OEO) because none of the proposals follow the guidelines set up by the OEO for acceptable programs.

The guidelines issued by Sergeant Shriver's Staff on November 6, 1964 state in simple English that poor people are to be involved in the planning, conduct and administration of all community action programs. "The Economic Opportunities Act", (EOA), requires that "a Community Action Program (CAP) be developed, conducted and administered with a maximum, feasible, participation of the residents of the areas or

neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out." Poor people were not involved in the planning of any of the six proposals sent to Sergeant Shriver.

The CAP, OEO guidelines spell out how poor people are to be involved in the policy making of CAP. "Representation on the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Policy Committee, or Advisory Boards of Community Action Agencies." None of the CAP proposals sent to Washington spell out how area residents are to be included in any policy making bodies.

The OEO guidelines state that poor people are to get jobs with community action agencies - "Employment to the maximum extent feasible, of the residents of areas being served in jobs created as part of the CAP itself." The four million dollar package of proposals provides for $1,300,000 for salaries of professional college trained staff, and $139,170 for salaries to area residents. Is this salary breakdown evidence of good faith in attempting to hire poor, educationally deprived area residents?

The OEO guidelines state that CAP are to be coordinated assaults on poverty - "The Act provides that an applicant must have the ability to mobilize and utilize the community resources, public or private, in an attack on poverty." Philadelphia has no general coordinated plan for an assault on poverty. How, then, can any proposal at this stage of Philadelphia's War on Poverty be a coordinated program?

Are copies of the guidelines on the desks of the City Officials participating in the Mayor's Task Force on Poverty? Are copies of the

guidelines provided by the City to prospective applicants for funds? Are copies of the guidelines in the hands of the Service Committee or the Economic Development Committee?

Some of the proposals approved and sent on to Washington have nothing to do with the elimination of poverty. The cultural counciling proposal of the County Court of Philadelphia, ($50,200) provides for cultural experiences (literature, music, etc.) for juvenile delinquents on probation. Young people on probation, trying to lead honest lives need jobs more than culture! The Pennsylvania Prison Society proposal ($70,770) is a more realistic approach to the rehabilitation of former inmates by providing 60 of them with a decent living environment in a "Half Way House" and vocational training and placement. Rehabilitation of former inmates in Philadelphia ought to be improved. This is the job of existing rehabilitation agencies whose budgets might be increased from City, State, Federal or private sources to enable them to do a better job. Such programs are not community action programs for Philadelphia.

The OIC, headed by Reverend Leon Sullivan, is a program designed to teach people the skills they need to hold down jobs. The program is a manpower retraining program, not a community action proposal. Possibly, it should receive federal funds allocated to manpower retraining, under the Manpower Retraining Act.

The Delaware Valley Settlement Alliance proposal ($936,719) and the Archbishop's Commission for Economic Opportunity proposal ($512,990)

are both proposals by agencies already working in deprived neighborhoods to enrich and expand their programs. Each program would benefit only the small portion of the poor who are already served by the agency involved, or who might be attracted by the agency's programs. Neither proposal is a community action proposal because both involve only a small fraction of the community of the needy.

The Delaware Valley Settlement Proposal does not meet the criteria spelled out in the OEO guidelines for involvement of the poor in community action programs. Poor people are not a part of the planning or administrative aspects of the program. Only five percent of the $936,719 requested is to be spent on salaries for poor people. The poor are not involved in any policy-making body. The Delaware Valley Settlement Alliance proposal reflects a charity approach to the poor, "doing something for the poor", not the War on Poverty's approach of helping the poor to help themselves.

The Archbishop's Commission for Economic Opportunity proposal might be reworked into a program which could be a part of a community action program qualifying for Federal funds. The proposal does begin to recognize the importance of hiring poor people in that eighteen percent of the budget is for salaries going to poor people. The proposal is defective in not spelling out how the poor are to be involved in the planning, administration and policy-making aspects of the proposal. Philadelphia CORE abstained on the vote on this proposal because the proposal did begin to recognize one of the criterias set forth in the OEO guidelines for involving the poor.

The Philadelphia Housing Development Corp. proposal ($1,000,000), as submitted to the Mayor's Task Force, provided, among other projects, for three middle income housing projects. Middle Income Housing Projects have no place in the war on poverty. Middle income people do not need help - poor people do. Any agency applying for anti-poverty money which is thinking in terms if middle income housing should not get a dime.

The Community Services Committee rejected one proposal, the 4-H Club's proposal. The 4-H Club proposal as did all the other proposals, requested funds to expand that agency's program. Like all the other proposals, it did not involve the poor in a meaningful way and it did not provide for a coordinated attack on poverty. The reasons for the rejection of the 4-H Club's proposal are hard to understand for the 4-H Club's proposal was just as unqualified to receive funds as all the other proposals which were approved. Could it be that the 4-H Clubs are being discriminated against in some way in City Hall?

Millions of dollars of Federal anti-poverty money are being spent today in other cities which have worked out community action programs which qualify for funds. Who is the Mayor's Task Force trying to kid by sending to Washington, proposals which obviously do not qualify for funds? Sargeant Shriver's staff? The citizens of Philadelphia? Philadelphia's poor? Mayor Tate is making speeches about his efforts to get anti-poverty money for Philadelphia with proposals which do not qualify for money. Just what sort of pressure is the Mayor trying to bring to bear to make the Office of Economic Opportunity allocate money for purposes other than those it is suppose to by the rules the

OEO has set up?

Federal anti-poverty money is not a political football. The war on poverty is not a blank check signed by Santa Calus to increase private or city agencies' budgets. Philadelphia CORE cannot support those proposals which do not help the poor organize to better themselves Philadelphia CORE, as a member of the Human Services Committee of the Mayor's Task Force on Poverty, which is suppose to represent the public, cannot remain silent while the City of Philadelphia tries to get money for a phoney war on poverty.

Philadelphia CORE will remain a member of the Human Services Committee because CORE is committed to help to develop a community action program for a <u>real</u> war on poverty in Philadelphia. CORE is prepared to cooperate with the Federal Goverment, State of Pennsyvania, City of Philadelphia, private welfare agencies, citizens groups, labor unions, business associations, churches, and just plain un-organized people, to develop a community action program for Philadelphia.which qualifys for funds. CORE pledges itself to do everything in its power to insure that Philadelphia's poor are involved in the planning administration and policy making of a community action program for Philadelphia. We would hope that all those interested in solving this problem will <u>actively</u> do the same.

END

ADDENDUM:

Philadelphia CORE has put forth no specific proposals for a community action program for Philadelphia. CORE has not done so because neither CORE nor any other agency or organization speaks for the poor. The poor can and must speak for themselves. CORE recognizes that certain steps are necessary to develop a community action program which would activate the community and therefore qualify for federal funds. First, neighborhood councils composed of poor area residents, neighborhood organizations and agencies working in these poor neighborhoods must be developed. These neighborhood councils could work out programs for coordinated neighborhood attacks on poverty. Second, technical expert assistance would then be needed to combine the several neighborhood proposals into a city-wide community action program.

CORE hopes that these two steps will be carried out in good faith by those concerned with the problem of poverty. CORE cannot accept any community action program in the planning of which a small hand-picked group goes through the motions of consulting the community while in reality it makes all the decisions. Philadelphia can obtain funds for a War on Poverty only by complying with the content and spirit of the Economic Opportunities Act. Philadelphia must withdraw all of the present proposals submitted to Washington and immediately initiate a community wide program to meaningfully involve the poor in the planning and execution of a true War on Poverty.

1/6/64

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5 - 2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

January 4,1965

INVITATION TO THE PRESS

You are cordially invited to a press conference with CORE's Northeast Regional Director, Louis S. Smith, Eric Mann, Field Secretary from New York and Philadelphia CORE Chairman, James O. Williams.

TIME: 2:00 PM, Wednesday, January 6,1965

PLACE: The office of The Congress of Racial Equality
2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

SUBJECT: The Boycott and Demonstrations against Safeway Trails System being held by New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington CORE chapters.

HOSTESS: Ada S. Countee
Community Relations Chairman

File Phila. CORE

1/4/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL PO 5-2229

CORE SAYS ATTACKS ON THEM BY CECIL MOORE, UNCALLED FOR

CORE, IN SEEKING INFORMATION FROM CECIL MOORE CONCERNING THE RACIAL SET-UP AT THE LOCAL TERMINAL OF SAFEWAY TRAILS, LAST WEEK, DREW OPEN ATTACK FROM NAACP'S PRESIDENT THAT THE CORE GROUP WAS TRYING TO STEP INTO A PROJECT WHICH HAD BEEN SETTLED BY NAACP LAST YEAR.

CORE, DENYING THAT THE MATTER HAD BEEN SETTLED, UPON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THEIR REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK, CONTACTED SAFEWAY TRAILS MANAGER AND TRIED TO SET THE MATTER STRAIGHT. HAVING RECEIVED NO COOPERATION FROM THAT SOURCE, CORE DECIDED TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION AND PUT UP A PICKET LINE. CORE, AT THIS POINT, IS CALLING FOR A LOCAL BOYCOTT OF TRAILWAYS TRAVEL.

FACTS RECEIVED FROM CORE AND WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO CECIL MOORE CONTENTIONS, ARE AS FOLLOWS: 9 DRIVERS, 5 TICKET AGENTS, 5 INFORMATION CLERKS, 5 MECHANICS, AND ADDITIONAL PORTERS IN NEW YORK. THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IS SPREAD OUT FROM NEW YORK TO W SHINGTON.

IN A LETTER FROM MR. NAULTY, ATTORNEY FOR LOCAL TERMINAL, WRITTEN ON DEC. 28, CORE WAS TOLD THAT THE FOLLOWING WERE HIRED AND ARE PRESENTLY EMPLOYED: EIGHT DRIVERS, (13 ARE IN DRIVERS SCHOOL AND HAVE NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE EMPLOYMENT). ONE TICKET AGENT, 4 INFORMATION CLERKS, 1CHEIF TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 1 TERMINAL SUPERVISOR, 1 GARAGE FORMAN, 12 PORTERS FIRED (SHORTAGE OF WORK). NOTE: NOT ONE OF THESE JOBS WERE SECURED BY AREA RESIDENTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL OR AS BUS DRIVERS. MISS. JANET BRIGGS, AN OFFICE WORKER AT 13TH AND ARCH, IS CLASSIFIED AS A TICKET AGENT WITH THE UNION, BUT HER ACTUAL WORK IS UNDETERMINED.

PHILADELPHIA CORE, ALONG WITH THE CORE CHAPTERS IN NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, CONSIDER THIS A MOST BLATANT CASE OF TOKENISM. FIFTY NEW DRIVERS HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK IN THE AREA IN QUESTION. SIX OF THESE WERE NEGROES HIRED SINCE NOV. OF 1963.

MORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

CORE AND MOORE CONTINUED.....

TWO WERE TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER SECTIONS.

THE FOUR CITIES PROTESTING HAVE A COMBINED NEGRO POPULATION OF 2.5 MILLION NEGROES. THERE HAVE BEEN HUNDREDS OF OPENINGS AND IF A SINCERE EFFORT TO INTEGRATE HAD BEEN MADE, COMPLIANCE COULD HAVE BEEN EXCEEDED.

EIGHTEEN HOSTESS JOBS HAVE BEEN FILLED AND THE COMPANY CLAIMS NO NEGROES HAVE APPLIED. CORE FEELS IT IS THE COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ADVERTISE AND RECRUIT IN ORDER TO INSURE POTENTIAL NEGRO JOB SEEKERS THAT THEY WILL BE HIRED IF QUALIFIED.

THE PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL HAS HAD ONE YEAR TO FIND NEGROES TO PUT IN THE POSITIONS OF TICKET AGENTS, INFORMATION CLERKS AND HOSTESSES. CORE ASK, "WHERE ARE THEY?" WITH HALF A MILLION NEGROES IN PHILADELPHIA AND WHO MAKE UP 25% OF THE UNEMPLOYED LABOR IN THE CITY, CORE DEMANDS MORE THAN TOKEN HIRING BY ANY FIRM.

END

File Philadelphia CORE

8 January 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mr. James O. Williams, Chairman
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Jim,

Much discussion has been made recently about unity within the civil rights movement. I, too, feel that the presentation of a unified front would be to the advantage of all parties. However, if unity must be achieved through a policy of appeasement with the resulting loss of one's own dignity and self-respect, then the proposed objective becomes reduced to a position of irrelevancy; if under these terms, there could possibly be such a thing as unity.

Over the past two years, Philadelphia CORE has attempted to maintain, though under constant attack, a front of co-operation with Mr. Cecil B. Moore, President of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (NAACP) This most recent attack upon CORE locally, nationally, and its National Director, Mr. James Farmer, has convinced me that Mr. Moore is bent on destroying CORE. I believe that he wants to eliminate Philadelphia CORE because his ego cannot stand to see another organization working to bring about equal justice for Negroes in Philadelphia. Mr. Moore has stated many times that he and he alone is the "Black Messiah".

I am also convinced that the ego has taken priority over the desire to win equal rights for Negroes. For example, take the statement quoted in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that "James Farmer is an Uncle Tom who wants to seat the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party". It should be self evident that anyone who wants to seat the Freedom Democratic Party is anything but a Tom.

Bearing in mind the many positive accomplishments of Cecil Moore since attaining the presidency of the NAACP, but no longer being able to deceive the Negro public of Philadelphia, it is with genuine pain, sorrow, and in all honesty, relief, I make public the following facts.

Building Trades

In July of 1962, after working out a carefully planned program, Philadelphia CORE addressed a letter to Mayor Tate expressing its concern over the construction of the Municipal Services Building with discriminatory labor personnel, specifically the building trades. The date is important because it was before Mr. Moore became President of the NAACP. We continued correspondence with the mayor without receiving satisfaction. In the early part of 1963, I made the intentions of Philadelphia CORE known to most of the Negro leaders of Philadelphia at a meeting called by the Commission on Human Relations.

File Philo CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

January 10,1965

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125 Street

Dear Lou:

Philadelphia CORE was injoined, but demonstrated Saturday and Sunday.

Press has been good; slanting our way.

Station officials have begun to irk Inspector Meers and his men. They want to screw both Cecil, Langer and Naulty.

Please give me news on Commission on Human Ralations in New York. Have they made their statement about discrimination at Safeway Trails?

Important that you and I have a talk. If I get a free day and stay out of jail, I will come to New York Wednesday.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman,
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac

P.S. Yours letter on the history of CORE and Moore is being printed in the Citizen's VOICE. Will let you have copy as soon as printed.

Copy sent to Eric Mann.

LOU SMITH

January 9, 1965

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

Philadelphia CORE's main objective is to fight discrimination wherever we find it. One of our most valuable tools is peaceful demonstrations.

Our right to fight discrimination and to protest when we find it is at stake. Cecil Moore, Isiah Crippins, and Safeway Trails, Inc., acting in concert, have taken CORE to court.

CORE will continue to demonstrate and get jobs for Negroes in spite of this sell out by Moore and Crippins. The charges will be fought in court and the public will be made aware of the full implications of this betrayal and dangerous misuse of the law.

Cecil Moore has a long history of selling out, but never has gone this far. To prove how little Moore has done, CORE is starting a series of checks on the unions, school segregation, Greyhound, and every other project Mr. Moore claims to have completed.

Philadelphia CORE serves notice on every industry, union, and department of the City, State and Federal Government that during 1965 CORE will seek full employment of every Negro in this City in positions they qualify for.

Better housing and more realistic public assistance will also be called for. Philadelphia CORE will fight its own war in its own way against discrimination. We will also do our own negotiating through the Commission on Human Relations. No agreement made previously will be considered binding unless it has achieved really fair employment of Negro workers.

JOHN F. NAULTY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1130 LAND TITLE BUILDING
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 10, PA.

LOcust 8-5116

January 8, 1965

CORE
2229 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

James O. Williams
1617 Brown St.
Philadelphai, Pa.

John Bryant, Jr.
5543 Matthews St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Joy Brown
2229 N. Broad St
Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Above Named :

Enclosed please find a copy of the Order signed by Alessandroni, J. in the matter of N.A.A.C.P. & Safeway Trails, Inc. vs. C.O.R.E. & James O. Williams, John Bryant, Jr. & Joy Brown, C.P.NO.2, Dec. Term, 1964, No. 1576.

Very truly yours,

John F. Naulty

JOHN F. NAULTY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE : C.P. NO. [2]

and

SAFEWAY TRAILS, INC.

Plaintiffs

vs. : DECEMBER TERM, 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

and
JAMES O. WILLIAMS
and
JOHN BRYANT, JR.
and
JOY BROWN
[redacted]

Defendants : No. 1576

ORDER

AND NOW, this 8 day of Jan., 1965, upon consideration of the Complaint, it is ordered and decreed that a preliminary injunction issue upon security being entered by the plaintiff in the sum of $500 until final hearing.

Upon the entry of said security the defendants named above are enjoined and restrained from:

(a) assembling unruly persons on the premises of 13 and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and the ways immediately adjoining.

(b) hindering or molesting passengers and others lawfully on said premises and the adjacent ways thereto.

(c) stopping and interfering with the movement of buses on premises of 13th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and elsewhere in the immediate vicinity thereof.

s/ Alessandroni

J.

PHILA INQUIRER 1-10-65

PAGE-2 JEA-2 acg

Bus Depot, NAACP Picketed by CORE Despite Court Ban

The Congress of Racial Equality demonstrated against a bus company and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Saturday.

Twelve pickets marched back and forth in front of the terminal of Safeway Trails, Inc., at 13th and Arch sts., despite a restraining order issued late Friday by President Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni, of Common Pleas Court 5.

JUDGE STANDS FIRM

The picketing was peaceful. William Lee Akers, CORE's counsel, said the court order did not bar peaceful picketing. John F. Naulty, attorney for Safeway, agreed and said the petition for the injunction was filed only to prevent possible violence.

Judge Alessandroni differed, however. Before the demonstration got under way at 1 P. M., the jurist said:

"There is no question that they are enjoined from picketing. There is no doubt about that."

CITES HIRING OF 16

Cecil B. Moore, president of the Philadelphia chapter of NAACP and an attorney, had joined the transit firm in seeking the injunction because, he said, Safeway had agreed to hire 16 Negro bus drivers.

Moore withdrew as co-plaintiff in the case in order to appear as a witness in behalf of Safeway.

Moore's action, Akers said, created "an extremely dangerous situation." He added:

"It appears we are being bluffed by this nickel-and-dime Napoleon, Cecil. The only thing to do when bluffed is call it."

The pickets, eight men and four women, carried placards proclaiming: "Don't ride Trailways," "Will you ride Jim Crow?" and "Fair Play or No Fare Play."

They marched in a circle under the eyes of an eight-man police "civil disobedience team" under Inspector Millard Meers and Lieutenant George Fencl. The police did not interfere with the demonstration.

Akers accused the transit firm of violating an agreement reached with CORE in December, 1963, and a later agreement between the company and the NAACP.

'CLEARLY IN DEFAULT'

"The bus company clearly is in default," the lawyer said. "They haven't kept their promises to anybody. Mr. Moore has not made a sufficient investigation into the failure to keep their promises with him. Why this is so, I do not know.

"At the present time, information indicates there still is a distinction in the company between Negro and non-Negro employes. This is the basic bone of contention."

Akers maintained that the copy of the petition given to him banned only "assembling unruly persons" at the bus terminal, hindering or molesting passengers or interfering with the movement of buses.

PHILA BULLETIN 1-10-65

CORE Continues Bus-Stop Pickets

Fifteen pickets from the local branch of the Congress of Racial Equality picketed yesterday afternoon in front of the Safeway Trails bus terminal, 13th and Arch sts.

The line is part of the nationwide Trailways system.

On Friday, Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni issued a preliminary injunction restraining the organization from conducting further demonstrations at the terminal.

Yesterday, James Williams, branch chairman, said the organization was "in no way defying" the court.

"We are within the letter of the law," he said.

CORE attorney William Lee Akers told newsmen Judge Alessandroni's order had not barred picketing "in any way, shape or form."

The pickets distributed leaflets and carried placards in a drive to get better jobs for Negro employes.

PHILA. INDEPENDENT

SAT. JANUARY 9, 1965

NAACP, CORE in Battle Over Safeway Picketing

The NAACP and CORE had a confrontation in court yesterday in a battle over hiring of Negro bus drivers by Safeway Trails, Inc., which is part of the nationwide Trailways bus system.

Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni presided.

The hearing was on a joint suit by NAACP and Safeway for an injunction to restrain "demonstrations" by CORE at Safeway's terminal, 13th and Arch sts.

The hearing started about 4 P. M. At 5 Judge Alessandroni abruptly called a halt to the proceedings until later.

CORE Lawyer Leaves

Before this happened there were these developments:

Isaiah H. Crippins, counsel for the NAACP, withdrew his group as a plaintiff and offered to have the NAACP act as witness for Safeway.

William Lee Akers, CORE attorney, left the courtroom, then came back and said he was unable to represent his client.

John F. Naulty, Safeway's attorney, described how CORE put on a demonstration and handed out leaflets at the Safeway terminal on New Year's Eve.

Tells of Agreement

Naulty told of an agreement reached last year with NAACP for integrating the entire bus system from Boston to Washington, D. C.

"We have complied with our agreement with NAACP" said Naulty.

Akers asked the judge to dismiss the suit which, he said, sought to restrain peaceful picketing which is guaranteed to all persons.

He told the court that Naulty had assured him that he would have the hearing ocntinued. He said that a meeting had been scheduled for tomorrow in Washington, D. C., and if the meeting between CORE and Safeway goes on as scheduled he would guarantee no further demonstrations.

No Meeting

Naulty said there will be no meeting tomorrow.

"We are not violating the integration laws of the United States," he said.

A Safeway employe then took the stand to relate what happened at the terminal on New Year's Eve.

Akers said he had no questions because he was unable to represent his client, CORE, under the circumstances.

Next witness was Cecil B. Moore, president of the Philadelphia branch of NAACP.

Moore accused CORE members of being "intellectual beatniks" and "frustrated Negroes."

Akers Objects

Akers jumped to his feet demanding Moore's remarks be stricken as "scandalously impertinent."

Judge Alessandroni reminded him he had said he wasn't representing his client.

Akers again explained, "I'm totally unprepared to offer a defense for my client."

Judge Alessandroni said "no one is keeping you here." And he said: "I consider your action irresponsible as a member of this bar."

Akers left the courtroom.

Moore continued his explanation of how NAACP got Safeway to hire 16 Negro drivers last year.

Then Judge Alessandroni interrupted to announce the hearing would resume later.

Outside court, Akers explained that he was unable to defend his CORE because he had been promised a continuance by Naulty.

NAACP, Safeway Trails Join Forces On Future CORE Demonstrations

In the wake of a 45-minute picket of the Trailways Bus System by four white and one Negro member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the local chapter of the NAACP and Safeway Trails, Inc., subsidiary of Trailways, combined legal efforts this week in attempts to permanently enjoin CORE from future demonstrations against the system.

Cecil B. Moore, Esq., militant and controversial president of the Philadelphia NAACP, stuck by his guns that he is the chief negotiator with Safeway in seeking better jobs for Negroes.

He said this included the entire system and his authority emanates from none other than Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of the NAACP, himself.

Moore denounced CORE for establishing a "quota" when they began negotiations with Trailways in September, 1963. He said that organization negotiated for two Negro drivers at the time.

"I don't go for quotas because they encourage discrimination and segregation," Moore said, adding, "the only quota I recognize is 'all.'"

Safeways reportedly hires 16 drivers a year. After negotiations with Moore, it was disclosed that all 16 hired last were Negro and 13 more entered driver-training school.

In attacking the Safeway Trails which operates between New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington, CORE in its original letter in late December, 1964, purporting to test the racial pulse of the local system said, "If Mr. Moore (Cecil B.) is satisfied with your progress, Philadelphia CORE may still put up a token picket, but it will be made clear in press, leaflet and posters, that our concern is with the National Office, not you."

The Independent learned, however, that Safeway Trails, through its attorney, John F. Naulty, elected to ignore CORE's demands and continue negotiation with Cecil B. Moore and the NAACP.

CORE, in a release following Moore's blast at them last week for threatening the picket, said the attack was "uncalled for."

The release denied that the matter had been settled as claimed by Moore. It said the organization was calling for a boycott after CORE's regional office in New York was not satisfied with progress.

According to CORE's figures, Safeway Trails has but nine drivers, five ticket agents, five information clerks, five mechanics and additional porters in New York.

"The employment situation is spread out from New York to Washington," CORE contended.

"In a letter from Mr. Naulty, attorney for the local terminal, written on Dec. 28," the release continues, "CORE was told that the following were hired and are presently employed: eight drivers, (13 are in drivers school and have no guaranteed of future employment), one ticket agent, four information clerks, one chief telephone operator, one terminal supervisor, one garage foreman, 12 porters (fired—shortage of work). NOTE: Not one of these jobs were secured by area residents in the Philadelphia terminal or as bus drivers. Miss Janet Briggs, an office worker at 13th and Arch, is classified as a ticket agent with the union, but her actual work is undetermined.

"Philadelphia CORE, along with the CORE chapters in New York, Baltimore and Washington, considers this a most blatant case of tokenism. Fifty new drivers have question. Six of these were Negroes hired since November, 1963 . . .

"Eighteen hostess jobs have been filled and the company claims no Negroes have applied . . ."

Naulty, however, denied Miss Briggs is a ticket agent. He wrote Moore that she is a "capable, efficient chief telephone operator who is the only PBX operator. She has preferential status as to employment. She is not an information clerk. She handles all the executive traffic."

About the hostess jobs, Naulty wrote, "This is apparently a job no one wants because neither colored or white girls are running to get these jobs."

Naulty further pointed up that the Chief of the Sales Audit Department is now a Negro.

ERIC MANN

January 9, 1965

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

Philadelphia CORE's main objective is to fight discrimination wherever we find it. One of our most valuable tools is peaceful demonstrations.

Our right to fight discrimination and to protest when we find it is at stake. Cecil Moore, Isiah Crippins, and Safeway Trails, Inc., acting in concert, have taken CORE to court.

CORE will continue to demonstrate and get jobs for Negroes in spite of this sell out by Moore and Crippins. The charges will be fought in court and the public will be made aware of the full implications of this betrayal and dangerous misuse of the law.

Cecil Moore has a long history of selling out, but never has gone this far. To prove how little Moore has done, CORE is starting a series of checks on the unions, school segregation, Greyhound, and every other project Mr. Moore claims to have completed.

Philadelphia CORE serves notice on every industry, union, and department of the City, State and Federal Government that during 1965 CORE will seek full employment of every Negro in this City in positions they qualify for.

Better housing and more realistic public assistance will also be called for. Philadelphia CORE will fight its own war in its own way against discrimination. We will also do our own negotiating through the Commission on Human Relations. No agreement made previously will be considered binding unless it has achieved really fair employment of Negro workers.

January 10,1965

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125 Street

Dear Lou:

Philadelphia CORE was injoined, but demonstrated Saturday and Sunday.

Press has been good; slanting our way.

Station officials have begun to irk Inspector Meers and his men. They want to screw both Cecil, Langer and Naulty.

Please give me news on Commission on Human Ralations in New York. Have they made their statement about discrimination at Safeway Trails?

Important that you and I have a talk. If I get a free day and stay out of jail, I will come to New York Wednesday.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman,
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac

P.S. Yours letter on the history of CORE and Moore is being printed in the Citizen's VOICE. Will let you have copy as soon as printed.

Copy sent to Eric Mann.

File Phila. CORE

January 14, 1965

Mr. James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 32, Penna.

Dear Mr. Williams,

Your letter to Dr. Wiley has been referred to me for reply.

I have been in touch with Bill Akers since this terrible lawsuit was started and had several discussions with Mr. Robert Carter, Counsel to the NAACP and, as you know by now, the NAACP withdrew from the suit.

Of course, this still leaves open the question of calling Mr. Farmer an "Uncle Tom", which some courts have said is a slanderous remark. Mr. Farmer is in Africa at this moment but I will keep in touch with Bill Akers on this part of the problem also.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: William Akers, Esq.
Dr. G. Wiley
Mr. Lou Smith ✓

CR:hdl

January 11, 1965

William Lee Akers, Esq.
737 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Bill,

I have received a copy of a letter from Mr. James O. Williams, with a photocopy of a statement in the Philadelphia Enquirer in which Moore allegedly describes Mr. Farmer as an "Uncle Tom" who "wants to seat the Mississippi Congressional delegation." This is both untrue and defamatory as you can well imagine.

Up to this point CORE has never begun libel actions even though there have been situations where serious statements have been made about us. I would hope you would keep me informed before any local action is commenced. Mr. Farmer is in Africa now but I will discuss the matter with him promptly upon his return.

With kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Dr. G. Wiley
Mr. Lou Smith ✓

CR:hdl

8 January 1965

JAN 13 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mr. James O Williams, Chairman
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Dear Jim,

Much discussion has been made recently about unity within the civil rights movement I, too, feel that the presentation of a unified front would be to the advantage of all parties. However, if unity must be achieved through a policy of appeasement with the resulting loss of one's own dignity and self-respect, then the proposed objective becomes reduced to a position of irrelevancy; if under these terms, there could possibly be such a thing as unity.

Over the past two years, Philadelphia CORE has attempted to maintain, though under constant attack, a front of cooperation with Mr. Cecil B. Moore, President of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (NAACP) This most recent attack upon CORE locally, nationally, and its National Director, Mr. James Farmer, has convinced me that Mr. Moore is bent on destroying CORE. I believe that he wants to eliminate Philadelphia CORE because his ego cannot stand to see another organization working to bring about equal justice for Negroes in Philadelphia. Mr. Moore has stated many times that he and he alone is the "Black Messiah."

I am also convinced that the ego has taken priority over the desire to win equal rights for Negroes. For example, take the statement quoted in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that "James Farmer is an Uncle Tom who wants to seat the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party". It should be self-evident that anyone who wants to seat the Freedom Democratic Party is anything but a Tom.

Bearing in mind the many positive accomplishments of Cecil Moore since attaining the presidency of the NAACP, but no longer being able to deceive the Negro public of Philadelphia, it is with genuine pain, sorrow, and in all honesty, relief, I make public the following facts.

Building Trades

In July of 1962, after working out a carefully planned program, Philadelphia CORE addressed a letter to Mayor Tate expressing its concern over the construction of the Municipal Services Building with discriminatort labor personnel, specifically the building trades. The date is important because it was before Mr. Moore became President of the NAACP. We continued correspondence with the mayor without receiving satisfaction. In the early part of 1963, I made the intentions of Philadelphia CORE known to most of the Negro leaders of Philadelphia at a meeting called by the Commission on Human Relations.

Building Trades cont'd

Mr. Moore was invited but did not attend.

We proceeded to picket City Hall, Mayor Tate's home, and did a sit-in at City Hall. We planned a picket line at Reyburn Plaza when we heard the news, via radio, that the NAACP was entering the project and would picket the Plaza. We proceeded with our plans and received our first open attack from Cecil Moore. He accused CORE of "butting in on our project".

Following this incident I made "peace" with Cecil and we them proceeded to plan a joint project around building trades. It was to be a joint sit-in. Cecil Moore was to take Managing Director Corletto's office and CORE was to take the Commission on Human Relations. When the time for the sit-in arrived, Ed Hollander, CORE's Vice Chairman, Walter Lively, and myself were invited to Cecil's office by Mr. Moore. George Sellers, Harvey Schmidt, and several others were there.

George Sellers unleashed a blast at CORE and told Cecil not to have anything to do with us. After much of this type of abuse, Curtis Carson came in and reminded Cecil that he could not attack the building trade unions because he had signed an agreement with them that forbade him to take direct action; In all fairness to Mr. Moore, he seemed quite surprised and disturbed by this. (He apoligized, privately in the elevator, to me). I relieved Cecil of his obligation to the project, and CORE proceeded to sit-in and fast for three days in <u>both places</u>.

The result of all this confusion, brought on by Cecil's barging into our project, has been only tokenism in the building trade unions, and a complete destruction of our long range plan of attack that we feel would have opened many heretofore unavailable jobs for Negroes.

What price unity.....?

<u>Mummers Parade</u>

With the 1964 New Years Day parade (Mummers), fast approaching, and the city administrators vacillating position, it was apparent that "black face" would be allowed in the parade. After talking to Cecil by phone, Philadelphia CORE conducted a sit-in at WCAU TV. Our hope was to persuade the station not to televise the parade. If successful, we felt that we could get enough economic pressure to force the city to eliminate black face make-up. Our sit-in was successful in forcing a Mr. Snyder, Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, to inter-

rupt his vacation and come meet with us. Although this was entirely a CORE project, I invited Cecil and Stanley Branche of Chester, Pa., who was interested in the project to sit in on the meeting. Several ministers were also there. After exerting much moral pressure on Mr. Snyder, Cecil came in, 45 minutes late, and proceeded to verbally attack Mr. Snyder's very existence, including profanity. The result being that Mr. Snyder announced that he would go through with his plans to tlevise the parade. By this time, Mr. Moore had walked out so Stanley Branche, CORE members, and myself went back to the CORE office to map out our strategy. We decided to try to non-violently, physically block the parade. At approximately 12:30 a.m., Cecil called me at the CORE office to inquire about our plans. I advised him of our decision and he requested that we all do it. He kept insisting that we "stick together", and that all three organizations would "go to the street" to stop the parade. Stanley Branche and myself issued a press release to that effect and went home to bed.

The next morning, on my way to work, I heard the news broadcast that CORE and Stanley Branche's Chester group were going to try to physically stop the parade, but Cecil Moore of the NAACP was going to court where it belonged. (a quote from the news broadcast) Moore stated that he had to go to court to stop "those other groups from going to the street". The rest is history. CORE and Stanley Branche were hauled into court and as a result, an injunction was issued against "black face". Not only were we double-crossed, but Mr. Moore had the nerve to claim stopping of black face as one of <u>his</u> accomplishments of 1964. Whew...!

<u>Chester Pa.</u>

The Chester movement was another example of Cecil Moore's attempts to take over, destroy, or discredit any other civil rights activity. Stanley Branche worked hard and practically alone trying to eliminate discrimination in Chester, Pa. He asked Philadelphia CORE to help him and we did. Many of our members went to jail there. Cecil first tried to barge into the movement, after it was off the ground. Failing in this effort, he stood on the platform at the arena and denounced Stanley Branche and myself.

<u>Trailways</u>

The present dispute, and frankly the one that I consider to be the last straw, is the Trailways issue. CORE has, at a national level, been attempting for some time to secure equal employment opportunities for Negroes at Trailways. In November of 1963, I received a memo from Norman Hill, CORE's program director, to picket Trailways Thanksgiving Day. (Note that this was before Cecil Moore began to attack Trailways). The picket line was called off because negotiations looked favorable. We reached our agreements with Trailways in New York

and CORE chapters in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were instructed to start negotiations at their local terminals. At this point Cecil Moore barged in. Trailways tried to get CORE to attack the NAACP and I refused. Incidently, I had spoken to Cecil about the whole situation and informed him that I would not interfere.

Our present attack on Trailways is because they violated the agreement they made with us and have in spite of Cecil's claim, hired only 7 Negro drivers, while during that same period 43 white drivers were hired. Cecil's claim of 29 Negro drivers hired is blatantly false. There are only 9 Negro drivers in the entire Trailways system. These are Trailways' figures, not mine.

An interesting pattern has developed here. Whenever CORE or any other civil rights group gains any publicity for its work, Cecil immediately attacks that group. This remains as the basis for my theory of egomania, grappling and overcoming dedication to the movement, is the reason for Cecil's behaviour and our problems with him.

Be assured that all 65 CORE chapters in the Northeast Region stand ready to assist you and your chapter in your many struggles.

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

James Farmer

c.c. Jim McCain
Marvin Rich
File

File Phila CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Benjamin Jones

Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

January 18, 1965

Mr. Louis S. Smith
Northeastern Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

Did not have pickets on weekend, but used our people to circulate copies of the Citizen's Voice. (A copy was also sent to you.) Met with some wheels in the NAA, and gave our story. Spoke at a tea Rev. Nichols gave, about 400 present. Offerred no support for Nichols, but gave out paper and fact sheet on Trailways. Response was good.

Bill Akers had to turn case over to other lawyers, has quite a few cases of his own. Met with lawyers he found willing to follow his plan; Bradley, Goldberg, Cantor, Cain, and Spencer Cox of ACLU.

ACLU may come in handy, we may have to go to Federal Court to seek relief. A second court action may be started to limit us to 5 or 6 pickets. This could go straight to the Supreme Court.

Friday, January 22, is our day in court, and charges on the first injunction order will be answered. I would suggest that an attempt be made to conduct a massive turn out in every city involved on Saturday, January 23, whether or not we are found in contempt.

Information on what the NAA & Safeway are trying to do to our chapter and your groups in New York should be sent to Washington and Baltimore. I can get a Philadelphia CORE representative to go with you or Eric and tell these people if you want. Unless added pressure is put on this system, you and I are out on a long limb.

I was contacted by a Mr. Maurice Lawrence, Post Office Department, Contract Compliance, Washington, D.C. He is gathering data on Safeway and will contact you. I think someone in Washington should contact him and give him data on Washington terminal and also Baltimore.

Let me know what else Philadelphia CORE can do to help exert pressure on this company.

Ben Porter may have sent in a report on Dunn & Bradstreet. If he didn't, check it in New York at once. In Philadelphia they not only have an all white office, but they have a white janitor.

A Negro CORE member applied for a job and passed two exams with very good marks. The final test was for personality; he failed. They only hire people with similar personality traits, so there is great harmony in the office.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW
jb

file - Philadelphia Core

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Benjamin Jones

Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

February 22, 1965

Mr. Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

Philadelphia CORE has backed into another project, but it seems promising. Several weeks ago a man came in who had complained to the NAACP two years ago. A deal was being made with his company to sign a bad three year contract. He was fired after leading a protest and the contract was signed. I won't go into detail about his case because you will meet him.

This is a partial list of what's wrong with the union.

1. No national convention for 30 years.
2. Average salary per hour is $1.60 to $1.70 for jobs that pay no less than $2.20 per hour in other unions.
3. Shop stewards are union appointees.
4. Union has no strike fund, and urges workers to accept contracts because they can't afford a strike.
5. Contracts are made in blocks of four or five companies. Workers in one company don't know who other companies are, so that no united action can be taken.
6. Five thousand letters announcing last election were returned to union because of wrong address. This means that only 7,000 got notices on same day of election. Election was from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM on New Years' Eve.
7. Life insurance benefits haven't been increased in 20 years. It is only $1,000.

8. No enforcement of safety regulations is required of companies by the union.

9. Sick benefits are $30.00 per week.

10. Union meetings are not democratic forums, for discussion of problems. At first sign of protest, the dissenter is thrown out or the meeting is adjourned.

11. This union did away with job classifications in its new contract, and all workers are now called laborers.

This union has all the ear marks of a bad union. Our first meeting held in the CORE office and with little publicity had more than 100 men present.

Our next meeting is on ~~April~~ MARCH 7, at 3:00 PM, Church of the Advocate. I hope you can come and say a few words.

I am going to make up a workers' CORElator describing CORE's position and role. Comparative rates for workers and profits for companies in their union and others, some articles on how other unions cleaned house, letters from union members giving their opinions, etc.

I will be in New York on Saturday, February 27, around 3:00 PM. I hope I can see you and possibly George Wiley. Call me and let me know if this is okay for you. Saturday is the best day for us and a couple of union guys I want you to meet.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW
jb

cc: Dr. George Wiley
Carl Rachlin, Esq.

File

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

March 12, 1965

Mrs. Joyce A. Ware
Regional Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Ware:

Philadelphia CORE is still involved in the Trailways project. Our group set up a picket line on New Years Eve. Several days later Trailways and the NAACP went to court to get an injunction to prevent further demonstrations. They were successful in this endeavor, but we continued our picket for three more week-ends.

The judge who issued the injunction feels we have violated it; we are claiming that the wording was such as to not prevent a peaceful demonstration.

Within the next ten days we have to go back into court. Our lawyers intend to use this opportunity to force Trailways to state under oath what their employment practices are, and also to produce their employment records.

Philadelphia CORE needs a breakdown of the Negro and white employees and the jobs they hold in the New York terminal. Since we must support our claim of discrimination, if you can get this information to us quickly, you can help us win our case and expose Trailways. We are particularly interested in ticket agents, information clerks, office help, and managerial positions. Time is very important. If you can't help, let me know.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

Jow
jb

February 14, 1965

Mr. Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lou:

Just to fill you in on Philadelphia CORE and Safeway Trails, this is our program for the immediate future:

1) Philadelphia CORE has filed an Answer to the court Injunction. (Copy will be forwarded.)

2) Mr. Farmer has met with our lawyer and been brought up to date.

3) Philadelphia CORE intends to put Safeway Trails officials and employment records under subpeona. This is a chance to make a complete discovery of their past and present employment records under oath.

Philadelphia CORE requests the following action on regional's part.

1) Involvement of the chapters in New York, Jersey City, Trenton, Baltimore, and Washington, to the extent of ascertaining the employment patterns in those terminals.

2) Our lawyer needs any sworn statements from present or former employees on any form of discrimination, as soon as possible from the cities listed.

3) A meeting with as many chapters as possible to draw up a demand based on their findings locally as a basis for a systemwide quota.

We may go to court any time in the next three weeks, so time is important.

Yours in Freedom,

JOW
jb

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

cc: Eric Mann
Carl Rachlin, Esq.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5 - 2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

March 17,1965

Miss Joyce Ware
Regional Office of CORE
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Ware:

I am quite happy about your planned demonstration on Friday. I am enclosing all the information I have so far. I will see that any additional information is forwarded to you promptly.

Please call on me if I can be of any assistance on this project. My chapter is planning more demonstrations on Selma. We are part of a joint committee and are more or less committed to participation in demonstrations on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. We had planned one on South Africa for Saturday. The Selma demonstrations, however change this.

If you are attending the conference on Sunday in Washington, I will be there. Hope to see you.

Yours for freedom,

James O. Williams

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW:ac

ENCLOSURES

May 14, 1965

Doris Taylor
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Dear Doris DAylor:

I am sending out immediately, 300 Freedom Now buttons and 150 CORE T-Shirts.

About two weeks ago we sent to Arthur Alston 25 Salute to Feeedom Jazz albums and 110 copies of Our Faces, Our Voices on consignment. Considering our financial position it is impossible for us to send out any more of this material untill we receive payment for the first batch of material.,

Anything else we can do, please write.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Mr Arthur Alston 25
1521 Catherine
Phil 46

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5 - 2229
AREA CODE 215

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Benjamin Jones

Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

May 7, 1965

MAY 13 1965

James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim,

Please send post-haste the following:

300 -----"Freedom Now" buttons
150------ CORE "T" Shirts
25------ OUR FACES, OUR VOICES by Lillian Smith

We would like to sell these items at a week-long outdoor festival in North Philadelphia the week of May 30 through June 5, where we will be maintaining a booth.

If you have other items in stock which you think would be suitable for such an affair, we would appreciate receiving these also.

Please send to: Roscoe Gill, Chairman
Fund Raising Committee
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Sincerely,

Doris Taylor

Doris Taylor
Treasurer

110
Sent
25
Copy
for
Freedom
Albums

5

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5 - 2229
AREA CODE 215

May 12, 1965

MAY 14 1965

James O. Williams
CHAIRMAN

John Bryant Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Joy Brown
SECRETARY

Doris M. Taylor
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE
MEMBERS AT LARGE

Arthur Alston
Stanley Diamond
Benjamin Jones
Iris Jones
Joseph Smith

James McCain
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Jim,

In addition to the materials we requested in our letter to you of May 7, please send 25 of the Salute to Freedom jazz albums.

Time is short, please send as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Doris Taylor

Doris Taylor
Treasurer

Posted letters

Bombings

FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 23, THERE HAVE BEEN 30 CHURCH BOMBINGS IN MISSISSIPPI. TO DATE, ALMOST NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT CORRECTING THIS MATTER.

Arrests

NEGROES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ARE CONTINUALLY BEING ARRESTED ON TRUMPED UP CHARGES.

Terror

TERRORISTS ARE ALLOWED TO ROAM THE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, INTIMIDATING ANYONE WHO DARES TO REGISTER TO VOTE.

WE DEMAND AN END TO MISSISSIPPI INJUSTICE NOW!

JOIN CORE IN THESE DEMANDS:

1. THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT RELEASE REPORTS ON WHAT THEIR INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE BOMBINGS HAVE REVEALED. (SIMILAR TO WHAT WAS DONE IN THE WARREN REPORT)
2. THAT 2,000 FEDERAL MARSHALS BE SENT TO MISSISSIPPI TO PATROL THE HIGHWAYS AND STREETS TO PROTECT THE CHURCHES, HOMES AND SYNAGOGUES FROM TERRORISTS.
3. THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT DEMAND AND SECURE THE RELEASE OF ALL PERSONS JAILED IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND U.S. CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
4. IMPLEMENT THE 8 POINT PROGRAM OUTLINED BY THE 18 CONGRESSMEN TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH ONE ADDITION: THAT THE FULL POWERS OF THE F.B.I. BE USED TO BRING THOSE GUILTY OF THE MANY CRIMES PERPETRATED AGAINST THOSE SEEKING TO EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS TO JUSTICE, INCLUDING ON THE SPOT ARRESTS.

FREEDOM NOW

PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

Phila CORE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL PO5-2229

CORE TO DEMONSTRATE: PROTEST LACK OF FEDERAL ACTION IN MISSISSIPPI

PHILADELPHIA CORE ANNOUNCED TODAY, THAT IN CONJUNCTION WITH NATIONAL CORE AND OTHER CORE CHAPTERS, THEY WERE PREPARING FOR A PROTEST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST LACK OF FEDERAL ACTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

CORE'S DEMONSTRATION IS SCHEDULED FOR 4:00 PM ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, AT THE JUSTICE BUILDING.

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE RESOLUTION DRAWN UP AND SENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON BY THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL OF CORE, LOCAL OFFICIALS OF THE ORGANIZATION STATED THAT, "...LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI HAS BROKEN DOWN AND THE INTERVENTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT IS ESSENTIAL TO PRESERVE THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ENGAGED IN PEACEFUL ACTIVITIES PROTECTED BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. THE FAILURE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT TO EXERCISE ITS EXISTING POWER HAS LED TO AND ENCOURAGED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND TERRORIST GROUPS."

A RECORD KEPT BY CORE LISTS A TOTAL OF 30 CHURCHES WHICH HAVE BEEN BOMBED FROM JUNE 15 TO SEP. 23. DESPITE THE URGINGS OF 18 CONGRESSMEN FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT FURTHER VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED IN MISSISSIPPI, NEXT TO NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE. IN THE MEANTIME GOV. JOHNSON OF MISSISSIPPI CONTINUES TO BLAME CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS FOR THE BOMBINGS THAT OCCUR.

**** CONTINUED ****

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

CORE DEMONSTRATION---------

IN ORDER TO RID MISSISSIPPI MINORITIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS OF THE TERROR AND INJUSTICES WHICH FACE THEM THERE, CORE MAKES THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS ON THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT:

1) THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT RELEASE REPORTS ON WHAT THEIR INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE BOMBINGS HAVE REVEALED. (SIMILAR TO WHAT WAS DONE IN THE WARREN REPORT)

2) THAT 2,000 FEDERAL MARSHALLS BE SENT TO MISSISSIPPI TO PATROL THE HIGHWAYS AND PROTECT THE CHURCHES, HOMES AND SYNAGOGUES FROM TERRORISTS.

3) THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT DEMAND AND SECURE THE RELEASE OF ALL PERSONS JAILED IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND U.S. CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (TITLE 18) .

4) IMPLEMENT THE 8 POINT PROGRAM OUTLINED BY THE 18 CONGRESSMEN TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH ONE ADDITION: THAT THE FULL POWERS OF THE F.B.I. BE USED TO BRING THOSE GUILTY OF THE MANY CRIMES PERPETRATED AGAINST THOSE PERSONS SEEKING TO EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS TO JUSTICE, INCLUDING ON THE SPOT ARRESTS.

**** END ****

File Trailways

CORE
Northeast Regional Office
48 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
EN9-0101

Baltimore CORE

ATTN: All Northeast Regional Office

Trailways Negotiations

Enclosed is a summary of initial negotiations with the Trailways Bus Company. On Thursday, October 22, negotiations toward some form of a target program for total integration of opportunity with in the trailway workforce including supervisory and managerial positions will ensue.

If negotiations prove unsucessful, we intend to iniate a direct action project against Trailways on the regional level. Therefore if negotiation do collapse;

1. Is there a Trailways in your area? Yes
2. Would you participate in a direct action project against Trailways? Yes
3. Would you be willing to give this project high priority? Yes - We will initiate negotiations real quickly with them.
4. If so, would you be able to send delegates to a meeting in New York to plan and coordinate this project? Yes - But only for meetings which lead directly to direct action.
5. Since Negotiations will be in progress by the time you recive this letter, I urge that you reply immediately.

Sincerely your,

Eric Mann
Field Secretary

P.S. To chapters previously notified please send in Sheraton Hotel Reports Immediately.

P. S. We are in the process of direct action at our City Hall protesting the cutting of the school budget by City Officials. This will be a daily affair until our demands are met. This is why our chapter will not be able to be represented for Saturday's meeting. We are, however, very interested and will cooperate with later projects with Trailways. Jim Griffin Chairman

File Phila. CORE

NEWS RELEASE

Philadelphia CORE
2229 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Telephone PO5-2229

Attn: Ben Porter, Chairman
Employment Committee

CORE SEEKS JOBS, TRAINING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The chairman of Philadelphia CORE's Employment Committee, Mr. Ben Porter, announced today that CORE has launched its "Project Employment Now", which is aimed at jobs for the unemployed and qualified people to fill these positions. CORE will interview, test and screen all applicants to ascertain their weaknesses as well as their strengths before they are referred for jobs or training. This is being done in order to make sure noone is discriminated against because of race, creed, or color.

"PEN" ia also aimed at finding jobs for youth who can and want to work; and training programs for those who do not have the skills necessary to get a good job.

CORE is seeking the cooperation of private industry as well as city, state and civic groups. All applicants and interested parties are asked to call or visit the CORE office on Tuesday or Thursday evening between 6:00 and 9:30 p.m.

File

STATEMENT FROM: THE ~~PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS~~ OF RACIAL EQUALITY

TO: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA

The officers and members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Congress of Racial equality welcomes Dr. King and his staff to our city. Philadelphia CORE has long felt that some form of coalition and communication between civil rights groups is needed. It does not speak well for local leaders, that such an effort has had to be initiated by a person outside our city. But, if Dr. King can lay a foundation, CORE will give its fullest cooperation in building a lasting structure.

Philadelphia, Pa. has achieved a good many gains in the area of civil rights. The major groups have, on rare occasions, formed loose confederations, and although they were short lived, they made real gains during that time.

The real problems facing our 700,000 Negroes are still unresolved, and will remain that way until mass participation is achieved. Mention has already been made of our school system, slum housing and unemployment. But, it is hard to put into words, the misery and hopelessness that face Philadelphia's minority groups who live in poverty.

No single organization has made a concerted effort to seek out the grass roots leadership from these masses, not only to provide the bodies for demonstrations, but to join in planning, suggesting programs and serving in roles of leadership. We must do that, now!

Very few of our leaders are ready to relinquish their presitge or power to unknown community leaders. This benevolent despotism has created a black power structure that has divided the big from the small, the rich from the poor, the old from the young, and tragically, the black from the white. These men have

long since lost their influence over the masses and have made back door visits with the white power structure. They fail to realize that a real grass roots movement provides its own power and leadership. The obligation, then, of The NAACP, SNCC, The Urban League, CORE, etc., is to seek out the feelings, problems and leadership of the grass roots people. To train them (if training is what they need) and work with them on their day to day problems.

Philadelphia needs a coalition of forces, and this tour has created the best one our city has had. From this start, an army for freedom and equality can grow. This is the movement that can launch a massive voter registration drive, demand low income howsing to replace our slums, cause city, state and federal officials to relieve unemployment and force both the white and black power structures to realize that there is unity among our people. Only then will they be put on notice that we demand freedom and equality now!

We recognize, however, that adequate and effective local howsing redevelopment, fair employment, equal education, etc., have not and cannot come about if at the national level, the very basis of our democratic process is ignored or compromised. While we are no longer shocked that bonafide, legal redress and challenges against overt, undemocratic practices in our nation, such as the challenge to unseat the five Mississippi congressmen, are subverted or evaded at the national level, we are non-the-less greatly disturbed by all this. We are disturbed and for this reason, feel that here, with the community together because of this tour, is the time for the community and the civil rights leaders of Philadelphia, along with Dr. King, to demand of the city and the state, that they demand of the Congress of the United States that the legal question regarding the seating of the five Miss. congressmen be heard and voted upon immediately. I say to you that to really get going in Philadelphia, we here, must call upon the concience of the entire nation, for our freedom, now!

Housing
Miss Lee Civil Rights
Sons

NEW HOUSING LAW

PROTECTS OUR RIGHT TO LIVE WHERE WE PLEASE

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING IS NOW ILLEGAL IN PENNSYLVANIA

The new Human Relations Act protects the right of all persons, regardless of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin to buy, rent, or lease ALL HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS EXCEPT OWNER-OCCUPIED SINGLE OR DUPLEX BUILDINGS.

This means new homes, better neighborhoods, and newer schools are available to you, often at old house prices.

Several Philadelphia areas have practiced fair housing even before the law was passed. Action taken in these communities was the result of individual and group efforts. If they could integrate without the benefit of the law, certainly you can WITH it.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS LAW

DEPENDS ON YOU.

USE IT!

CORE (The Congress of Racial Equality) urges every Pennsylvanian to seek housing of his choice, regardless of neighborhood. START LOOKING TODAY.

If you encounter the old runaround -- "Just rented", "We'll call you back", "The neighbors would object", "We think you'll be happier .....", please contact any of the following CORE members:

Mrs. Augusta Lemon	Mrs. Betty Cantor	Mr. Stanley Diamond
VI 8-5405	CH 8-3280	SH 8-4790

CORE will tell you how to use the new law and WILL TAKE STEPS ITSELF TO SEE THAT YOU GET THE HOUSE OR APARTMENT YOU WANT TO LIVE IN.

NEW ADDRESS

Philadelphia Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
(CORE)
3423 N. 15th St.
BA 8-3468

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
PHILADELPHIA
CORE
3649 LANCASTER AVE.
PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNA.

MORRELL PARK
BIASED in sale of homes

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

-Rev. Jackson has been trying to buy a home here since October, 1961.

-Rev. Jackson has proven his financial ability to buy the home.

-Rev. Jackson offered to make a downpayment of $1,100. Ask the salesmen what your downpayment will be.

-Only 1% of all new housing in Philadelphia has been available to Negroes.

YOU CAN HELP!

* You can help this family and others buy the home of their choice.

* Tell the salesmen here and at other developments that you want GOOD neighbors and that race, religion and color don't matter.

* Support CORE and the NAACP in their work to make Philadelphia a city of equal opportunity for all people.

Sponsored by CORE & NAACP

Philadelphia CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
3649 Lancaster Avenue
Philadelphia 4, Penna.

Philadelphia NAACP
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Penna.

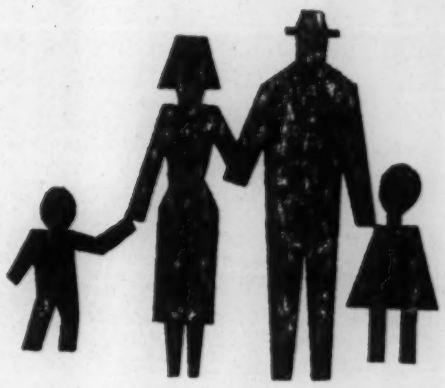
Printing labor donated

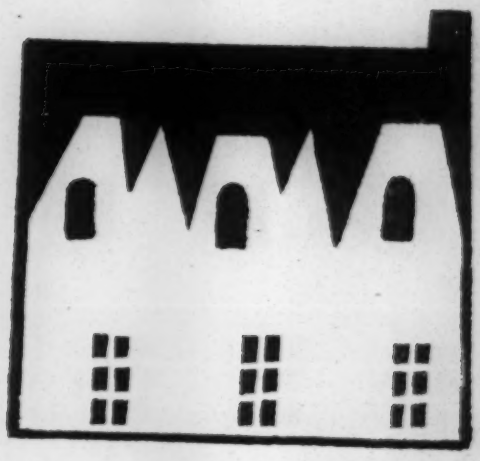
THE **NAACP** AND **CORE** Invite You To

Take A Look At

Philadelphia's

New Housing





"Operation Windowshop"

SUNDAY, APRIL 29th &
EVERY SUNDAY IN MAY

ALL HOUSING IS NOW AVAILABLE TO NEGROES UNDER THE STATE FAIR HOUSING LAW. DON'T THINK YOU HAVE TO BUY - - - - COME WINDOWSHOPPING AROUND THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN OUR CITY.

"OPERATION WINDOWSHOP" IS A COMMUNITY PROJECT OF PHILADELPHIA NAACP AND CORE TO INCREASE EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHILADELPHIA NEGROES.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT NEW HOMES IN THE NORTHEAST AND IN THE SUBURBS. THE FAIR HOUSING LAW PROTECTS OUR RIGHT TO LIVE ANYWHERE.

LET'S MEET 2:30 PM AT the Food Fair parking lot, Pennypack Circle on Roosevelt Boulevard

OR at the parking lot at 69th and Market Streets

FOR INFORMATION Call PE 5-3470

SPONSORED BY

Philadelphia NAACP
260 South 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

and

Philadelphia CORE
3649 Lancaster Ave.
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

PRINTING LABOR DONATED

Housing

CORE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASED PROVISION OF ADEQUATE LOW-COST HOUSING UNITS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

1. All construction of town houses, luxury apartments and middle and upper income housing in the central area of the city must be stopped until adequate provisions for low cost units are made for poor and minority people currently living in such areas.

2. City Council should immediately pass legislation to provide sufficient money for the "Revolving Fund" administered by the Department of Licenses & Inspections to enable Licenses & Inspections to repair properties where landlords refuse to do so and also pass enabling legislation to allow Licenses & Inspections to put leins on rents to cover costs of such repairs.

3. City Council should pass legislation to enable the Housing Authority to acquire properties in several areas of the city (this must include some non-ghetto areas) to be used in the "Used House Program." The City Administration should in turn pressure the Housing Authority to acquire at least 500 units per year for the next five years to be used in this program.

4. The City Administration should immediately take action to put in operation the recommendation of the Special Committee on Slum Housing of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Civil Rights passed at their meeting of October 9, 1963:

   " That the City Of Philadelphia supply capital funds in the amount of at least $10,000,000 for the purpose of creating a non-profit corporation to secure a supply of rental and sales low-cost housing for relocation purposes."

5. The Mayor and the Administration must pursue a vigorous policy in all city departments to promote integration of housing on all economic levels. Strong disciplinary action should be taken against any city official who disobeys or is negligent in pursuing such a policy.

DEMANDS MADE ON Philly Mayoralty candidate
10-63 by Philly CORE

NEWS RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Philadelphia CORE
2229 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Telephone PO5-2229

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT BEN PORTER

CORE INVESTIGATES LOCAL 57 LABORER'S UNION

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF CORE, AFTER RECEIVING NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS FROM MEMBERS OF LOCAL 57 LABORER'S UNION, CONCERNING DISCRIMINATION, HAS STARTED AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDUCT OF THAT UNION.

INVESTIGATIONS SHOW THAT THE SALARIES PAID TO LOCAL 57 MEMBERS ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO WORKERS IN OTHER UNIONS DOING THE SAME WORK. THE OFFICERS' SALARIES ARE EXTREMELY HIGH FOR A UNION OF THIS SIZE. THERE IS NO STRIKE FUND AND LITTLE BENEFITS FOR SICK MEMBERS. THE LACK OF A STRIKE FUND LESSENS THE CHANCE OF A STRIKE AND EMPLOYERS ARE LESS APT TO GIVE WAGES IN LINE WITH THE REST OF INDUSTRY.

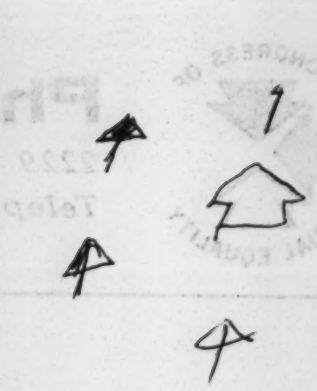
IN ADDITION, THE MEN ARE SUMARILY FIRED AND THE UNION RARELY COMES TO THEIR AID. SHOP STEWARDS ARE UNION APPOINTED AND DO LITTLE TO PROTECT THE WELFARE AND SAFETY OF OF THE MEMBERS.

CORE CHARGES THAT THE UNION OPERATES ON THE POWER OF FEAR AND NOT DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPALS.

JAMES O. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF CORE, SUM ED UP THE PROBLEMS OF THE UNION BY SAYING, "THIS IS ANOTHER CASE OF THE EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION. MANY OF THESE MEN CANNOT JOIN OTHER UNIONS TO PRACTICE THEIR TRADE, SO THEY ARE ENTRAPPED BY THIS ONE. LOW WAGES, NO VOICE IN UNION MATTERS, BEING KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF THEIR RIGHTS AND RULED BY FEAR HAVE CAUSED UNION MEMBERS TO TURN TO CORE FOR AID." WILLIAMS CONTINUED, "EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE BY CORE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH-IN THE UNION FRAMEWORK, BUT IF NO SATISFACTORY GAINS CAN BE MADE, CORE WILL SEEK OTHER SOURCES OF RELIEF." HE CONCLUDED, "CORE WILL NOT STOP ITS EFFORTS WITH THE UNION UNTIL LOCAL 57 IS BROUGHT UP TO THE STANDARDS OF TRUE UNIONISM".

Bus 15 – 12th St.

507 E. 12th
Apt. 1A



Att. Gore

mrs feingold
Sen. Kennedy's office
661-1600
N.Y.C

916-4464

DISCRIMINATION AT SOCIAL SECURITY

There are two categories of jobs at the Social Security Payment Center in Philadelphia: Clerical Grades 2-4 and Administrative Grade 5 plus. The following table shows that in each category the Negroes employed have the low grade jobs and the white employees have the high grade jobs.

T A B L E

GRADES	Negro 1962	White 1962	Negro 1964	White 1964
Clerical 2			159	45
Clerical 3			182	172
Clerical 4			82	82
Administrative 5	37	55	33	89
Administrative 6	26	81	5	4
Administrative 7	19	50	45	91
Administrative 8	3	30	20	48
Administrative 9	31	184	3	59
Administrative 10	1	44	25	168
Administrative 11 plus	2	29	4	73

In 1962, Mr. Irwin Hackerman, Special Deputy Employment Officer of the Social Security Administration prepared a report documenting the existing pattern of de facto segregation.

LIST OF DEMANDS TO SOCIAL SECURITY FROM CORE

1. All position vacancies should be posted prior to filling such vacancies.
2. There must be a change in the structure of the promotion committee to include elected representatives chosen by the majority of the Payment Center employees.
3. The Payment Center must establish a list of all employees rating their promotability by establishing weights to be given to such things as educational background, experience, seniority in grades, supervisory exaluations, etc. This list must be posted so every employee would see where he was rated.
4. That the newly established position of management relations specialist GS-12, be filled by someone impartial and sympathetic to people, particularly minority group members.
5. That there be established a committee on promotions and hiring to whom people with grievances could appeal. This must be a Union representative.
6. There must be a Negro placed in a policy-making position in the Payment Center. Negroes currently in such positions do not have the respect or confidence of CORE.
7. The Payment Center must improve in-service training of people in lower grades so that they may gain additional qualifying experience for higher grade positions.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION - PO5-2229 (after 5 pm)

PHILADELPHIA CORE MEMBER JOINS MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

JUNE 21st DWIGHT EISENHOWER CAMPBELL, A MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE CONGRESS OF RaCIAL EQUALITY ARRIVED AT WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN OXFORD, OHIO TODAY TO ATTEND ORIENTATION SESSIONS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT OF THE COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO). HE WILL TAKE PART IN A MASSIVE VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN AND WORK IN THE FREEDOM SCHOOLS DESIGNED TO PREPARE MANY NEGRO CHILDREN FOR THE COMING SCHOOL YEAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR MISSISSIPPI, MR. CAMPBELL WILL RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA TO SEEK FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM CHURCH AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA IN AN EFFORT TO RAISE $5,000.00 TO HELP FINANCE THE MISSISSIPPI PROJECT.

MR. CAMPBELL HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE LOCAL CHAPTERS OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 29th, HE IS TO APPEAR AT THE MEDIA COURTHOUSE IN DELAWARE COUNTY, TO ANSWER INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM FOR PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

DWIGHT HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS IN CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE AND PRINCESS ANN, MARYLAND, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA AND MANY OTHER AREAS.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
PHILADELPHIA CORE ■ 2229 NORTH BROAD STREET ■ PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNA.

Constitution

Name

The name of this organization shall be the Pittsburgh chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (Abbreviated) "CORE" or Pittsburgh CORE. It shall be an affiliate of the National organization, the Congress of Racial Equality.

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be to involve people of all ethnic and social and economic backgrounds to work toward the elimination or discrimination based on skin color, race, religion or national origin; and to reduce the effects of past discrimination. We shall employ non-violent, direct action as the primary menas to these ends.

Membership

The organization shall have two (2) classifications of memberships.

1. Active membership: The individual may participate in all phases of the organization and is entitled to voting provileges. He is also a member of the National Organization and as such is subject to its rules and regulations. The General Membership meeting shall have the right to fix and collect dues

2. Associate Membership: The individual or group is a supporter of CORE and may participate in limited phases of the organization as determined. He must pay yearly dues as determined by the General Memberships Meetings.

    A. Active Membership Requirements: In order to be constituted an active member, the individual must make application to the membership committee, subscribe to the purposes of the organization and the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, undergo a probationary period including attendance at orientation sessions and must assume the responsibilities of a functional role in the organization. After being reported upon by the Membership Committee that he has fulfilled the above requirements, he shall become an active member upon approval by two-thirds vote at a general membership meeting.

Removal and Limitations of Membership

1. Any person not participating in the organization, including action projects for a contious period of three (3) months, unless otherwise validated, may be removed from the active membership rolls and given the status of an Associated member. Such actions shall be decided upon by the General Membership Meeting by majority vote upon receipt of a report from the membership committee. The membership committee may not recommend at any Active member be made an Associate member unless the Membership committee gives 10 days written notice to the member involved stating the pending condition and action, the reasons for it, and the date and place of the General membership meeting at which the committee intends to recommend his change to Associate member status. If the affected member requests a hearing befor the membership committee it shall be granted. The membership committee shall give the member written notice of the decision of the general membership meeting.

2. ~~Active membership ma be withdrawn from any member who violated or persists in~~

4. Treasurer: The Treasurer:shall transact all money matters; collect and maintain a record of all dues; keep members aware of their financial standings; pay all bills; co-sign checks with the Chairman; make periodic financial reports to the organization; maintain the proper financial relations with the the National Organization.

VI. Elections

A. All officers and Executive Committee members-at-large shall be elected at th e first gemera; ,eetomg after September 30, of each year. Nominations will be open at the meeting preceeding the election and remain open until the election. Term of office for officers and executive committee members-at-large shall begin immediately upon election and expore at the following election. The general membership meeting may, by two-thirds vote, postpone the election to the following general membership meeting. Active members shall be given notice at least seven (7) days before any election of officers or Executive committee members-at-large. If a vacancy occurs, it shall be announced at the next meeting, at which time nominations will be in order. The election to fill the vacancy shall be held at the meeting following this announcement. All officers and Executive Committee members-at-large shall be elected by secret ballot and majority vote.

B. Recall: Any active member may request a special election for any or all officers and Executive Committee members-at-large - Said election shall be ordered by a two-thirds vote of the general membership meeting, to take place at the following general membership meeting, using the regular election precedures.

C. These election procedures shall govern all General membership meeting elections insofar as applicable.

VII. General Membership Meetings

The organization shall convene regularly scheduled meetings at times and places agreed to by a majority vote of the General Membership meeting. These meetings shall be held at least once every calendar month. The chairman or the Executive committee may call special meetings of the general membership with written notice as far in advance as possible. Fifteen (15) active members, together with one officer of the Chapter shall constitute a quorum at any given meeting, if so construed by the presiding officer.

VIII. Committees

The following shall be constitutee as standing committees of the Organization Executive, Membership, Housing, Employment, Community Relations, Special Projects, Student, and Schools. Ad Hoc committees may be instituted and dissolved by the Chairman or General Membership meeting. The Chairman cannot dissolve committees created by the General Membership meeting. Education of the membership shall be the function of all standing and special committees as related to their respective areas.

A. Executive Committee: There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the four officers, five members at-large elected from the general membership by the general membership meeting, and the chairman of the standing committees. Only active members may be voting Executive Committee members. No person may hold more than one voting position on the Executive committee

Removal and Limitations of Membership

2. Active membership may be withdrawn from any member who violates or persists in violating the CORE Rules For Action, the National or local Constitution or attempts to subvert the organization through allegiance to other groups or organizationa. The Membership Committee may, if it deems necessary, and must at the direction of the Executive Committee or the General Membership Meeting, investigate the eligibility for continued active membership of any member. The membership committee shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the member of the nature and source of the investigation, the reasons for it, allow him reasonable opportunities to state his case, and notify him of the times, dates and places of the Executive Committee and General Membership meetings at which his continued active membership will be considered. Within five (5) days after completion of the investigation the Executive Committee shall meet, holding a special Meeting if necessary to consider the matter, at which the member involved may be present if he wishes. On such matters only the officers and elected Executive Committee members at-large shall vote. They shall be empowered, by decision of a majority of such members to place any restriction on the individual and its decision shall go into effect immediately. The member shall be notified immediately of its de-cision The Executive Committee shall present the matter to the next General Membership Metting where it shall be voted upon for final dispoxsition by majority vote in secret ballot. The member involved shall be notified in writing of the decision of the General Membership Meeting.

3. Restrictions of Associate Members

If an Associate member is suspected of committing any violation of sub-section 2 abor (III, B, 2), the same procedure shall be followed as if an active member were suspected. The Executive Committee and the General Membership Meeting shall be empowered to place any restrictions, including denial of membership on the Associate member of any individual after following the above procedures.

IV. Authority

The General Membership Meeting shall be the Supreme ruling body or Pittsburgh CORE as determined by this Constitution, the National Constitution, by-laws, and Rules for Action. The General Membership Meeting shall authorize direct action The General Membership Meeting may hold meetings or portions of meetings which are closed to all but active members and such guests as the meeting shall invite.

V. Officers

The officers of this organziation shall be: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. Only active members may be officers.

A. Duties of Officers

1. Chairman: It shall be the duty of the Chairman to serve as promary spokesman; to preside at General membership and Executive meetings; to appoint Committee chairman; to co-sign checks with the Treasurer; to coordinate the activities of the organization, and to supervise the general welfare, of the organization, and to serve as liaison to the National Organization.

2. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairman and assume such duties as the Chairman or the group may delegate to him.

3. Secretary: The Sectetary shall maintain the records of the organization.

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER PITTSBURG CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 18th & 19th OF OCTOBER

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, (Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes X (SEE REVERSE SIDE)
no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given _____
_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X
No _____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated RECCOMENDATION FROM FIELD STAFF

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in ORGANIZING ITSELF & A GOLDWATER PICKETT

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
yes _____ no NO. If yes, in what way- _____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes YES & NO no _____ Explain SEE REVERSE

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? _____
_____

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes _____ no NO Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

THE CHAPTER IS ONLY ABOUT A MONTH OLD WITH VERY LITTLE BACKGROUND ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND CORE. THIS IS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT PITTSBURG [redacted] IS A DEPRESSED SOUTHERN TYPE TOWN WITH VERY LITTLE CONTACT BETWEEN THE WHITE + NEGRO COMMUNITIES. [redacted] THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER REFLECT THE FEELING THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE RACES IN PITTSBURG. THEY ARE VERY SUSPICIOUS OF WHITE PEOPLE IN THE CHAPTER AND HAD EVEN GONE SO FAR AS TO HOLD SECRET ALL BLACK MEETINGS.

I SPENT 2 DAYS WORKING WITH THE CHAPTER AROUND THIS PROBLEM AND IN TRYING TO STRUCTURE, ON A SOUND BASIS, THE CHAPTER ITSELF. I WENT DEEPLY INTO CORE'S PHILOSOPHIES AND THE THEORY BEHIND NON VIOLENCE. I ALSO INSTRUCTED THE CHAPTER TO GO TO WHEELING WEST VIGINIA THE FOLLOWING WEEKEND AS HERB CALANDER WAS RUNNING A NON VIOCENT WORKSHOP THERE. (HERB VARIFIED THAT THEY ATTENDED) WE ALSO HELD ELECTIONS AND A VERY INTERESTING THING HAPPENED. THEY ELECTED A WHITE VICE-CHAIRMAN SO APPARANTLY THE TALK DID SOME GOOD.

THE NAACP HAS SOLD OUT TO THE POLITICAL MACHINE AND THE CORE MEMBERS ARE AWARE OF THIS. THERE IS ANOTHER GROUP MADE UP OF DISGRUNTLED NAACP MEMBERS THAT THE CORE CHAPTER HAS GOOD RAPPORT WITH.

IT IS VITAL THAT WE HAVE A STRONG CHAPTER IN PITTSBURG SO I INTEND TO SEND A FIELD SECRETARY TO PITTSBURG TO SPEND SOME TIME THERE.

[redacted]

Louis Smith

July 29, 1964
2831 center Ave

Mr. James McCain;

A group of us have gotten together and are intally interested in starting a Core Chapter here in Pittsburgh. We were informed by Benjamin Porter of Philadelphia Core Chapter that you would be here on August 6. We would like for you to sit in our meeting, and give us your assistance and get us acquainted with the Core Organization.

Would you please let us know if we can arrange our meeting for Aug 6. 8 P.M. or what date our meeting would be most appropiate for you.

Our Co Chairman are:

Gregory Harris Sr. - Dr-17218 after 5 P.M.

Harrold C. Clark - Dr-15213 after 5 P.M.

Barbara Williams - Sec + Treas

Mu-3-5460 Anytime

McCain

JUL 31 1964

Bethel A. M. E. Church
Webster Avenue & Morgan St.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
July 27, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director of C.O.R.E.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

This is a call for help! We, a handful of Negroes in Pittsburgh, are wedged between the vise jaws of white resistance and Negro complacency. The Negro organizations - N.A.A.C.P. and Urban League have refused to support us in

our attempts to help upgrade the Negro. The higher eschelon use our problems for personal gain.

For example, Pittsburgh has no Negro secondary education principals. This spring a vacancy was created by the retirement of a junior high school principal in an all Negro school. We asked the Board of Education to appoint Mr. Jody Harris, a Negro who had been vice-principal of the same school for seven years and acting principal for several months. We

called for an all-out effort on the part of all Negro organizations and churches. We were met by open newspaper criticism from the Urban League, N.A.A.C.P. and some churches. However, forty or more persons turned out and picketed the board. The board, in turn, retaliated by appointing a Negro department store maid, who is president of the P.T.A. to a vacancy on the board to help solve the Negro problem. She, of course, had gone to the board and stated that we do not want a Negro principal.

this is only one area. There are too many to talk about in this letter.

We beg of you "come and see" or send us an organizer. We need a branch of C.O.R.E. in this metropolis that is tainted with white supremacy.

Please contact me as soon as possible as we do not want this movement to die as the papers and members of the Board of Education have predicted.

Sincerely,

Rev. J. G. Harris

August 3, 1964

Miss Barbara Williams
2831 Center Avenue
Pittsburg, Penna.

Dear Miss Williams:

I will arrive in Pittsburg on Thursday, August 6, at 6:10 p.m. I am taking a trailways bus. Looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Orgainsation

8/6/64

RE: Pittsburg CORE meeting

Pittsburg has apopulation of about 800.000 . of this number it is estimated that aroung 102.000 are Negroes.

Industry----Mostly steel mills. Majority of employment amongst Negroes in this industry.
Some Negroes employed as clerks in many down town stores.

I met with 20 persons who were interested in starting a CORE chapter in the city of Pittsburg. I spent 3 hours or more with them going over the structure of the National Organization and how a local chapter should be strutured. We also went into details on Philosophy, Techniques and Methods of CORE.

For the moment the group has only temporary officers. A call has gone out to additional persons to attend the next meeting of the group. In the next few weeks the group hopes to elect permenant offices and committee chairmen.

The group feels that many more whites will become involve in the chapter when the Colleges and Universities open for the fall term. This group needs to have several more visits by staff in helping them get started in the right direction

8/6/64

RE: Pittsburg CORE Meeting

Pittsburg has a population of about 8000,000 people, of this number it is estimated that about 102,000 are Negroes.

Industry - Mostly steel mills. Majority of employment amongst Negroes in this industry. Some Negroes employed as clerks in many down-town stores.

I met with 20 persons who were interested in starting a CORE Chapter in the city of Pittsburg. I spent some three hours or more with them going over the structure of the National Organization and how a local chapter should be structured. We also went into det details on Philosopjy, Techniques and methods of CORE/

For the moment the group has only temporary officers. A call has gone out to additional persons to attend the next meeting of the froup. In the next few weeks the group hopes to elect permanant officers and committee chairmans.

The group feels that many more whites will become involved in the chapter when the Colleges and Universities open for the fall term. This group needs to have several more cisits by staff in helping them get started in the right direction.

Submitted by - James T. McCain/

8/7/64

Barbara Williams
Secretary-Treasurer
Pittsburg CORE
2831 Center Avenue
Pittsburg, Penna.

Dear Miss Williams:

This is to notify you and your group that you have the authority to use the CORE names in organizing and recruiting new members.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Director of Organization

File Pittsburgh CORE

Organization

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

August 17, 1964

Love

Mr. Krederick L. Richardson
1833 Fahnestock Avenue
Pittsburgh, PennsyKlvania 15221

We have received your complaint of discrimination in employment under a government contract. Before an investigation can begin, we must have complete information about the act of discrimination. You can help us by:

[X] filling in the attached form and returning it to us within 10 days.

[ ] completing the form you have just sent to us. The items checked in red on the attached form were possibly overlooked, but they are important to the investigating agency. Please return the completed form to us within 10 days.

Sincerely yours,
Director of Field Services

this sent to them

Dec 8-64

Fredrick L Richardson
Pittsburgh CORE
2831 Centre ave
Pittsburgh 19 - Pa

CORE

Dear Sir

Dun & Bradstreet Inc

May be Discremenation in Employment all over
the united states
you see I Work for them here in Pittsburgh Pa
out of 1700 Employee 3 Negro Work here.
you may wont to send this out to all of
your chapter, so they can send some more
to find out. thanks you

your in Freedom

Fredrick L Richardson

Chairman Housing

Equal Employment Opportunity— Company Policy And Plan For Progress

In order to encourage employers to provide equal employment opportunity regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, the government established what is called "The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity."

Our Company has elected to draw up a Plan for Progress as an affirmation of our policy of equal employment opportunity.

Our Plan, prepared with the assistance of the industry-sponsored Plans for Progress Office, was presented to President Johnson by Mr. Brockett at a meeting in the White House August 5.

Following is a joint statement of the Plan, issued by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity:

The President of the United States has issued Executive Order 10925 stating that as a matter of national policy, all persons are entitled to Equal Employment Opportunity regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. In this same Executive Order he established the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity to assist in carrying out this policy, which applies specifically to employers handling government contracts but which appeals for cooperation in this effort by all employers.

More than 250 leading employers have voluntarily joined the "Plans for Progress" program which has as its objective furthering the letter and the spirit of the President's Executive Order in personnel policies and practices in their respective organizations.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. welcomes the opportunity to announce its Plan for Progress and to join other leading companies in stating that, as a matter of both national and corporate policy, all persons are entitled to equal employment opportunity regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

The following constitutes Dun & Bradstreet's Plan for Progress. This Plan is both an immediate and a long-range program. Its implementation involves a positive responsibility on the part of all members of management and a willingness on the part of each of us, as fellow employees, to assist the Company in achieving these objectives.

Recruiting

We will welcome and give full consideration to all applicants for employment on the basis of merit—their qualifications to do our work—without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

The Company's policy of Equal Employment Opportunity will be communicated to all regularly used sources of applicants, including private and public employment agencies, schools and colleges.

Subsequent issues of recruitment brochures and employment advertisements will indicate that the Company offers Equal Employment Opportunity to all candidates.

Promotion, Transfer And Termination

Our Company has always believed in and followed a policy of promotion from within by promoting those employees who have demonstrated by their performance that they are qualified for such consideration. We reaffirm this policy and will make every effort to insure that equal consideration for promotion is given to all qualified persons regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Transfers and terminations will continue to be carried out without discrimination.

Training And Development

All of the Company's training programs, including financial assistance for job-related outside educational opportunities, will continue to be available to qualified candidates without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Compensation

Wages, salaries and employee benefits will continue to be administered without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Facilities

Where the Company maintains or controls facilities for employees such as rest rooms, cafeterias, and drinking fountains, these facilities will be maintained on a non-segregated basis.

Communication

The Company will give appropriate publicity to its membership in Plans for Progress in employee publications and otherwise, with the objective of obtaining the full cooperation of its entire personnel in carrying out these objectives.

Responsibility

The Regional Managers and General and Special Department and Division Heads are responsible for administering and implementing the Company's nondiscrimination policy.

The General Personnel Manager has the responsibility for coordinating the administration, advising line management on implementation and liaison with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, including the compilation and submission of required reports and statistics.

Undertakings By The President's Committee

Recruiting

The Committee will:

A. Continue to work with the United States Department of Labor's employment specialists to cooperate with the appropriate State Employment Services in reviewing and intensifying efforts to obtain qualified applicants for referral to the Company without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

B. Upon request, solicit the support of appropriate specialized community agencies to assist recruiting efforts under this Plan for Progress.

Training

The Committee will work with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in reviewing, encouraging and strengthening counseling and guidance services in school systems where the Company has major operations. That Department has assigned personnel to encourage participation of persons in minority groups in its vocational education programs. In addition, new programs are being developed aimed at the encouragement of cooperative efforts between educational facilities, community agencies and employers as to this program.

Labor Liaison

The Committee will work cooperatively with appropriate unions, at both the local and national levels, in reviewing and supporting constructive action on problems connected with apprenticeship training, transfer procedures and seniority rights where union action may be useful.

Contracting Agencies

The Committee will work with the appropriate contracting agencies to assist the Company and the Committee

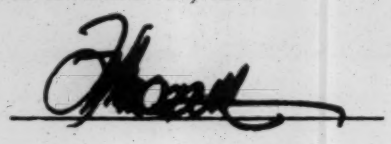
(*Continued on page 6.*)

in coordination and follow-through on their undertakings under this Plan for Progress.

General

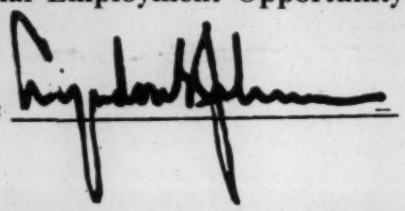
The Company officials should feel free to report to the Committee any difficulties encountered in achieving this Plan for Progress in those instances where it is reasonably believed services of the Committee can be materially constructive in overcoming them.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

By: 

President

The President's Committee On Equal Employment Opportunity

By: 

President of the United States

Robert Teel Will Serve As The Program Chairman Of A Nat'l Personnel Conference

The 47th annual conference on Human Relations in Industry, which will be held at Silver Bay, New York, in 1965, will be attended by personnel executives and other managers and supervisors from leading businesses throughout the country. They'll assemble to hear and participate in a program which will be arranged by Robert Teel, assistant vice president and general personnel manager of DUN & BRADSTREET.

Bob has been active in helping with the programming of these important yearly meetings and recently was chosen to head the conference committee for next year's sessions.

A number of DUN & BRADSTREET managers attended this year's Silver Bay Conference, July 15 to 18. They included, in addition to Bob Teel:

Charles Bergmann, district personnel manager, New York; Bill Burns, city department manager, Philadelphia; Pete Grieb, regional trainee, New York; Paul Hare, country department manager, Philadelphia; George Henderson, district service manager, New York; Michael Joyce, district reporting and service manager, Rochester; James Lewis, district reporting and service manager, Syracuse; Henry Lutz, service department manager, Philadelphia; Henry McAvay, district reporting manager, New Haven; Paul Netta, district service manager, Newark; Jerry Noppe, city reporting manager, New York; John Walsh, on regional special assignment, New York; George Welsh, district reporting and service manager, Buffalo; and Bill Wood, district reporting manager, Hartford.

D&B'ers Visit Headquarters Office Building On Summer Trips To N. Y. C. & The Fair

It's become a Company tradition for D&B'ers on vacation trips to pay a call to the Dun & Bradstreet office in the town where they're visiting.

President Brockett observed in a letter to employees: "For many staff members, summer is traveling time. If your travels take you to cities in which we have offices, I urge you to drop by. There is much to be learned. It is pleasant meeting other Company men and women and getting the feel of a large and widely dispersed organization. You will be most welcome!"

Among recent visitors to the headquarters building at 99 Church Street, New York, were:

Thelma Beasley, correspondent report writer, Raleigh; Charles Carmichael, reporter, Chicago; Harold Elston, salesman, Denver; Dorothy Ford, cashier, Louisville; Walter Frazer, Branch Office manager, Baton Rouge; Raymond LaForge, salesman, Miami; Betty Jane Lake, manifolder, Dallas; Robert LaRoue, service consultant, Miami; Charles Leidy, Branch Office manager, Lima; Marge Rejent, service clerk, Grand Rapids; Arnold Sankey, MCD salesman, Minneapolis; Leone Van Dyke, secretary to the manager, Grand Rapids; Mary Ann Vrba, manifolder, Dallas; Ralph Woerner, salesman, Cincinnati; and Lucy Zelenski, correspondent clerk, Grand Rapids.

$500 Suggestion Award

As this BULLETIN went to press, it was announced that Pittsburgh district reporting manager Joe Schwoebel had just won a $500 Suggestion Award for comprehensive reporting instruction and training material which he prepared.

Dun & Bradstreet Ltd. Acquires Stubbs' Ltd.

The management of Dun & Bradstreet Limited recently announced the acquisition of Stubbs' Limited, a credit information agency established in London in 1836. The business of Stubbs' generally parallels that of our own London Company and is a further step toward expansion of Dun & Bradstreet's operations in the United Kingdom.

In addition to its home office in London, Stubbs' has some 17 branches throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland. One of its major activities is the publication of *Stubbs' Weekly Gazette*, which includes court and public record information.

CharlotteNorthCarolina Newest District Office

President F. H. Brockett announced that a division of the former Richmond District was effective September 1st, creating a new District Office at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The new Charlotte District will include the Area Offices at Winston-Salem and Raleigh and the Branch Office at Asheville, all in North Carolina.

The reporting and sales territory of the Charlotte District includes all counties in North Carolina except five in the northwestern part of the state. It also includes three counties in South Carolina.

The revised Richmond District will continue to include the Area Office at Norfolk, Virginia. and the Branch Offices at Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

Is Your Withholding Tax Rate Now Adequate?

As BULLETIN readers know, Federal Income Tax Rates were reduced in two steps: 1964 rates are lower than 1963, and 1965 rates will be lower than 1964.

But payroll withholding rates, by law, were revised to one reduced schedule. During 1965 this schedule will be enough to cover Federal Income Taxes for many taxpayers, but it might not cover for 1964.

This means that before April 15, 1965, comes around and you file your 1964 Federal Income Tax Return, you may be in the uncomfortable position of owing a considerable balance to the government.

(*Continued on p.* 8 *col.* 3)

August 18, 1964

Barbara Williams
2831 Center Avenue
Pittsburg, Penna.

Dear Barbara Williams:

I have checked with Mr. Farmer's office and he will be able to be at your rally on Tuesday, September 22nd. I will probably come out to Pittsburg on that day too.

Please confirm this, in writing, giving us all the information -- time, place, etc.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Tues & We
Tues. Sept. 22
confirm

August 16, 1964.

AUG 18 1964

Mr. James McCain;

We the Core Chapter in Pittsburgh thank you for setting in on our meeting, and telling us all about Core. We were very inspired and encouraged with your cooperation and your wonderful explanation of things that we should need to know about Core. We realize we have a lot to learn yet and we will be looking forward to your visit or one of your representatives to visit with us and help

to train us. Also; Mr. McCain we hear that Mr. James Farmer will be available for a Rally in September. Will you find out if this is true, and if so can we have him come here for a Rally? We feel that this will be very helpful to act as a shot in the arm to awake the apathy that has set in here. If possible we would like to have you here at that same time. Thanking you again from all of us in Pittsburgh.

Sincerely
Barbara Williams
Secretary, Treasurer

2831 Center Ave.
Pitts., PA.

August 21, 1964

Barbara Williams
Secretary Treasurer
Pittsburg CORE
2831 Center Avenue
Pittsburg, Penna.

Dear Miss Williams:

We would be glad to attend a press conference at 6:00 pm. the evening of the rally. I suggest that you notify the press yourselves and then let us know if the conference will be held at the same place as the rally.

I am sending you two Freedom Now poster under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

James. T. McCain
Director of Organization

August 19, 1964

AUG 21 1964

Dear Mr. McCain;

It was wonderful to hear that we can have Mr. Farmer for our rally Tuesday, September 22, 8 P.M. at Bethel A.M.E. Church. We would like to set up a Press Conference for 6 P.M. Any publicity or ideas you can give us will be appreciated.

We are getting our offices in readiness. Mr. McCain, will you send us two Freedom Now placards for two windows?

. . . .

And let us know by letter if you will be here before the day of the Rally. We would appreciate it if you would come too. All the help we can get for promotion of this Rally will be a tremendous help.

Barbara Williams
Secretary-Treasurer
2831 Exter Ave
Erie

August 25, 1964

AUG 28 1964

9/22

Dear Mr. McCain

I am on the Membership Committee and would appreciate your helping me. Is it possibly that you can get a list of people from Pittsburgh that are in Mississippi or has been, and give me there addresses? I would like to call them or even if they are in Mississippi, I could write them for names of people here in Pittsburgh that might be interested in becoming a member of Core.

We are having our press conference at 2831 Centre Ave, first floor, Pitts-

burgh, Pa. 15219. If there is any-
thing that we should know
about publicity will you please
tell me? Every little bit helps.

Thank you
Barbara Williams
Secretary-Treasurer

September 3, 1964

Miss Barbara Williams
Pittsburgh CORE
2831 Center Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Miss Williams:

In connection with Mr. Farmer's visit to Pittsburgh on September 22, would you be good enough to let me know what plans you have made, so that I can plan his schedule for the day to fit in with them.

If there is any way in which I can be of help, please let me know.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

cc: McCain

SEP 11 1964

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

Name of local group Pittsburgh CORE

Headquaters address, if any 2831 CenTRE Avenue Pitt. 19, Pa.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	Address (Zone)	Phone
ChaiRMAN	Gregory HARRIS	445 Rosedale (8) Street	371-7218
Co ChaiRMAN	HARRold ClaRK	714 FRANKSTOWN (8) Ave.	FR-1-5213
Sec.-Treo	BARBARA WilliAMS	2831 CenTRE Avenue (19)	683-5460
Membership-Committee (ChaiRMAN)	MRS. Sarah GRIMES	1517 LinCOLN (6) Ave.	661-7467
Membership-Committee (Co-ChaiRMAN)	U/A WilliAMS	2831 CenTRE Avenue (19)	683-5460
Education Committee (ChaiRMAN)	MRS. Alice Wade	4255 BRYN MAWR (19) Rd.	683-5661
Education Committee Co-ChaiRMAN	Rev. J. G. HARRIS	800 CHEROKEE (19) ST.	683-2160

(Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list must include Executive Committee members, if any.)

1. When was the group formed? _____

2. How many Active members do you have now? 17 Associate members? 9 Others on mailing list? _____.

3. How often do you meet? Weekly: AFTER Sept. 21, 1964; TWICE A MONTH

4. What committees does your organization have? FOUR

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Weekly

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership?) AN ACTIVE MEMBER PARTICIPATES IN All phases of The ORGANIZATION. Follow: CORE Rules for Action, LOCAL CONSTITUTION AND NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. UNDERSTAND (STAND) THAT this GROUP IS A NON-VIOLENT AND INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION.

over

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict? Yes

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, the CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE? Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specific projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

We have place Mississippi Freedom cans for Civil Rights workers, in business places and etc. These were gotten from Phila. CORE OFFICE

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study material you have prepared, also newspaper clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: None other than Rally

14. Describe briefly what projects you have worked on, giving methods used, etc.

(Use an extra sheet if necessary): None

THIS APPLICATION FORM SUBMITTED BY: Gregory Harris - Chairman
Sec.-Treas. BARBARA WILLIAMS

An application fee of ten dollars (10.00) must be enclosed as the non-refundable Application fee. Mail to:

James T. McCain, Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038

Pittsburgh Congress of Racial E uality (Core) 2831 Centre Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa. 19

OFFICERS:

Human Relations (Chairman) Rev. Thomas E. Glammeyer 3202 Iowa St. (19) 683-3048

No. 4.-We have Four committees:

a. Membership Committee

b. Education Committee

c. Publicity Committee

d. Human Relations

No. 10. We are giving a membership rally September 22, 1964, 8:00 pm.

at Bethel A.M.E. Church. Mr. James Farmer will be speaker.

My position as a Secretary- Treasurer is temporary. There is no one that will take this position. We are looking for a treasurer.

Thank you

Barbara Williams-Secretary
of Pittsburgh Core

SEP 14 1964

1559 Westmoreland Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206
September 10, 1964

James Farmer, Director
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Road
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

I have recently learned that C.O.R.E. is opening a branch office, here, in the city of Pittsburgh. It is an honor that an organization which has performed so notably in the field of Civil Rights has chosen to enter this city.

In this hour of civil unrest and/or civil advancement, I fell that every individual, especially those of us who are Negro American and who will benefit greatly through the efforts of organizations and individuals such as C.O.R.E. should lend himself fully to the Civil Rights Movement without trepidation or hesitation.

I hereby offer myself to this dynamic organization in any capacity that I may best lend my service.

I than you for your consideration!

Very truly yours,

Stewart W. Strothers

Stewart W. Strothers

SEPARATION RECORD

The following nonmanuscript items were removed from the_____ papers and have been sent to the division and section indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there. Any items Manuscripts wishes returned are clearly marked.

BOOKS (Library)

✓PAMPHLETS (Library)
Pittsburgh Human Relations Review

NEWSPAPERS (Library - Newspaper Section)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS (Library - Government Publications Section)

BROADSIDES, CIRCULARS, AND PRINTED ADS (Library)

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS (Museum - Iconographic Section)

ARTIFACTS (Museum)

OTHER

September 16, 1964

Miss Barbara Williams
Pittsburgh CORE
28-31 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Barbara:

Farmer will fullfill the agenderthat you gave me this morning by telephone.

I will arrive in Pittsburgh, Tuesday morning, September 22, 1964 at 8:45 A.M. VIA Trailway Bus.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director, Organization Department

JTM/mt

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Pittsburgh CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 9/22/64

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, (Fair) Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes ✓

no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given As Soon As Possible

_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes ✓

No _____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated need and actual project + field staff visit

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in planning project on Employment

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?

yes ✓ no _____. If yes, in what way- _____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes ? no _____ Explain _____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? work-shop + help from field staff

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes ✓ no ____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

Core Rules for Actions
Core Laws
Fund Contained
Nat. Constitutions

Sent 9/24

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - ---CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 9/22/64

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes X

no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given As soos as Possible

_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X

No _____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Needs an action project; Workshop on non-violence & visit from field staff

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Planning projects on employment and Education

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?

yes X no _____. If yes, in what way-_____

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes to early to tell no _____ Explain _____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? By letting a field staff person work with them for several weeks

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes X no ____ Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

Pittsburgh CORE is just beginning to get started. The chapter needs a workshop in non-violence and Core structure. A field secretary should spend several weeks with the chapter, helping them get started with the action projects that the chapter is planning. Members of the chapter are willing and eager to work but knowledge of CORE,S techniques and methods are very limited.

A field staff persons should be sent to work with this chapter as soon as one is available. Pittsburgh needs a good CORE chpter

James T. McCain

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH

Less than three months ago James Chaney, Andy Goodman, and Mickey Schwerner were murdered in the State of Mississippi because they dared to believe in human dignity and freedom for all people. The terrible burden of responsibility for this crime falls not only upon those men who pulled the trigger, but upon the society which produced them, nourished them and encouraged them. It falls just as heavily upon those individuals in the foreground of our national political scene who, for reasons of political expediency, deplored the murders, but saw no need to condemn or change the conditions which prompted them.

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER WAS ONE OF THOSE PEOPLE! Senator Goldwater said "NO" to the most important piece of legislation ever before the Congress - the Civil Rights Bill. He could see no necessity for the American people to make a vigorous moral, as well as legal, commitment to the fight against the prejudice, hate, fear and ignorance that is destroying us, and has already destroyed President John F.Kennedy. Mr Goldwater could not find the courage to join this fight because he knows that a great deal of his support rests upon the paranoic fears and prejudices of those Americans who are too small to think and too sick with hate and frustration to react in a rational manner.

We, who hope someday to see people of all races and religions and beliefs <u>living</u> the ideals of brotherhood and love, not merely paying lip service to them, are deeply concerned that you, our friends, do all you can to understand the great importance of this election and this issue. For the future of our society depends, in a very real sense, on our actions.

We see thousands of young people today growing up in hopelessness in filthy, rat-infested ghettos, victims of the pattern of oppression and injustice which exists in this country. And we see smug, complacent citizens complaining because the awful stench of human misery occasionally bursts out into full view, as in Harlem and Philadelphia and Mississippi, to remind them that all is not sweetness and light; to remind them that they have allowed prejudice and hate to exist in their community - and in their hearts.

We call upon Americans everywhere to join us - NOW - in the fight for equality and human dignity; to put aside the comfortable old myths with which we delude ourselves, and to replace them with honesty and courage. We have spent too much time saying; "You can't go so fast. We're doing the best we can right now. Wait a little while longer to be a human being..." and too little time making sure that all of our citizens have a decent education and a chance for a better life in a brighter, more beautiful America.

And so ... we are marching. We have marched before, and we have been beaten, we have been jailed, and, sometimes, we have been killed. And we have seen the greatness and courage of John Kennedy, of Medgar Evers and William Moore, and Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner.

And we have looked into the tear-stained face of a little Negro girl in Mississippi ... and we can no longer tell her to wait.

We believe, and we ask you to believe with us ...
WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Congress Of Racial Equality
Pittsburgh Chapter

October 15, 1964

Pittsburgh CORE
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Members of Pittsburgh CORE:

This is to authorize that this is a copy of your chapter constitution, photostated from the original, which is in our files in the National Office.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

C O N S T I T U T I O N

AUG 31 1964

10.00 Affiliation fee

I. PITTSBURGH

The name of this organization shall be the Pittsburgh chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (abbreviated "CORE" or Pittsburgh CORE). It shall be an affiliate of the national organization, the Congress of Racial Equality.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization shall be to involve people of all ethnic and social and economic backgrounds to work toward the elimination of discrimination based on skin color, race, religion or national origin; and to reduce the effects of past discrimination. We shall employ non-violent direct action as the primary means to these ends.

III. MEMBERSHIP

The organization shall have two (2) classifications of membership.

1. Active membership: The individual may participate in all phases of the organization and is entitled to voting privileges. He is also a member of the National Organization and as such is subject to its rules and regulations. The General Membership Meeting shall have the right to fix and collect dues.

2.. Associate Membership: The individual or group is a supporter of CORE and may participate in limited phases of the organization as determined He must pay yearly dues as determined by the General Memberhips Meeting.

   A. Active Membership Requirements: In order to be constituted an active member, the individual must make application to the Membership Committee; subscribe to the purposes of the organization and the CORE Rules for Action; undergo a probationary period including attendance at an orientation session and must assume the responsibilities of a functional role in the organization. After being reported upon by the Membership Committee that he has fulfilled the above requirements, he shall become an Active Member upon approval by a two-thirds vote at a General Memberhsip Metting.

Removal and Limitations of Membership

1. Any person not participating in the organization, including action projects for a contious period of three (3) months, unless otherwise validated, may be removed from the Active Membership rolls and given the status of an Associate Member. Such actions shall be decided upon by the General Membership Meeting by majority vote upon receipt of a report from the Membership Committee. The Membership Committee may not recommend that at any Active member be made an Associate member unless the Membership Committee gives 10 days written notice to the member involved stating the pending action, the reasons for it, and the date and place of the General Membership meeting at which the Committee intends to recommend his change to Associate status. If the affected member requests a hearing before the Membership Committee, it shall be granted. The Membership Committee shall give the member written notice of the decision of the General Membership Meeting.
2. Active membership may be with drawn from any member who violates or persists in violating the CORE Rules for Action, the National or local Constitution or attempts to subvert the organization through allegiance to other groups or organizations. The Membership Committee may, if it deems necessary, and must at the direction of the Executive Committee or the General Membership Meeting, investigate the eligibility for continued active membership of any member. The Membership Committee shall make a reasonsable attempt to notify the member of the nature and source of the investigation, the reasons for it, allow him reasonable opportunities to state his case, and notify him of the times, dates and places of the Executive Committee and General Membership meetings at which his continued active membership will be considered, Within five (5) days after completion of the investigation the Executive Committee shall meet, holding a special meeting if necessary to consider the matter, at which the member involved may be present if he wishes. On such matters only the officers and elected Executive Committee members at-large shall vote. They shall be empowered, by decision of a majority of such members to place any restrictions on the individual and its decision shall go into effect immediately. The member shall be notified immediately of its decision. The Executive Committee shall present the matter to the next General Membership Meeting where it shall be voted upon for final disposition by majority vote in secret ballot. The member involved shall be notified in writing of the decision of the General Membership Meeting.
3. Restrictions of Associate Members

If an Associate member is suspected of committing any

violation of sub-section 2 abor (III, B, 2), the same procedures shall be followed as if an Active member were suspected. The Executive Committee and the General Membership Meeting shall be empowered to place any restrictions, including denial of membership on the Associate membership of any individual after following the above procedures.

IV. AUTHORITY

The General Membership Meeting shall be the spureme ruling body of Pittsburgh CORE as determined by this Constitution, the National Constitution, by-laws, and Rules for Action. The General Membership Meeting shall authorize direct action. The General Membership Meeting may hold meetings or portions of meetings which are closed to all but active members and such guests as the Meeting shall invite.

V. OFFICERS

The officers of this organization shall be: Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. Only active members may be officers.

A. Duties of Officers

1. Chairman: It shall be the duty of the Chairman to serve as primary spokesman; to preside at General and Executive meetings; to appoint Committee chairman; to co-sign checks with the Treasurer; to coordinate the activities of the organization, and to supervise the general welfare, and to serve as liaison to the National Organization.
2. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairman and assume such other duties as the Chairman or the group may delegate to him.
3. Secretary: TheSecretary shall maintain the records of the Organization.
4. Treasurer: The Treasurer shall transact all money matters; collect and maintain a record of all dues; keep members aware of their financial standing; pay all bills; co-sign checks with the Chairman; make periodic financial reports to the organization; maintain the proper financial relations with the National Organization.

VI. ELECTIONS

A. All officers and Executive Committee members-at-large shall be

elected at the first general meeting after September 30 of each year. Nominations willbe open at the meeting preceding the election and remain open until the election. Term of office for officers and Executive Committee members-at-large shall begin immediately upon election and expire at the following election. The general membership meeting may, by two-thirds vote, postpone the election to the following general membership meeting. Active members shall be given notice at least seven (7) days before any election of officers or Executive Committee members-at-large. If a vacancy occurs, it shall be announced at the next meeting, at which time nominations will be in order. The election to fill the vacancy shall be held at the meeting following this announcement. All officers and Executive Committee members-at-large shall be elected by secret ballot and majority vote.

B. Recall: Any active member may request a special election for any or all officers and Executive Committee members-at-large. Said election shall be ordered by a two-third vote of the general membership meeting, to take place at the following general membership meeting, using the regular election procedures.

C. These election procedures shall govern all General Membership Meeting elections insofar as applicable

VII. GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

The organization shall convene regulary scheduled meetings at times and place agreed to by a majority vote of the General Membership Meeting. These meetings shall be held at least once every calendar month. TheChairman or the Executive Committee may call special meetings of the general membership with written notice as far in advance as possible. Fifteen (15) active members, together with one officer of the Chapter shall constitute a quorum at any given meeting, if so construed by the presiding officer.

VIII. COMMITTEES

The following shall be constituted as standing committees of the Organization: Executive, Membership, Housing, Employment, Community Relations, Special Projects, Student, and Schools. Ad Hoc committees may be instituted and dissolved by the Chairman or General Membership Meeting. TheChairman cannot dissolve Committees created by the General Membership Meeting. Education of the membership shall be the function of all standing and special committees as related to their respective areas.

A. Executive Committee: There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the fourofficers, Five members at-large elected from

the general membership by the General Membership Meeting, and the chairman of the standing committees. Only active members may be voting Executive Committee members. No person may hold more than one voting position on the Executive Committee. Ad Hoc committee chairman shall be considered temporary non-voting members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee sahll be the ruling body of CORE between General Membership Meetings. The Executive Committee shall have the responsibility of supervising and managing all financial matters of the organization. It shall have the authority to decide on all matters of Core business except the election of officers or Executive Committee members-at-large, the changing of this Constitution, the acceptance or rejection of membership applications, the recall of officers and Executive Committee members-at-large, the delegates to conventions, and any other business the General Membership Meeting reserves to itself. It shall be responsible for the preparation of an agenda for each General Membership Meeting and for the direction of Committee activities. The Executive Committee shall report fully to the General Membership Meeting on all business it considers with the exception that the reports of closed sessions may be edited. TheExecutive Committee shall meet at least once before each General Membership Meeting. Meetings shall be called by the Chairman or any five (5) voting Executive Committee members. All of its meetings shall be open to active members. All active members may participate in the discussions of this group with the permission of the Chair, subject to approval by the Executive Committee. None but Executive Committee members shall be permitted to vote in the Executive Committee meetings. TheChairman, Executive Committee or General Membership Meeting may authorize theExecutive Committee to hold closed seeions where secrecy is essential. Non-voting members may be excluded from closed sessions by majority vote of the Executive Committee. Ten (10) voting members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorm.

The Executive Committee shall be empowered to formulate and authorize direct action between General Membership Meetings. Only the officers and elected Executive Committee members-at-large shall vote on the authorization of any direct action between General Membership Meetings. Such authorization sanll require approval of two-thirds of such members.

B. Committee Members: Except for the first meeting attended by a member of any given committee, all Active members may be eligible to participate and vote on committee matters upon their second attendance of a session of that committee within the space ofthree two-thirds of such members.

B. Committee Members: Except for the first meeting attended by a member of any given committee, all Active members may be eligible to participate and vote on committee matters upon their second attendance ofa session of that committee within the space of three meetings, if they decide to become members of the committee. They shall then be considered committee members. Continued membership shall require attendance at two out of any four consectuive committee meetings. All committee meetings shall be open to Active members, who may participate in discussions with the permission of theChair.

IX. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

All decisions at duly constituted meetings of the Chapter shall be by regular parliamentary precedure, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution.

X. FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Chapter shall be in accord with that of the Nation Organization.

XI. BY-LAWS

The Organization may have by-laws if so determined by the General Membership Meeting. Such By-laws shall be administrative in nature and shall be designed to aid in the implementation of this Constitution, the National CORE Constitution and the Rules for Action. The by-laws and amendments to them shall require approval by a majority vote of the General Membership Meeting. The by-laws and amendments to them may not be voted upon at the same meeting at which they are introduced.

XII. AMENDMENTS

To amend the Constitution, a two-thirds vote of Active members present at a General Membership Meeting is required. The membership shall be given written notice at least one week in advance of the meeting, stating the natureand intent of the amendments(s) to be considered. All amendments are subject to approval by the National Organization. Any active member may ask for amendments(s) at the General Membership Meeting.

ADOPTED, August 24, 1964

Miss. Barbara Williams
Secretary-Treasurer

Pitts - Constitution

Lou Smith.

10/15/64

20 October 1964

Pittsburg CORE Officers

CHAIRMAN
Lain L. Lee
7043 Hamilton Ave.
Pittsburg 8, Pa.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Jay M. Land
834 Highview Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY
Barbara Williams
2831 Centre Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TREASURER
Ula Williams
2831 Centre Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

File Pittsburg CORE

FIELD REPORT
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER PITTSBURG CORE
2. DATE OF VISIT 18TH & 19TH OF OCTOBER
3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, (Poor) Circle One
4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes X (SEE REVERSE SIDE)
   no _____. If yes, how soon should it be given _____
   _____.
5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X
   No _____. If no, supply at once.
6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department
7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated RECCOMENDATION FROM FIELD STAFF
8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in ORGANIZING ITSELF + A GOLDWATER PICKETT
9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
   yes _____ no NO . If yes, in what way- _____
10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes YES + NO no _____ Explain SEE REVERSE
11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? _____
    _____
12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes _____ no NO Please list.
13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

THE CHAPTER IS ONLY ABOUT A MONTH OLD WITH VERY LITTLE BACKGROUND ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND CORE. THIS IS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT PITTSBURG [redacted] IS A DEPRESSED SOUTHERN TYPE TOWN WITH VERY LITTLE CONTACT BETWEEN THE WHITE + NEGRO COMMUNITIES. [redacted] THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER REFLECT THE FEELING THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE RACES IN PITTSBURG. THEY ARE VERY SUSPICIOUS OF WHITE PEOPLE IN THE CHAPTER AND HAD EVEN GONE SO FAR AS TO HOLD SECRET ALL BLACK MEETINGS.

I SPENT 2 DAYS WORKING WITH THE CHAPTER AROUND THIS PROBLEM AND IN TRYING TO STRUCTURE, ON A SOUND BASIS, THE CHAPTER ITSELF. I WENT DEEPLY INTO CORE'S PHILOSOPHIES AND THE THEORY BEHIND NON VIOLENCE. I ALSO INSTRUCTED THE CHAPTER TO GO TO WHEELING & WEST VIRGINIA THE FOLLOWING WEEKEND AS HERB CALANDER WAS RUNNING A NON VIOLENT WORKSHOP THERE. (HERB VARIFIED THAT THEY ATTENDED) WE ALSO HELD ELECTIONS AND A VERY INTERESTING THING HAPPENED. THEY ELECTED A WHITE VICE-CHAIRMAN SO APPARANTLY THE TALK DID SOME GOOD.

THE NAACP HAS SOLD OUT TO THE POLITICAL MACHINE AND THE CORE MEMBERS ARE AWARE OF THIS. THERE IS ANOTHER GROUP MADE UP OF DISGRUNTLED NAACP MEMBERS THAT THE CORE CHAPTER HAS GOOD RAPPORT WITH.

IT IS VITAL THAT WE HAVE A STRONG CHAPTER IN PITTSBURG SO I INTEND TO SEND A FIELD SECRETARY TO PITTSBURG TO SPEND SOME TIME THERE.

[redacted]

Lewis Smith

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

OCT 2 3 1964

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Pittsburgh Core

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 2231 Centre Ave Pgh (19) Pa.

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Chairman - Lani L. Lee
Vice Chairman - Gay Land
Secretary - Barbara Williams
Treasurer - Ula Williams

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING 1st & 3rd Mondays 8:00 P.M.
EXECUTIVE MEETING Every Sunday 8:00 P.M.

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES ✓ NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN Goldwater Picketing, October 29, 1964 at Civic Arena 7:30 P.M.

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Work on committees

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES ✓ NO ____

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Put on probation, and given an orientation program. Then at end of probation period voted in by membership.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO ____. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA

(1) Workshop program
(2) Field Secretary

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES____ NO ✓
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ✓ NO____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES ✓ NO____
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER Early as possible

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES____ NO____
EXPLAIN HOW
We are starting a student committee. It has not formed as of yet.

Barbara Williams - Secretary

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Active Membership List

sent 10/26

OCT 28 1964

(1) Chairman - David L. Lee 7043 Hamilton Ave.

(2) Vice Chairman - Jay Land 834 Highview St.

(3) Secretary - Barbara Williams 2831 Centre Ave. (683-5460)

(4) Treasurer - Ula Williams 2831 Centre Ave. (683-5460)

---

(10) Baltimore, Henry 885 Inwood St. 661-5365

Burnstein, Ellen Carnegie Tech. 682-8915

Carter, Barbara 6020 Drayton St. 441-1952

Clark, Harrold C. 7141 Frankstown Ave. 371-5213

Davidson, Ronald 237 N. Dithridge

Flournoy, Nicholas 1136 Ellapine St. 331-7352

Foster, Francine 933 Adelaide St. 683-1705

Fox, Cynthia 6429 Bartlett St. 421-7834

Greene, Portia 7735 Susquehanna St. 371-2975

Grimes, Sarah 1517 Lincoln Ave. 661-7467

over →

Groner, Louise HA-1-9024
Hallow, Ralph J. 1078 Lyndendale Dr. FI-1-5192
Hardy, Merva K. 2532 Centre Ave. 682-2881
Harley, Ruth 829 Anaheim St. 682-7759
Harris, Gregory 445 Rosedale St. 371-7218
Harris, Rev. J. G. 800 Cherokee St. 682-2189
Jackson, James Juan 8032 Whiteside Rd. 471-9397
Jackson, Thelma 409 Jara St. 431-0910
Jacobs, Jan 544 Loretta Road 521-2369
Land, Jay 834 Highview St. 441-0289
Liff, Fredric HA-1-4375
Liff, Roselyn HA-1-4375
Lee, Lain L. 7043 Hamilton Ave.
Mckens, Barbara & Whitney Jer. 683-5220
Renard, Jan 1060 Morewood Ave. 682-8896
Shepherd, Beatrice 7701 Frankstown Ave. 242-3327

(17)

Silver, Patricia 3505 Howe Street 681-1433 (3)
Vaughn, Mattie 2808 Webster Ave. 681-0804
Wade, Alice 4255 Bryn Mawr Rd. 683-5661
Westray, Shirline 2532 Centre Ave. 682-6987
Williams, Barbara 2831 Centre Ave. 683-5460
Williams, Ula 2831 Centre Ave. 683-5460
Clark, Richard C. 2831 Centre Ave. 683-5460
Bragg, William George 7315 Kelly St.
Cooper, Victoria 1060 Morewood Ave. 682-9487
Corregan, Sarah 1301 Sheridan Rd. 362-0926
Dass, Eugene 2900 Wylie Ave. 682-0118
Johnson, La Vonda 2285 Somers Dr. 683-2136
Hill, Rose Marie 2536 Centre Ave. 621-7061
Robenson, Ulysses 5706 Rural St. Mo-1-3311
Schnapf, Susan Chatham College (315) 441-8200
Solomon, Mary Jane 3417 Poplar Ave. 563-6153
Townsend, Henry 1154 Murray Hill Ave. 441-9212

over →

(12) (4)

Associate Membership List.

Barkston, Annabelle 3337 Webster Ave. 681-0179
Blanks, Estelle H. 621 Duff St. 621-7555
Clark, John 2831 Centre Ave. 683-5460
Davis, Nathaniel 7152 Upland St. 731-9387
Finch, Joseph 3303 Centre Ave. 683-564
Foster, Theodore 2730 Bedford Ave. 683-3823
Glammeyer, Rev. Thomas 3202 Iowa St. 683-3048
Harris, Ann 445 Rosedale St. 371-7218
Jordan, Francis 2833 Centre Ave. 682-6453
Major, Charles 6916 Fifth Ave. Hi-1-9960
Morgan, Emily 11 Dunmoyle Pl. 362-5772
Slater, Joel 436 Taylor St. 683-1128

CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, N. Y

OCT 23 1964

TO: All Chapter Chairman October 7, 1964

FROM: James McCain, Director of Organization

RE: 1964-65 Membership cards

We have just received our new 1964-65 Active Membership Cards. They are available to your chapter as soon as we receive an active membership list from you. Please write down on top of the list the exact number of members you have included. If we are already in possession of your membership list, just send us the amount of cards you need, and we will send them out immediately.

Please send extra cards back. I'am sorry Mr. McCain you've waited so long for this list. Everything is fine now.

Thank you
Barbara Williams-secretary

50

17
16
1,0
43

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Application for Affiliation

Name of local group Pittsburgh CORE

Headquarters address, if any 2831 Centre Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS:

Title	Name in full	address - (Phone)
Chairman -	Gregory Harris -	445 Rosedale Street Pittsburgh, Pa. - 3717218
CO-Chairman -	Harroold Clark -	7141 Frankstown Ave. Pittsburgh, Pal TR-1-5213
Sec.-Treas. -	Barbara Williams	2831 Centre Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 683-5460
Membership (chmn.)	Mrs Sarah Grimes	1517 Lincoln Ave. " 661-7467
" Co-Chmn-	Ula Williams -	2831 Centre Ave. " 683-5460
Education Comm.(Chmn.)	Mrs Alice Wade -	4255 Brwn Mawr Rd. " 683-5661
Education " Co-Chmn. -	Rev. J.G. Harris -	800 Cherokee Street " 683-2160

1. When was the group formed? _____

2. How many active members do you have now? 17 Associate 9

   Others on mailing list? _____

3. How often do you meet Weekly: After Sept. 21, 1964; Twice a month

4. What Committees does your organization have? Four

5. How often does each of these committees meet? Weekly

6. Specify what your membership procedures are (for example, how does one qualify for active membership? An active member participates in all phases of the Organization Follows: CORE RULES FOR ACTION, LOCAL CONSTITUTION AND NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, understands that this group is a non-violent and interracial organization

7. Do you feel that your membership has an understanding of nonviolent direct action applied to racial conflict Yes.

8. Has your group discussed the CORE RULES FOR ACTION as it applies to the program of your group? Yes

9. Do all Active members of the group accept the CORE RULES FOR ACTION, THE CORE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, and the Constitution of National CORE Yes

10. List the groups with which your group has cooperated. Describe specifie projects and your cooperative work with other groups.
(If available, enclose newspaper clippings about these activities.)

We have placed Mississippi Freedom cans for Civil Rights workers, in buxiness places and etc. These were gotten from Phila. CORE Office.

11. Enclose copies of any leaflets, pamphlets or study materials you have prepared, also newspater clippings about the group.

12. Enclose a copy of the Constitution under which your group operates. If you do not yet have a Constitution, by what date will you have one?
" ?

13. Describe any social activities which your group has conducted or which you plan to conduct: None other than Rally

14. Describe briefly what project you have worked on, giving methods used.
none.

OTHER OFFIC

CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

In order that the Organization Department may give the chapters better service in the future than it has in the past, the following information should be sent to us immediately along with any suggestions that your chapter has to offer.

1. NAme of chapter Pittsburgh CORE

2. ADDRESS OF CHAPTER 2831 Centre Avenue Pgh. 19, Pa.

3. LIST OF OFFICERS Chairman - Gregory Harris
Co Chairman - Harrold Clark
Sec-Trea. - Barbara Williams

4. DATES AND TIME OF GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Twice A Month 1st & 2nd Monday 8:00 P.M.
EXECUTIVE MEETING Weekly (Monday

5. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEED A NON-VIOLENT WORKSHIP? YES ✓ NO

6. WHAT PROJECT OR PROJECTS ARE YOUR CHAPTER ENGAGED IN We are finishing our Membership Rally and will begin with Employment Project

7. WHAT ARE YOUR PROJECTS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE? Employment Project

8. DOES YOUR CHAPTER KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND SPENT? YES ✓ NO ____

9. HOW ARE YOUR NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED? WHAT ARE THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP? Participate in all Phases of the Organization. Follow: Core Rules for Action; The Local Constitution and the National Constitution. Core is Nonviolent and is a interracial organization.

10. DOES your CHAPTER SEND IN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE A MONTHLY REPORT OF ALL THE CHAPTER'S ACTIVITIES YES ____ NO ✓. IF ANSWER IS NO, PLEASE START SENDING IN A REPORT EACH MONTH TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE (TO INCLUDE YOUR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST).

11. LIST ANY SUGGESTIONS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CAN ASSIST YOU WITH, IN HELPING TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR YOUR AREA _____

12. DOES YOUR CHAPTER HAVE A VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE YES _____ NO ✓
IF THE ANSWER IS NO, WOULD YOUR CHAPTER BE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP SUCH A COMMITTEE? YES ✓ NO _____

13. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS A VISIT FROM A FIELD SECRETARY?
YES ✓ NO _____
IF YES, WHEN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE HIM OR HER As soon as possible.

14. IS YOUR CHAPTER WORKING WITH YOUTH? YES _____ NO ✓
EXPLAIN HOW _____

Use back if Necessary

RETURN INFORMATION TO
JAMES T. MCCAIN,
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Pittsburgh Congress of
Racial Equality
2831 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa, 19
October 24, 1964

OCT 2 7 1964

Dear Mr. McCain:

We have finally gotten to the stage where we have solved some of our problems like Core members should, with the help from you and Louis Smith. We are all ready and eager for work. Already, our housing committees and employment committees are working zealously.

Also, we will have our first action project October 29, 1964 at 7:15 P.M. for Goldwater Rally at Civic Arena 8:00P.M.

New officers were nominated October 26, 1964 at 8:00 P.M. at the general membership meeting.
The following:

Chairman - Lain L.Lee
Vice Chairman - Jay Land
Secretary - Barbara J. Williams
Treasurer - Ula M. Williams

Please send your latest pamphets, booklets, and placards.
They are: Join hands for equality
The AFL-CIO Program
Calendar of Coercion
Where is Democracy

Also we need information for this committee.
(a) Student Committee

Today October 24, 1964 ten (10) core members went to the workshop in Wheeling W. Va. Herb Calendar was the quest. The Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer were of the ten people who went. We all enjoyed the workshop and will explain the things we learn today to the other members.

YOURS IN FREEDOM

Barbara Williams - Secretary

NOV 17 1964

10 November 1964
Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 Street
New York 10027, N.Y. EN9-0100

Jim McCain
Director of Organization, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Please send the following material with bill to:

Miss Barbara Williams, Secretary

Pittsburg CORE

2831 Center Street

Pittsburg, Pa.

50 -"All About CORE"

100-"CORE Rules for Action"

100-"This is CORE"

100-"Calendar of Coercion"

Paid 11/17/64

Yours in freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. File

November 20, 1964

Rev. David Kirk
St. Bernard Abbey
St. Bernard, Alabama

Dear Rev. Kirk:

We do have a new chapter in Pittsburgh, one that we aare sure will be quite good. Why not get in touch with with thêir Chairman Lain L. Lee. The office address is 2831 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh 19. Lain Lee's address is 7043 Hamilton Pittsburgh 8.

I have sent a copy of your letter to them so they will be aware of your interest. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Director of Organization

Jane copy to
Ron Davidson of
Pittsburgh CORE

ST. BERNARD ABBEY
ST. BERNARD, ALABAMA

McCain

October 17, 1964

Mr James Farmer
CORE

OCT 21 1964

Dear Mr. Farmer,

Three of us, priests, presently stationed here in Alabama will be founding a Catholic social settlement house in Pittsburgh later in the year -- and we should like to totally involve ourselves in the social revolution and in the struggle for human rights. More particularly CORE interests us. We understand that there is no CORE chapter in Pittsburgh and we should like to start, or help start, one after our arrival there. (our present situation in Alabama limits our work: the Catholic Bishop makes it almost impossible to really become involved. In Pittsburgh, we shall be under an authority which will give us a broad freedom to work in the movement for social justice).

We should like to hear from you if time permits.

Sincerely
Dave Kirk
Rev. David Kirk

File
Pittsburg CORE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

FROM: Benjamin Porter, Chairman
Employment Committee
Philadelphia CORE
2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19132

RE : Critical Analysis of Pittsburgh CORE

On my annual visit to Pittsburgh for the Christmas Holidays, I was stunned to find the Pittsburgh Chapter ready to break up into fractions again. They were to have a meeting about the trouble that beset the Chapter the night I arrived, this being December 28, 1964. I immediately set about interviewing members of the Pittsburgh Chapter; my findings on the matter are summarized below.

CHARGES:

Charges were being brought against the Chapter that it was not active enough because the chairman of Pittsburgh CORE was not leading or forceful enough to get the Chapter moving. Therefore, it was demanded by one of its members (this member incidentally, had not paid any entrance fee or dues of any kind) that the Chapter be turned over to a "trusteeship" and that the National Office take over the Chapter and appoint someone in Pittsburgh to run the Chapter.

INVESTIGATION:

This member, Eugene, a Negro, who demanded a trusteeship was put up to do this by Ron and Jon, the same two individuals who had started the trouble in Pittsburgh before. All three, Eugene, Ron, and Jon had been button-holing members outside the CORE office and putting this trusteeship idea to them and telling them other members were in favor of it -- which they were not; and this came out at the meeting. They also suggested that if they could not get the Pittsburgh Chapter into a trusteeship, they could start another chapter in Pittsburgh.

It was alleged that Jon and Ron have been calling Farmer at National, and further alleged that they had gotten through to Mr. Farmer's wife at her home one time about the situation in Pittsburgh, and that they had so fabricated this matter in their minds until it had grown to all proportions.

The vice-chairman, J. Land, who is White, has been a stabilizing influence in the organization and is leaving to go back to Syracuse, New York on January 14, 1965. He had told Ron and Jon after their last charade in Pittsburgh that as long as he is an officer of this Chapter they would not hold any office of any significance in the organization. Now that he is leaving, this might be the reason they have tried another of their power grabs. This is what J. Land thought and I am inclined to agree with him.

Ron and Jon, do not come to the meetings now and have said they will not come to the organization until J. Land has left. Thus, they proceeded to let Eugene front for them on this trusteeship at the meeting (with no backing) and the Pittsburgh Chapter came through this ordeal marvelously, the idea was swamped before it could get to the floor of the meeting.

FINDINGS:

J. Land, vice-chairman and the two past co-chairmen, who started the Chapter, H. Clark and G. Harris, explained to the Chapter that Pittsburgh was to get a field secretary, as soon as National could send one and that this would be the same or better than a trusteeship and that another Chapter could not be started in the Pittsburgh area without the consent of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

The chairman, Lane Lee, of whom it had been said did not run the meetings very well, and had been missing some meetings, ran this meeting very well and promised to be at all future meetings. At the end of the meeting, I was given a chance to speak and told the membership the same thing as above, adding: they seem to want to depend on their chairman too much, whereas they should use their committees and committee chairmen to plan programs that would lead to action projects that would have some benefit to the community. And that they could not go out in the street without some investigation, planning or negotiation, and that the only way you can do this is get your committees working. That if they did not want to go along with CORE's "rules for action" and put in the time at committee meetings, and stop blaming their chairman for their unproductiveness and imperfections, just get out of the organization. That their chairman is no more and should be no more than a community relations man; that the members of the organization should do all the work of the organization; that if you depend on the chairman too much, you will soon have a dictator, which is far worse than having an inactive chairman.

CONCLUSION:

This meeting seemed to draw the people together, and they immediately started calling committee meetings. I attended a publicity meeting and housing meeting, and gave them both

some advice. I also talked to the Employment Committee chairman and the Membership Committee chairman and answered all their questions.

Pittsburgh CORE is going to have a folk singing and Jazz Concert. I suggested that they prime some of their projects so they could come to their climax on the 4th of February, the day they are going to have their concert and invite you down to speak at the concert, thus giving you something to speak on.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) Ron and Jon should be censured in preparation for putting them out of the Chapter altogether if they start other trouble. (I mentioned this to the membership chairman; whether they will do this or not I do not know.)

2) If possible send a field secretary to Pittsburgh as soon as possible.

3) Have a field person stop by the Pittsburgh office once a month and get in touch with the committee chairmen to help them with their projects and offer advice.

4) Although Pittsburgh CORE has had two action projects, one the night I arrived in Pittsburgh at a bar, I would recommend that it should be at least six months before they become certified and we see that the organization is stabilized.

Hoping I did as you would want me to,

Yours in freedom,

Benjamin Porter,
Chairman,
Employment Committee,
Philadelphia CORE

6 January 1965

BP:cb

File Pittsburg CORE.

1/4/65

C.O.R.E.
2831 Centre Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., 15219

Mr. Lou Smith,
Northeast Regional Director,
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Smith;

The Pittsburgh chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality is planning a jazz-folk singing concert on Thursday night, February 4, 1965, at the Carnegie Lecture Hall.

Mr. Ben Porter, visiting Pittsburgh from Philadelphia, suggested you may be able to come here on February 4, and speak to the audience on behalf of C.O.R.E. and tell of C.O.R.E.'s plans for Pittsburgh.

We are hoping to have a demonstration set up for the following day in which you would participate.

If you would be able to attend this first big fund-raising effort of the Pittsburgh chapter of C.O.R.E., please contact Mrs. B. Colter.

Sincerely,

Barbara Colter

(Mrs.) B. Colter,
Chairman,
Community Relations Committee

File
Pittsburg
Pa.

JAN 7 1965

January 5, 1965

Mr. Louis Smith
Director, Northeast Region
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter of CORE has instructed me to request you to bring before the National Action Council our petition to be affiliated with National CORE. We believe we have met the requirements and have served our probationary period.

We have engaged in two action projects. The first was a public demonstration at the Pittsburgh Civic Arena on October 29, 1964, during a Goldwater rally. This consisted of a moving picket line and a kneeling line and it lasted for four hours. About 75 people participated directly, both members and non-members. The second project was a sit-in at a neighborhood bar which we found to be discriminating against Negro patrons. After testing and a formal complaint to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, nine adult members of the chapter sat in for two hours on December 22, 1964. Although there was some verbal abuse from the owner, all of us were ultimately served. Again, on December 28, 1964, about 20 of us sat in and were served without incident. We plan to test this establishment again in several weeks.

Our committees are planning other demonstrations and projects which should be ready soon. We would appreciate final action by National CORE as soon as possible.

Yours in Freedom,

Jay M. Land

Jay M. Land
Vice-chairman

Pittsburgh CORE
2831 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

File
Pittsburg CORE

January 14, 1965

Mrs. Thelma Jackson, Chairman
Employment Committee
Pittsburgh CORE
2831 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

To continue our discussion of Dunn and Bradstreet wherein I said I would keep you informed of our progress in Phila.

We have sent one qualified applicant, a man, to apply for employment there. The employment interview and testing takes two days, 3 hours a day. While there he observed that the total office force was white, even the janitor.

The first day he took two examinations, and was told the next day he passed both. The second day he took a psychiatry examination and told that even though he might be the smartest man that came through the doors, we (Dunn and Bradstreet) don't have to hire you because our company desires a certain type of individual and the psychiatry test would determine if he would fit in. While telling us this, our applicant quipped that if he did get the job he would have to quit CORE, a CORE member not being the type they would hire. He was also told that they usually hire men from 22 to 25 for the position he was applying for, and men his age are usually in management by now.

We are sending another applicant, a qualified man, to apply for a position at Dunn and Bradstreet this week. Next week we will send two female applicants, white and Negro, with the Negro applicant having the better qualifications and see what happens.

If you still choose, we will be available to support your demonstration against D & B on February 5th. Please send a copy of Fred Richardson's letter containing the hiring procedures of D & B. We hope to hear from you concerning the above as soon as possible.

Wishing you and your committee success,

Yours in Freedom,

cc: Louis S. Smith

Benjamin Porter, Chairman
Employment Committee

26 January 1965

Mrs. Barbara Colter
Chairman, Community Relations Commission
Pittsburg CORE
2831 Centre Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Colter,

It is with pleasure that I accept your invitation to attend the concert planned by Pittsburg CORE for February 4, 1965.

I will contact you in about a week to inform you as to when I will be arriving.

I am keeping the following day open so that I will be free to demonstrate with you if needed.

I remain,

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Jim McCain
Pittsburg CORE
File

LSS/dc

26 January 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Mr. E. J. Holley
Supervisor, Personnel Operations
American Overseas Petroleum Limited
485 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Holley,

It is with great pleasure that I learned from Miss Connie Keyse that she has been hired by your firm for employment in Indonesia. We are sure that you will find her a most valuable asset to your firm as well as a most capable teacher.

One problem, however, has arisen while she is waiting for her visa. After learning that she had been hired by you, the principal at the school where she was teaching was forced to release her as Miss Keyse could not guarantee that she would be present as a teacher there for the full term. (See enclosed letter)

As it is only the return of her visa that seems to be hindering her departure, and since I'm sure that this situation is not foreign to your company, I would expect that you have a policy of compensation to your employees. Would you please inform Miss Keyse and myself as to the existence and nature of this policy?

Thanking you for your cooperation in the practice of merit employment, I remain

Yours for freedom,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. W.E. Harper
File

LSS/dc

FIELD REPORT.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER v PITTSBURG CORE

2. DATE OF VISIT 3 days in February

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes_____ they just had one
no X. If yes, how soon should it be given_____

_____.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes X

No_____. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated Recommendation from field secretary

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in SLUM HOUSING

_____

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community?
yes X no_____. If yes, in what way- THEY ARE THE COMMUNITY

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes X no_____Explain_____

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them?_____
DIRECTION

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes_____no X Please list.

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary
SEE ATTACHED SHEET

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

17 February 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Pittsburg CORE is a chpater composed primarily of community people that had no idea of what CORE's principles were.

They have made mistakes, had internal problems such as putting white members out of the chapter because they considered all white people the enemy, had a dwindling membership, but have an amazing ability to bounce back.

I was able in tow days, to get the chapter involved in direct action around slum conditions that got them front page coverage.

The city of Pittsburg is one of the most segregated northern cities that I have visited and CORE is badly needed there.

The chapter is only about 6 months old, and if I may use a well worn phrase, I find it exciting and a real challenge.

I have high hopes for this chapter

Louis Smith

Northeast Regional Director

c.c. McCain

February 17, 1965

Mrs. Ula William, Treasurer
Pittsburgh CORE
2831 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I am glad to have had the opportunity to visit with the Pittsburgh CORE group over the past week-end. I hope that your group, which has been officially given authorization to use the name CORE since August 1964, will continue to grow and help Pittsburgh to become a truly great city.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brooking Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms

5505 Howe Street
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
2/24/65

FEB 2 6 1965

Dear Bob or ?,

Will you please send us a supply of membership cards - need these right away. Please mail to my home address above until we notify you of our permanent office location (this goes for all correspondence from National for the time being please.)

Thank you -

Freedom,

Pat Silver,
Secretary
Pittsburgh Chapter
of CORE

2132 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
February 28, 1965

James McCain, Director of Organizations
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain,

We would like to inform you that the Pittsburgh Chapter of CORE elected the following new officers at their General Membership Meeting on February 17, 1965:

Chairman	Nicholas Flournoy
Vice Chairman	Thelma Jackson
Secretary	Pat Silver
Treasurer	Shirline Westray

We are also in the process of moving our office to 2132 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. (Our former address was 2831 Center Avenue). We will appreciate your addressing correspondence to the appropriate officers at our new address. Thank you.

Yours for freedom,

Pat Silver

Pat Silver,
Secretary - Pittsburgh CORE

cc Lou Smith - NE Regional Director

March 8, 1965

Pat Silver
Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Penna

Dear Pat Silver:

I received your letter informing us of your new officers, but you included no addresses or phone numbers. I must have these to put on our contact list or you will not receive material from the National office.

Thank you for sending these by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

2132 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
February 28, 1965

James McCain, Director of Organizations
CORE
38 Park Row
New York,38, N.Y.

MAR 2 1965

Dear Mr. McCain,

We would like to inform you that the Pittsburgh Chapter of CORE elected the following new officers at their General Membership Meeting on February 17, 1965:

Chairman	Nicholas Flournoy
Vice Chairman	Thelma Jackson
Secretary	Pat Silver
Treasurer	Shirline Westray

We are also in the process of moving our office to 2132 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. (Our former address was 2831 Center Avenue). We will appreciate your addressing correspondence to the appropriate officers at our new address. Thank you.

Yours for freedom,

Pat Silver

Pat Silver,
Secretary - Pittsburgh CORE

cc Lou Smith - NE Regional Director

March 30, 1965

James Doss
Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear James Doss:

I am sending under separate cover all the things that you ordered over the phone except the silver lapel pins. They are $1.00 each and cannot be sent on consignment. We must have the $10.00 before we can send out the pins.

Enclosed are the 30 membership cards.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

30 Membership Card 65-66
10 Silver Core buttons

SHULSINGER BROS. • PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS • 21 EAST 4TH ST., NEW YORK 3, GRAMERCY 5-3637

Memo from Jas. Dolls

Pittsburgh

MARVIN RICH 2132 Centre Ave. Pitts. 19

200 Core buttons (FREEDOM-NOW

300 Core Rules for Action

300 All about Core

1 Cite list -

50 Associate Membership

and yr -

2132 Center Ave.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

APR 14 1965

April 12, 1965

Dear Maxine,

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. It had been misplaced in the office.

The addresses and phone numbers of the officers of Pittsburgh CORE are as follows:

Chairman:

Nicholas Flournoy
1136 Ellopia Street
Pittsburgh 4, Pa.
331-7352

Vice Chairman:

(Mrs.) Thelma Jackson
409 Zara Street
Pittsburgh 10, Pa.
431-0910

(over)

2

Secretary:

(mrs.) Patricia Silver
5505 Howe Street
(5425 Howe Street - effective May 1)
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
business - 261-3980 x61
home - 681-1433

Treasurer:

(mrs.) Shirline Westray
2532 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
682-6987

Yours truly,
Patricia Silver
Secretary,
Pittsburgh CORE

F-le Pittsburgh CORE

--CORE CARES--

THE PITTSBURGH CORELATOR

Pittsburgh Chapter
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Number 1 June 9, 1965 Volume 1

E.E.ELLIS GOES TO ERIE; CRASHES GATES FOR FREEDOM

CORE members read recently of demonstrations at Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.in support of Dr.Martin Luther King's "selective buying" protest against Alabama discrimination. Part of this SCLC program is directed at firms planning Alabama plants. What many of them didn't learn till later was Pittsburgh CORE's role in that demonstration. E.E. Ellis, Jack and Thelma Jackson, John Jacobs, Donna Tritt, and Shirline Westray drove to Erie that quiet May morning to join demonstrators from UNPC,Mt.Mercy College, Chatham College, Univessity of Pittsburgh, Oberlin College, Cleveland and Canada rights groups, and others. Here is Ellis' account of their adventures:

"We arrived at Shiloh Baptist Church in Erie at 9:00 AM, and marched with others to the gates of the Hammermill Paper Co.,which is planning construction of a plant in Alabama. We picketed there for an hour, under the leadership of Martin Luther King's SCLC representative. When our demonstration got no response, he asked the CORE and SNCC people to attempt to gain entrance.We succeeded in crashing through the gates, whereupon a Hammermill representative condescended to talk to us for fifteen minutes, but refused to negotiate.About 50 more demonstrators arrived, mostly students.

(continued on page 5)

PITTSBURGH CORE PROBES PLAINTS AT FIFTH AVENUE HIGH SCHOOL

Pittsburgh chapter of CORE went back to school 2 weeks ago, to study readin', writin',--and roaches. Students at ramshackle Fifth Avenue High School had complained of captious and inconsistent discipline there. Punishment sometimes took the form of intimidation, threats, and mental brutality, they said. Other complaints included low academic standards ("readin' and writin"), unsanitary cafeteria ("roaches"), unappetizing food, unnecessary restrictions upon lunch time (hindering students who wish to eat at home or in nearby restaurants), a crowded and run-down building, and de facto segregation. CORE attempts to investigate over a 3-week period were met by evasion, deceit, and broken promises on the part of the school administration and the Board of Education.

It was then that CORE decided to take action. On Tuesday morning, May 25th, the chapter took its oversized blackboards and went to school. Knowing the pressures which hovered over any complaining high school students, CORE had not requested them to join the demonstration. But five plucky students reported themselves present and joined the picket line. At noon, school officials met with CORE leaders, and agreed to hear and investigate all specific complaints

(continued on page 5)

GREENSBURG NAACP GETS CORE WORKSHOP; INTEGRATES POOL

Armed with non-violent techniques learned at a Pittsburgh CORE workshop in Greensburg last week, the NAACP chapter there last Saturday successfully integrated a swimming pool that had stubbornly remained segregated in the face of repeated efforts in recent years by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and others.

The small, integrated group of Westmoreland County NAACP members, some of them accompanied by their children, gained admission without incident and enjoyed their swim to occasional curious (but not hostile) stares from other swimmers. The chapter plans further visits this week to consolidate the pool's integration.

CORE LEADS LOCAL LEADERS THROUGH LOWER HILL HOVELS

County and city officials took a tour last month, arranged by Pittsburgh chapter of CORE. Nicholas Flournoy, E.E.Ellis, Arthur Burt, and other CORE members conducted County Commissioner John E.McGrady and other local dignitaries through dilapidated dwellings on Clark Street and Humber Way, pointing out bad wiring, ramshackle walls, unsafe heaters, overcrowding, and inadequate garbage collection. "Our guests showed by their comments that they were already well aware of conditions here," one of the CORE participants later remarked.

--CORE Cares --

The Pittsburgh
CORELATOR

-published bi-monthly by
Pittsburgh chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
2132 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.15219

CORE DEPLORES RACIAL SLURS AT TECH; HALTS IRONIC BOOK DEBUT AT PITTSBURGH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Immediate compliance at two separate Pittsburgh institutions resulted recently from protests lodged by CORE chairman Nicholas Flournoy. At Carnegie Institute of Technology, blackface minstrel dummies featured in a Student Carnival booth were repainted white following CORE objections. Later one of the figures was again painted black, apparently as a prank. CORE's protest then resulted in closing of the offending booth.

"It is shocking in this day and age to encounter that old stereotype of the ignorant, carefree Negro. He wasn't like that in 1908 and he's not like that in 1965," Flournoy later remarked on KDKA-TV's Sterling Yates Show.

In another action here that same week, the MacMillan Co. moved from WASP-ish Pittsburgh Athletic Assn. to Webster House its introduction of children's readers, following a complaint from Mr.Flournoy. Ironically, the new line of books was developed to include pictures of integrated children in urban surroundings, but was to be presented here in a place that discriminates both by race and by religion.

PITTSBURGH CORE RUNS WORKSHOP AT CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE

"Our members felt that the workshop was extremely successful," said Professor Don Woodworth, at whose invitation Pittsburgh chapter conducted a Civil Rights Workshop at California State College on Friday evening, April 9th. "The students took a great deal of reassurance from the practice session. They found real confidence in the degree of self-protection that they learned they could maintain," he added.

The 35 students responded enthusiastically, Workshop leader Gene Doss said. Pittsburgh CORE members were particularly impressed by their informed and intelligent questions, he noted.

FOUR HUNDRED MARCH FOR FREEDOM MARCH 7TH UNDER THE BANNERS OF PITTSBURGH CORE

Four hundred Pittsburghers responded to CORE's concern during the Selma crisis earlier this year, by turning out on a chill Sunday afternoon in March to sing, cheer,and applaud addresses by local rights leaders Nicholas Flournoy, chairman of Pittsburgh CORE; James McCoy, president of the United Negro Protest Committee arm of NAACP here; and Don Prange, pastor of Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church in Homewood and just returned from Selma. The singing group of concerned Pittsburghers gathered at the new Federal Building at the invitation of Pittsburgh chapter, CORE in protest of federal inaction at Selma,having marched there from the lower Hill District of the city.

"Pittsburgh hasn't yet heard of CORE. In future months you shall," promised Flournoy. Much work remains to be done, not in Selma, Alabama but right here in Pittsburgh, before all Pittsburghers can live together with clear consciences, he added. Echoing his sentiments was Mister Prange, keynote speaker, who cited a recent Southern plaint that the rights demonstrations were "not nice." Mr.Prange reminded his listeners that the housing inequities, job discrimination, and other racial evils right here in Pittsburgh similarly are "not nice." UNPC leader James McCoy exhorted the patiently standing crowd to continue to seek better ways to achieve equality for all Pittsburghers.

Earlier, the demonstrators had gathered at Crawford Street and Centre Avenue. The spot became known as Freedom Corner after last year's demonstrations over discriminatory hiring practices of contractors at the plush WashingtonPlaza Apartments there. The group sang freedom songs for half an hour under an overcast sky. As the temperature dropped even further, they closed ranks and swung off toward the new Federal Building a half mile away. In the CORE line of march were Pittsburgh pastors, faculty members of local colleges and universities, and representatives of NAACP, Pittsburgh Friends of COFO, Pittsburgh Friends of SNCC, the Society of Friends, and other local groups, in addition to those noted above. Flanked by policemen, the marchers moved down Centre Avenue, Sixth Avenue, and Grant Street to the new Federal Building, where they filled the building's main entranceway. Under the watchful eyes of federal representatives within the building and approximately 50 city policemen (equipped with riot cars and walkie-talkies) beyond them on the street, the orderly crowd sang more freedom songs and enthusiastically applauded the speakers. Pittsburgher John Jacobs, himself a frequent rights participant in Southern states, led the group in freedom songs, although he and several other CORE members had just ended a 3-day hunger strike in protest of Selma and in tribute to fallen rights marcher James Reeb.

CORE JOINS DEMONSTRATION AT BUS HEARING

Approximately 20 CORE members swelled the ranks of about 70 other peaceful picketers April 13th, at a Pittsburgh school board hearing into busing of East Liberty elementary pupils to less-crowded schools in Regent Square, Swisshelm Park, and Squirrel Hill. The hearing in Forbes School auditorium, Oakland was packed to capacity by about 600 persons, Of the total, about 80 opposed the busing. They arrived by bus from the Regent Square - Swisshelm Park area. Of more than a score of statements, all but a few favored the busing. Supporters speaking for the move included CORE chairman Nicholas Flournoy, NAACP representative Leroy Patrick, and ADA stalwart Molly Yard.

EARLY SCHOOL BELLS ON THE HILL: AN EDITORIAL

Recently an entertaining little feature in the Post-Gazette described the Hill's Compensatory Education program, being conducted in city schools there. The program is for pre-school children from households where language skills and general cultural activities are below par. It is hoped that the classes will increase the children's verbal ability and prepare them better for kindergarten and first grade. Uncle Sam's version is called Operation Head Start, and it will be operating all over the county this summer. CORE commends it heartily, however miserably it may fail because of its ill-conceived "crash" status on the federal level and because of cross-agency bickering and token implementation on the local level.

Pittsburgh's Compensatory Education efforts appear to be more successful than most. But their local press coverage is something else again. The Post-Gazette's recent article, for example, (which bears all the earmarks of the Board of Education flacks) tells in patronizing terms how truly disadvantaged the disadvantaged Hill children are: "Many have never looked at themselves in a mirror."

Reader,are there really so few mirrors on the Hill? An earlier P-G feature on Compensatory Education described the children's introduction to strawberries and bananas, insisting that few of the little tykes had ever eaten a banana.

At 8 - 10¢ a pound? Isn't it about time for Pittsburghers to quit viewing the Hill as some sort of Never-Never land? Do they choose to see the Hill as a source of legend, in order to hide from themselves its very real (and very human) needs? Pittsburgh gentlemen of the press, take note: People on the Hill are not little green men from outer space. Most of them are black, but they pull their pants on every morning in precisely the same manner as you do. Pittsburgh housewives, take heed: Hill children each have two eyes, a nose, and a mouth, and the overwhelming proportion of them have eaten bananas.

CHAIRMAN FLOURNOY JOINS TV, RADIO PANELS

CORE chairman Nicholas Flournoy participated recently in two discussion broadcasts. One of them was a panel on housing, schools, and other areas of pressing civic concern on WQED-TV Monday, April 9th. It was again broadcast on Sunday, April 25th. Other members of the panel were Byrd Brown, NAACP; Leon Haley, Urban League; John Brewer, Board of Education; and Don Prange, Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Chairman Flournoy's other airing was a debate over WAMO radio, with Harvey Johnston, president of the area chapter, National Association for the Advancement of White People on Sunday, April 11th.

CORE POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE CONDUCTS SEMINAR SERIES

Arthur Burt's Political Education Committee is conducting a series of"political awareness" seminars at Bethel AME Church, Webster Avenue. The meetings are intended to increase Hill residents' understanding of political processes and heighten their interest in voting and political action. At the first meeting, an enthusiastic attendance heard representatives of the two major parties on issues of housing, employment, and other problems. Subsequent meetings have centered on economic opportunity, local and state political structures, and other topics.

CHAPTER SEEKS SUDSERS WEDNESDAY NIGHTS

Wednesday night is Bar Night for the CORE Corps. Come to Westray Plaza every Wednesday night, nine-ish, hoist an elbow --and contribute thereby to the coffers of CORE. Poetry readings and all that jazz are the orders of the evening. Remember, it's the most painless way there is to fatten up our thin treasury!

CORE PICKETS 5TH AVENUE HIGH
(continued from page 1)

submitted by students, with no reprisals against complainants or against the five students who joined the picket line.

The following day, however, students reported that the school had already broken its word. Some of the students who had demonstrated suffered heavy needling in classes from hostile teachers. "Hello, Miss Core," one teacher had snapped. "If you don't like it here you can always quit school," another was said to have urged.

CORE education chairman Bill Cole commented today on the chapter's difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of school officials: "CORE is not naive enough to accept all these complaints at face value. But we feel there must be some fire where there's so much smoke. Our suspicions have been heightened by the evasive attitude of the officials. CORE is presently pursuing this issue on three separate fronts. We expect to see definite improvement in the specific areas cited. And we'll be there next fall to see for ourselves."

E.E.ELLIS GOES TO ERIE
(continued from page 1)

We blocked all entrances, including the railroad dock. Half an hour later 13 of us, a representative for each group there, were admitted for 3 hours of discussion with Company officials. The Company president complained that we had forced his plant to shut down, and offered to meet with Dr.King, James Farmer, and other rights leaders at Selma. He was not interested in negotiating with us or any other 'unknown' demonstrators, he declared.

At 5:30 the police moved in on us. They carried an injunction obtained by the Company. It bore the names of the 13 representatives. We were inside talking to the Company people, of course; so they arrested 75 others, among them John Jacobs and Donna Tritt."

Another Pittsburgher offered a sidelight on the day's activities, which modest Ellis had failed to mention: "When big Ellis and that husky SCLC rep put shoulders to it, the Hammermill gates swung open like 'Open Sesame!"

WITH OTHER RIGHTS GROUPS HERE

Pittsburgh Friends of COFO opened its Freedom Headquarters at 145 South Highland Avenue, East Liberty, on April 4th. The group is gathering food, clothing, school, recreational, and office equipment for COFO's work in Mississippi and Louisiana, and recently delivered toSouthern stations a trailer-truck load of supplies and a 1960 station wagon donated by Pittsburghers. Police recently apprehended a 16-year-old who admitted smashing the window of Freedom Headquarters on three occasions.

UNPC currently is meeting with county officials to discuss discrimination in county hiring. As this is being written, UNPC is leading an all-night sit-in at the county commissioners' office. Earlier, UNPC promised support of Dr.Martin Luther King's boycott of companies having headquarters or subsidiaries in Alabama.

The Urban League of Pittsburgh has asked area businesses to cooperate in finding summer jobs for Negro college students. Last summer it helped place more than 110.

Furious controversy was unleashed here May 3rd when the Post-Gazette described an unsuccessful attempt by a Negro to buy a home in Mt.Lebanon. A follow-up report in the Post-Gazette left readers with the impression that public reaction to the article was 2-to-1 in favor of fair housing, although a barrage of anonymous phone calls from realtors and others had actually tipped the balance of expressed opinion to the other extreme. The reporter who wrote the original article was forced to have his home phone disconnected at night. As it has done in past "crusades," the Post-Gazette quickly dropped the issue.

July 7, 1965

Chairman,
Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Penna.

Dear Chairman:

This is to inform you that your chapter has been affiliated by the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality, On June 29, 1965, in Durham, North Carolina.

We welcome you to the CORE family.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pgh. Pa. 15219

October 12, 1965

OCT 18 1965

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, NY.

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you that Pittsburgh CORE in elections held October 5, 1965 elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Nicholas Flournoy
V. Chairman: Mr. William Cole
Secretary: Mrs. Thelma Jackson
Treasurer: Mrs. Shirline Westray

Yours in Freedom,
Nicholas Flournoy
Nicholas Flournoy,
Chairman

nf/tj

cc: Miss Joyce Ware, Regional Director

Dept of Organization
Oct. 19, 1965

Mr. Chester C. Maye
330 Dimwiddie St.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Dear Mr. Maye,

As you requested, I am forwarding to you, under seperate cover, literature for fund-raising. There will be three pamphlets, Where is Democracy, All About CORE, and Freedom Schools; and ten circular Freedom Now CORE posters.

If your chapter feels it will need more material, feel free to recontact me immediately. Keep in touch...

Sincerely,

Judy Rollins
Dept of Organization

5.00 ~~Jayet Pins~~

Chester C. Maye
330 Dinwiddie St.
Pittsburgh 19. Pa.
Oct 7, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row.
New York, New York. 10038

Dear Sirs!

Enclosed you will find a U.S Postal money order in the amount of ($5.00) ~~five~~ dollars. for which please send me ~~five~~ silver C.O.R.E lapel pins. for the members of the Pittsburgh Chapter of C.O.R.E.

Please Rush. Postage is enclosed. Mail to the Care of C.C Maye at the above address-Pittsburgh. Thank you.

Sincerely.
C.C Maye.

P.S: Also please send us literature for fund raising activities that we may

(over)

engage in and information as to how he may recruit new members.
Mail pins + literature Separately.

—

C. Mayer
Executive at Large.
Pgh G.O.R.E.

Lapel pins Mailed by Comm Mayer
10-13-65

FROM CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row , NYC (not to be
included in night letter)

NIGHT LETTER TO:

Mr. LAIN LEE, 7043 HAMILTON AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

PLEASE CALL ~~XX~~ SOON AS POSSIBLE AT NATIONAL OFFICE REGARDING CANCELLATION OF MONDAY MEETING. ADDITIONALLY, HOLD FULL CHAPTER MEETING BY ~~XXXXXX~~ FEB. 14. NOTIFY ALL MEMBERS OF MEETING. TELEPHONE REPORT OF MEETING TO ME. IMPORTANT THAT CHAPTER CONTINUE TO FUNCTION IF AFFILIATION DESIRABLE AT FUTURE DATE.

R.B. Gore

York, Pa.

November 29, 1965

Mr. Ted Holmes
York Chapter of CORE
349 South Duke Street
York, Pa.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

We are in receipt of your chapters constitution for which we thank you very much.

I am forwarding your chapter twenty copies of the National Constitution and its current revisions for your future use and consultation. As you have no doubt been told the National Constitution is to be your guide line for any and all actions taken by your chapter. Violation of the National Constitution or of the Regional Constitution and of course your own constitution may result in dissafiliation, when your chapter is affiliated, from the National organization. Thus, all action or proposed action should stay within the limits of these constitutions which are inter--related.

Along with the constitutions you will recieve twenty copies of CORE Rules For Action which will explain in brief the nature of all CORE action. This too will or should serve as a guide-line for your chapter.

It is necessary for us to have a list of your chapters officers, their names, addresses and phone numbers and the chapters meeting place and dates of executive and membership meetings. Along with this we should recieve a list of names of your active members so that we will have on record this information for future contact and communication. Please do this as soon as possible.

In case you have not recieved all available information on CORE will you please phone or write and request that infor which you feel will be necessary for the beginning phases of your chapter development.

Mr. Herb Callender will be the field secretary inncharge of youn chapter and based uupon his recommendation your chapter will be first referred to the Regional Action Council and then to the National Actiona Council for action.

As you have no doubt been told there is a $10.00 affiliation fee that should have accompanied your request for affiliation. So please forward this check as soon as your chapter can get it together.

I am also forwarding you a chapter manual. This manual will explain everything your chapter needs to know about odering literature, keeping accurate books of finances, whom to contact in the National office, etc.

In reference to your chapter constitution, it was referred to Mr. Carl Rachlin, our National Council for consideration, he has offered the following revisions:

1. There should be set up some procedure for revoking membership or should I say it should be changed to read, All active members will be notified in writing that at the next meeting an action to revoke will be considered.

2. Specific nature as to how committees are to be picked.

3. All checks should have at least two (2) signatures.

I sincerely hope that the above information will be of use to you in forming and developing your chapter into the kind of moving force you as well as we would desire of all our chapters.

If there are any further questions or inquiries please feel free to contact us and we will communicate with you via phone, letter or our field secretary in the area.

Thank you for your hard work and sincerity in fighting for a cause we all know is a just one.

Keep up the good work and by all means let us know from time to time what progress you're making with your present police maltreatment case and other cases you will be working on.

Yours For Freedom,

Fran Crayton
Secretary
Dept. of Organization

P.S. Enclosed you will find a list of all the Regional Actional Council members.

YORK GAZETTE COMPANY
Publishers

CHARLES M. GITT, PRESIDENT
J. W. GITT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

The Gazette and Daily
A REAL HONEST-TO-GOODNESS NEWSPAPER

PHONE [illegible]

31 EAST KING STREET · YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

JAN 19 1966

January 17, 1966

Congress of Racial Equality
National Office
38 Park Rowe
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

York branch, Congress of Racial Equality, has informed us that Dick Gregory will appear in York on Feb. 13 to help the York branch in its campaign to obtain better housing for Negroes.

Would you please send us a photograph of Mr. Gregoryand whatever biographical material you have about him. If you have neither, would you please give us Mr. Gregory's address so that we can ask him for the above material.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Eli F. Sliver
City Editor

efs

Feb 1, 1966
York, P.A.

YORK FEB 3 1966

Our treasurer has informed me that he did not send out to affiliates for although he did send National's cut of the Rally collection. The other funds have to be Allocated for our office in the Ghetto and the Dick Gregory Appearance. promise to have the money in mid by Feb 14, would pay it myself but am over my head now. waiting to here from you.

Freedom now!
Ted Holmes

2-3-66

~~Duke~~ CORE
~~0349~~ S Duke street
~~York~~, Pennslyvania
Theadore N. ~~Holmes~~

Total collected at rally — — $322.38
Jan 16, 1966

Minus — Expenses — Hall rental — 45.00

net Donation — 277.38

National's portion of Donation — 138.68

Minus Natl debt to chapter — 31.60
(Transcript of Carl Williams case)

Net National cut — — 107.08

Em. $107.08